"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,209. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1916.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

THE WEATHER

Overcast today and tomorrow; somewhat colder tomorrow; moderate southwest and west winds.

☞For full weather report see Page 19.

CRONES FLAUNTS POLICE IN SECOND LETTER TO TIMES

Chicago Poisoner Incloses His "Finger Prints" and Tells of Visit to Headquarters.

IDENTIFIED BY SIGNATURE

The Scranton Correspondence School Heads Say Letter Writer Is Really Crones.

'TO BE TAKEN DEAD OR ALIVE'

So Say Chicago Police, While Crones Threatens to "Let Go" Something When They Arrive.

While the police of Chicago, Boston, and New York are searching for him, Jean Crones, the chef of the University Club in Chicago, who attempted to murder 300 prominent Catholics, priests and laymen, at the dinner to Archbishop Mundelein on Feb. 10, apparently is finding safe asylum in this city.

In a second letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, mailed near the General Post Office here about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon but not received in this office until after nightfall, Crones flaunts the police, incloses his "fingerprints" to aid them, welcomes the coming of Chicago detectives to assist in his capture, tells why he attempted to murder 300 men at one sitting, and hints at something he will "let go" when the Chicago detectives arrive.

According to the postal authorities, who made a minute examination of the post marks on the letter, Crones mailed it in a street box or down a mail chute in one of the downtown office buildings near the General Post Office on Park Row. This was proven by a small "c" in the lower left-hand corner of the stamp, made by the cancelling machine, which showed that it had been collected outside. The letter was collected from an office building and taken to the General Post Office in Park Row. The contents of the letter had been folded twice, making it quite bulky. By reason of this the stamp of the Post Office was illegible in spots. The time cannot be read, as only a tiny curve appeared. As the letter was received in THE TIMES office at 6 o'clock, the postal authorities believed that it is quite probable that it was mailed at 5 o'clock. The curve appears to be part of the figure 5 upon being magnified. It ordinarily takes a letter about an hour to come from the downtown Post Office to the Times Annex.

Convinced He's the Poisoner.

There is no longer any doubt that the writer of the letters sent to THE NEW YORK TIMES is really the fugitive criminal, Jean Crones. In the first letter he declared that the stuff which he had left behind in his rooms when he fled was not guncotton or dynamite, as the Chicago police had reported, but shredded asbestos and absolutely harmless. This has been verified beyond question. It was a fact previously known only to Crones and the city chemist of Chicago.

The last doubt as to the identity of the letter writer was removed yesterday by the positive identification of the signature to the first Crones letter. Crones had signed the same name in identically the same way to his reports to the International Correspondence School in Scranton, Penn., when he took a mail course in chemistry. Authorities of that school compared the facsimile of his signature printed yesterday in THE TIMES with that signed to Crones's reports to the school and decided that all were written by the same hand.

Sends Challenge in Finger Prints.

Crones's second letter, like the first, was written on four pages of foolscap bearing the watermark "Kenmoor." On the last page of it was a set of finger prints, with a line inclosing the larger one, and beside it, evidently as a challenge to the police, the words:

"Here is a fingers perint from me so you see I am Jean Crones."

The finger prints which the writer impressed upon the back of his communication were to the naked eye nothing but a blurred web of faintly outlined marks. Even with the aid of powerful reading glasses the imprint failed to stand out. By means of an exposure longer than is usually employed in the most delicate of photography, the courses of the complicated whorls of the printed fingers were brought out with remarkable distinctness.

The first page of the letter was devoted to an attempt to explain the motive for his attempted murder of the priests. It read as follows:

> Why I dit it!
>
> While at Europe milions of Christians are Sclauchtering each other in the most bloody massacare, and in these free country thousands of men and women are tramping the streets without food and shelter at the wery same time the Church holds diners and pays 15 $ for each cover which starts with Beluga Caviar and Champaagne, the same mony which was begard from pour working men and women the same mony were the blood of pour workers has run for.
>
> Those conditions are an scandal That is the failure of Christianity an insult toward honesty and a Challenge to Humanity Let the Church answer those my charges toward the World and I schall stand for the charges made against me JEAN CRONES.

Tells How He Tricked Police.

The second page was blank, but the third page purported to tell how he had eluded police pursuit in Buffalo by a trick, and visited Police Headquarters here. It read:

> The police makes me laugh When I was in Bufaio two spies where after me crorst the whole City Than as I past to a Church I saluted the church and after a while I see in the a window the were talking and after a while they went backe ha-ha-ha. How foolisch is the police not for two cents brains I have quit my work and

Continued on Page 4.

TO TAKE 2,500 MEN ON TRAINING CRUISE

Secretary Daniels Plans to Give Them a Month's Trip, Using Six Battleships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Secretary Daniels and his advisers decided today to inaugurate a system of civilian naval training similar in general outline to that on which military training camps have been established at Plattsburg and elsewhere. It is planned to use six battleships to take those who present themselves for training for a month's cruise, beginning about Aug. 15.

The vessels to be utilized as training ships will take on their student personnel along the Atlantic Coast, probably at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Portland, and Charleston. It is estimated that the six battleships will make possible the training of 2,500 men. A similar program, it is expected, will be prepared for next year for development of the plan on the Pacific Coast.

The plan, which was drafted by Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, proposes that the cost of the men shall be sufficiently low to enable those in moderate circumstances to join. The only compulsory requirement is that each volunteer declare his intention of giving his service to the navy in case of war. It is not proposed to require an oath, but merely a declaration of intent.

One week after the cruise is complete will be devoted to work in conjunction with the naval district defense organization which is composed of motor boat owners, yachtsmen, wireless operators and engineers. In all a four or five weeks' training will be given before the men are returned to their home ports for discharge.

The object of the plan is to establish a naval reserve of civilians exclusive of former enlisted men and those of the professional sea-faring classes. Each applicant first will be examined by a regularly designated officer in his naval district, who will pass on his qualifications and recommend his acceptance or rejection to the department. Some rudimentary knowledge of seamanship, machinery, radio, electricity or navigation will be required.

The expense per man is not expected to exceed $30, which would pay for his food and provide the necessary clothing, making it possible for the Navy to carry out the plan virtually without expense.

GERMANY DISAVOWS ATTACK ON DUTCH SHIP

Admits Officer Blundered in Torpedoing the Artemis, and Offers Apology.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 17, (via London.)—Germany has notified the Dutch Government that the investigation of the Artemis incident has established that the Artemis was blameless and that the torpedoing of this vessel was a blunder on the part of the commander of the German torpedo boat. The Government has disapproved his action and taken necessary measures.

Germany expresses regret for the incident, tenders apologies, and offers to pay an indemnity.

The Dutch motor vessel Artemis was torpedoed early in February in the North Sea. She succeeded in reaching Hook of Holland. According to dispatches from Amsterdam the commander of the torpedo boat believed that the Artemis was resisting his order for inspection and he attacked the ship.

Strong representations were made to the Berlin authorities by the Dutch Government, based on official depositions of witnesses, and at the same time the German Minister at The Hague offered his regrets.

MITCHEL EXPLAINS PLANS.

Mayor Speaks at Annual Dinner of St. George's Club.

The St. George's Club held its sixth annual dinner last night in the Fifth Avenue Restaurant. Among those present who addressed the guests were Mayor Mitchel, who spoke on the financial aspect of his administration of the city; William Williams, Commissioner of Water, Gas and Electricity for New York City; the Rev. Dr. A. W. McCurdy of the Morningside Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Karl Reiland, President of the Club, who presided. The dinner was attended by about 325 guests.

Mayor Mitchel told of the economy which had been practiced by this administration of New York, and asserted that better service had been given the citizens for less money expended than ever bfor. H declared that if the State took proper heed to the needs of the city much more would be accomplished in the future in the line of economy, and he told those present of the program he had submitted to the Legislature with

WAR PRISONERS GET PAY.

France and Germany Exchange Courtesies to Captive Officers.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Under the terms of an order issued by the War Office, German officers who are prisoners of war in France are to receive each month pay equal to that of French officers on leave, as previously fixed in the French Army regulations.

Similar treatment is to be accorded to French officers who are prisoners in Germany. This arrangement has been reached through negotiations between the French and German Governments.

New Check on Germany's Supplies.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 18.—The Daily Mail states that the failure of the Netherlands Overseas Trust to prevent supplies from reaching Germany has become so apparent that a new arrangement to control supplies through Holland will soon be announced.

France to Aid Meat Societies.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Budget Commission has approved the Government's proposal to set aside 500,000 francs to subsidize the frozen meat co-operative societies in Paris and the provinces.

TELLS SENATE OF MEXICO KILLINGS

Lansing Reports 76 Americans Slain Since 1912 and 47 Previously—More on Border.

REASON FOR RECOGNITION

Call for Conferences Showed Carranza Dominating His Forces—Contrary with Villa.

SOME PAPERS SUPPRESSED

Injurious to Public Interest to Reveal Them—Eenator Fall Criticises Report.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—President Wilson today transmitted to the Senate a reply prepared by the Department of State to the Senate resolution of inquiry of Jan. 6, in which it is stated that in 1913, 1914, and 1915—generally covering the first three years of the present Administration—76 Americans lost their lives in Mexico, 20 civilian Americans were killed in the United States as a result of border fighting, and 16 American soldiers were slain in the United States from the same cause—a total of 112 Amercans. In the same time 87 Mexicans were killed in the United States by causes other than shots across the border, and 5 by such shots—a total of 92. This makes a grand total of 204 persons.

Secretary Lansing's report, which took the form of a letter to the President, points out that while 76 Americans were killed in Mexico in the last three years, when nearly the whole of Mexico was in turmoil, 47 Americans were killed in Mexico in 1910, 1911, and 1912, when a comparatively small part of Mexico was disturbed. In the detailed lists of persons killed in various ways, while the report mentions many Americans as having been "murdered" by Mexican Federal soldiers or by bandits, only two are mentioned as having been "murdered" by Constitutionalists or revolutionists. The word ordinarily used for these deaths is "killed."

Certain Documents Withheld.

The report fails to answer, as incompatible with the public interest, the request of the Senate for copies of the diplomatic and Consular correspondence with agents in Mexico during the troublous time. Such information would impair the usefulness of American agents, and might embarrass, says Mr. Lansing, the foreign Governments that have graciously consented to let their representatives supply facts and opinions to the United States. It is safe to say that this correspondence was one of the principal objects of the resolution which was introduced by Senator Fall of New Mexico.

Mr. Lansing's letter throws light on the reasons actuating the United States and the six Latin-American Governments that acted with the United States in recognizing the de facto Government of General Carranza. Mr. Lansing says that the invitation extended by the seven powers to the various Mexican chiefs for a conference was answered directly and independently in the affirmative by the Villistas, while the Carranzistas replied unanimously in the negative, referring the inviting Governments to the First Chief. This showed, says Mr. Lansing, that the Carranzistas were united, while the Villistas were separated.

As to the ability of General Carranza to fulfill his promises to protect foreign lives and property, Mr. Lansing said that under all the circumstances, the de facto Government, which at the time of recognition controlled more than 75 per cent. of Mexico's territory, was affording "reasonably adequate protection to the lives and property of American citizens."

Negotiations With Villa.

Correspondence regarding Villa's request to the Mine and Smelters Operators' Association in Chihuahua last July for a loan of $300,000 included an appeal to the State Department from the operators "respectfully and earnestly" requesting that appropriate representations be made to General Villa to forestall demands for a forced loan. How the matter was settled by General Scott, Villa agreeing to let the mining men alone, was described. The mining men "voluntarily presented General Villa with one thousand tons of coal to assist in the operation of the railroad," says a report from George C. Carothers, who added: "It is both General Scott's and my opinion that we should abstain from making further representations to Villa for several days so as not to tire him."

When the report was received Senator Stone, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, moved that it lie on the table and be printed as a public document. He made no comment on its contents. Senator Fall expressed himself as disappointed because the President had not included the confidential correspondence.

"The report is about what I expected," he said, "and is of little value. It is only intended to scatter the fire of critics of the Administration's Mexican policy."

The response of the resolution is expected to stir up a new discussion of the Mexican situation in the Senate, and to bring a vote quickly on the nomination of Henry Prather Fletcher as Ambassador to Mexico. Senator Fall introduced his resolution when the nomination was sent in. Republican members of the Foreign Relations Committee held that the Senate should not consent to sending an Ambassador to Mexico until it was thoroughly informed as to the character of the Government to

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DELICIOUS DEERFOOT FARM SAUSAGE They cost more—try them and see why. Made at the Farm, Southborough, Mass.—Advt.

England Spares Life of Woman Spy; Sentenced to Life Term; Nationality Secret

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The case of a woman spy, who recently was sentenced to death but whose sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life, was announced in the House of Commons today by Herbert L. Samuel, Secretary of State for Home Affairs. The woman was found guilty in a criminal court, the Home Secretary stated. An appeal was dismissed, but the sentence was commuted. Her activities were discovered six day after her arrival in Great Britain and her correspondence was intercepted in the interval between this time and her arrest. She was not a British subject.

This is the first time since the beginning of the war, it was stated, that a woman has been given so severe a prison sentence in England for espionage.

BARNES TO USE ROOT IN NATION-WIDE TEST

Will Swing the Circle to Tell Republicans New York Has Eliminated Roosevelt.

HUGHES NOW A LAST RESORT

Name to be Used Only to Beat the Colonel—Whitman's Complete Downfall Forecast.

William Barnes was reticent yesterday but his face was eloquent with smiles of satisfaction. While those who opposed him in the State Convention were pleased to call the battle a draw, Mr. Barnes enjoyed as an artist the pleasure of having completed a political picture on which his heart has been set for four years, a picture of a Republican convention in Colonel Roosevelt's own State in which the Colonel does not fit anywhere.

Mr. Barnes is preparing to put his masterpiece on exhibition in all the large centres of Republican activity in the country in the next two months. It was announced yesterday that Mr. Barnes would shortly swing around the circle and visit every State where there is reason to fear that the Roosevelt propaganda may make headway. It is Mr. Barnes's intention to bear on the action of the Republican State Convention in refutation of reports that Roosevelt followers have spread broadcast that there was a strong sentiment for the Colonel in his own State and that he was likely to get a New York endorsement if his name should be sprung in the convention.

Mr. Barnes will bend his efforts to prevent the election of any man as a delegate to the National Convention who voted for Roosevelt in 1912. He will point out to Republicans all through the West that the action of the convention in making Elihu Root, who helped to put out the Colonel in 1912, its Chairman, and in accepting without dissent four delegates, of whom three were known to favor Mr. Root for President, should be accepted as proof that Colonel Roosevelt is not in the running.

Barnes's Root Resolution.

It was learned yesterday that the move to put a Root indorsement through in the convention originated with Mr. Barnes, even though John A. Sleicher, editor of Judge, was picked to present it. While opponents to the plan said on Wednesday that the effort had been defeated, after a furious fight, by 32 to 19, in the Resolutions Committee, it was learned yesterday that the matter never came to a vote. Speaker Thaddeus C. Sweet, spokesman for Governor Whitman, moved to lay the resolution on the table. Nicholas Murray Butler, Chairman of the committee, called for a rising vote, but before it could be taken Sueaker Sweet was induced to withdraw his motion and Mr. Sleicher his resolution.

Mr. Barnes and the leaders who are with him for Mr. Root are jubilant over the indication that three of the delegates at large—Senator Wadsworth, Chairman Tanner, and Senator Elon R. Brown—favor the ex-Senator. They look upon this as having helped to accomplish the dual purpose of shunting Colonel Roosevelt out of the picture and putting Mr. Root actively into the Presidential race.

The Old Guard leaders rather invite the fight which dispatches from Albany indicate that Governor Whitman is in the mood to make over the attempt to pledge the delegates at large to Mr. Root. Statements they made yesterday were virtually a challenge to the Governor to go to the primaries and do his worst. They pointed out that the Governor would be compelled to use the name of Justice Hughes, whom he says he favors for President, and they feel very sure that Justice Hughes would promptly give the rebuke that has followed similar efforts in other quarters.

Whitman's Danger Remote.

Anyhow, the leaders have every reason to look on the danger of a Whitman primary fight as exceedingly remote. To accomplish anything Mr. Whitman would be compelled to enter the primaries with a complete opposition slate, and thus read himself out of the Republican Party. The Republican State Convention, which presumably had a right to speak for the party, chose its delegates by unanimous vote. Every delegate, including those who were fighting Governor Whitman's battles, voted for them, and accordingly, under party ethics, all are bound by the result. It is pointed out also that Mr. Whitman would need election district workers and a myriad of hewers of wood and drawers of water in a primary fight. These workers are tied up everywhere to the Republican machine, and the machine everywhere is sure to abid by th decree of the convention.

Colonel Roosevelt will not under any circumstances become a party to any fight in the Republican primaries with a view of winning the Republican delegation for himself. This was learned positively from the fountain head of all Bull Moose information, George W. Perkins.

Mr. Perkins was asked if he had any comment to make on the convention or the plan to pledge the delegation to Mr. Root.

"No, none whatever," said Mr. Perkins. "It was not my kettle of fish. I am not a Republican—thank God."

Mr. Perkins said the Colonel undoubtedly would abide by the program mapped out by the National Progressive Party in Chicago last December. This would bind the Colonel to go before the country as the candidate of the Progressives, if at all.

Root-Burton Slate.

There was some talk in Republican circles yesterday of Root for first place and ex-Senator Theodore L. Burton for second place. While there was no pretense that such a slate was more than vaguely tentative, and while it hardly seemed likely that Ohio's favorite son would enter upon any deal for second place, there was just enough talk to indicate that some arrangement was being made by the backers of Root and

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Daily Service to Augusta—Atlantic Coast Line. Leave 9:15 A. M. Through Standard Sleeper Daily. Compartment Car Tues., Thurs., Sat. Dining Car Service. 1198 B'way. —Advt.

1,000 GUNS TAKEN IN ERZERUM FORTS

Stronghold's Battered Defenses Stormed by Direct Assault with the Bayonet.

CITY AFIRE IN MANY PARTS

Army Pursuing the Routed Garrison—Number of Prisoners Not Yet Announced.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 18.—There is still no reliable data on the number of Turks captured at the fall of Erzerum, according to the Petrograd correspondent of The Times. It is said that the number of guns taken exceeds 1,000. The City of Erzerum is on fire in several places.

General Judenich is now confronted with the difficult task of intercepting the remnants of the Turkish defenders, who are probably retreating westward of the mountain plateau, and so prevent them from joining other units of the Third Turkish Army.

In an account of the siege, General Judenich says the advance toward Erzerum was conducted on three routes, namely, on the northern flank by way of Olti, by a frontal and shorter route along the Kars-Erzerum road by way of Sari Kamysh, and on the southeastern flank by way of Melazghert and Khynysskala. The downfall of the fortress, however, was mainly the result of the frontal attack, although the heavy artillery played an important part in silencing the forts.

All reports of the siege agree that the bombardment was not sustained long enough to destroy the defenses completely, and tha a majority of the forts were actually stormed at the point of the bayonet. Thus, The Times correspondent states, Caucasian history repeats itself and Russian soldiers reproduced against the modern forts the direct method, which succeeded thirty-nine years ago against Kars.

The fall of Erzerum could hardly have occurred at a more opportune moment for the Government. The effect of the victory on the masses of the people, he says, bids fair to overshadow its military consequences, and the members of the Duma are likely to meet on Tuesday in a mood fully attuned to meet half way any conciliatory overtures on the part of the Administration.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 17.—The official Messenger estimates the Turkish garrison which defended Erzerum, capture of which was announced yesterday, as 100,000 men, and that more than 1,000 guns were captured. It is said there were 467 guns in the outer forts, 374 in the central forts, and 200 field guns.

The latest official communication, issued this evening, says:

> It has been learned that twenty-five more guns have been seized in the Erzerum first-line forts, and that 39 officers and 1,413 Askaris (Arab irregulars) were made prisoner in the region of Fort Taft, twenty versts from Erzerum.
>
> Our troops occupy the Erzerum fortress.
>
> The registration of prisoners and taking stock of the booty is proceeding.
>
> Erzerum is on fire in many places.

Public rejoicing is reflected in the newspaper comment on the fall of the fortress. The Novoe Vremya considers the capture to have enormous importance, as it points out that Erzerum is a centre of trade and railway routes as well as of military administration and has immense depots for ammunition and supplies. It declares the fall of the city opens routes north and south to the Russians and will seriously effect the activities of the Turks in Mesopotamia and Syria.

The Retch says that thetaking of Erzerum menaces all Asia Minor and even Constantinople.

The Bourse Gazette believes the capture will have an effect upon Athens and Bucharest as well as upon Persia and Afghanistan.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—President Poincaré telegraphed congratulations on the capture of Erzerum today to Emperor Nicholas and Grand Duke Nicholas, commander of the Russian forces on the Caucasian front.

The capture of the great Turkish stronghold is declared by the French newspapers as the best item of news for the Allies in many months. The military experts dwell upon the importance of the capture, declaring that it gives the Russians the key to Asia Minor, and is a victory which will inevitably have far-reaching consequences.

General Berthaut in the Petit Journal says it is not only a deadly blow to Turkey, but an event which cannot fail to have its effect in the other theaters of the war. Major de Civrieux says in the Matin:

"The conques tof Erzerum is of more importance than would be that of any other fortress in the whole war theatre. In Asia we are not faced by a strategic chessboard, ruled across by railroads and excellent routes along which fresh forces could be brought up in a few days. Erzerum was the solitary bulwark of the Turkish Empire in Asia. Open spaces, suitable for operations on a great scale, now present themselves to the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—The Turkish War Office announcement today says that the Russians lost 5,000 men in killed in a three-day battle on the Caucasian front. The text of the statement follows:

> In the fighting, which has beenn in progress during the last three days despite cold weather and snow, the enemy lost 5,000 dead and 60 prisoners.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Brut—Sec—Red—All dealers.—Advt.

SHONTS PLEA WON GAYNOR'S SUPPORT

Interborough Head Tells Thompson Committee of 3 Hours' Talk at St. James, L. I.

HAD FAVORED TRI-BOROUGH

Mayor Changed His Attitude After Listening to Argument in His Front Yard.

MORGAN TOLD NEXT DAY

Committee's Counsel Says "Climax of Investigation" Will Come Before Shonts Leaves Stand.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, held the attention of the Thompson Legislative Committee for three hours yesterday by a highly dramatic recital of his efforts, beginning in 1910, to get the city to co-operate with the company in building extensions to the present subway system, which efforts became successful in 1913.

Through his story of these negotiations Mr. Shonts wove in and out the name of the late Mayor, William J. Gaynor. He told of a visit he made to the Gaynor home at St. James, L. I., in April, 1910, accompanied by Mirabeau L. Towns, the lawyer, when the prospect of the Interborough getting any part in the new subway building looked dark indeed. This was due to the attitude of the new Board of Estimate which had just been elected on a ticket pledging municipal construction and operation of subways. He said he had changed the Mayor's attitude entirely. Adjournment came at this point, and Bainbridge Colby, counsel to the committee, will have Mr. Shonts tell today of the events that followed.

Mr. Colby did not reach the matter of Mr. Shonts's proposal to award the contract for third tracking and extending the elevated lines to J. L. Stevens on a basis of $2,000,000 profit, in connection with which it had been testified that Mr. Shonts wanted to pay off certain "commitments and obligations." The lawyer said that yesterday's testimony was merely in the nature of laying a foundation for bringing this matter in later, and that Mr. Shonts's explanation of the words he is said to have used will be the climax of the investigation.

Earlier in the day Mr. Shonts said that he drew salary of $40,000 a year from five Western railroads while acting as President of the Interborough at a salary which reached $100,000 in 1912. He said the bonus of $150,000 for special services came to him as a "pleasant surprise." He deposited this money with his brokers, Charles T. Barney & Co., for the purpose of buying stock. He said the city ultimately would have to pay the money, it having been charged to the company's construction account.

Shonts Waives Immunity.

Mr. Shonts proved to be by far the most interesting witness that has come before the investigating committee. Big of frame and possessing a dominant personality, at times he had the committee and spectators completely under his spell. Many times the room was in uproarious laughter over his forceful manner of expression. Flanked by his attorneys, J. L. Quackenbush, De Lancey Nicoll, and John B. Stanchfield, Mr. Shonts was completely at ease and the committee had trouble at times in restraining his readiness to answer questions and make light of certain matters. Mr. Colby frequently had difficulty in impressing upon the witness the seriousness of the situation. Mr. Shonts showed his affability at the very start by expressing his willingness to waive immunity and he signed the waivers with a broad smile.

It was in connection with his examination as to why the Interborough had paid Mirabeau L. Towns $5,000 and Edward M. Grout $17,500 that the story of Mr. Shonts's visit to Mayor Gaynor came out. Immediately after his visit to St. James, Mr. Shonts made a 3,000 word memorandum of what had taken place and turned it over to J. P. Morgan, Jr. He testified that in all his dealings with the Morgan firm over the subway contracts he had dealt either with the younger Morgan or Mr. Davidson.

When Mr. Colby asked the witness if he had been aware that so large a sum as $183,000 had been paid to outside lawyers in connection with subway negotiations, he did not answer, and Senator Thompson wanted to know if he had taken the advice of all these lawyers. Mr. Shonts laughingly replied that he had listened to their advice. Suddenly Mr. Colby asked this question:

"What did Mirabeau L. Towns do?"

Mr. Shonts seemed dazed for a moment. He repeated the name several times as if it was new to him and asked:

"Did he get some?"

"Yes, he got some, too. You remember that he was employed?" asked Mr. Colby.

Mr. Shonts said he did not remember, and when he was informed that another official of his company had said he would know all about it, Mr. Shonts remarked:

"Well, there are a lot of things I have knowledge about that I can't recall just now."

Mr. Shonts said he had known Mr. Towns several years. Mr. Colby then produced a voucher showing payment

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WHY NOT BE INDEPENDENT As well as save money? Have your own electric light plant. The Brussen Automatic E. L. & P. Co., Inc., 126 Liberty St., New York City. 'Phone Rector 8864.—Advt.

GERMAN MINES LAID BY NEUTRAL FLAG'S AID

Dutch Authorities Advance New Theory for Their Proximity to the Coast.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The prevalence of mines in the North Sea is causing a complete change in the routing of Dutch shipping. Recently Dutch liners bound for Oriental ports gave up the Suez Canal route in favor of the Cape of Good Hope passage. This chance has proved successful, the Dutch at the Cape giving the liners good patronage and the Dutch flag receiving a cordial welcome at Cape Town and other South American ports.

Dutch freighters bound for America are now advised to creep up the coast within the three-mile zone until a point is reached where they can cut across to the north of Scotland, instead of using the usual English Channel passage to the Atlantic.

Dutch authorities recently discovered mines, which had been causing disaster to their shipping, off the mouth of the Thames. These mines were anchored and not of the usual floating type. The theory of the Admiralty here was that the Germans had new floating mines, which floated a few feet below the surface; but a mine which was struck by a Dutch ship yesterday, and which was recovered, shows by a German marking that it had an anchor which held it a few feet below the level of the water. The method of laying these mines has not yet been discovered, but it is believed that it is done by vessels flying neutral flags.

GERMANS BLOW UP ALLIED TRENCHES

Attempts to Gain After Three Mine Explosions Fail—General Operations Slacken.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A marked slackening of military activity has taken place on the western front, according to the reports from the various War Offices. The French bulletin this afternoon said that "there were no events of importance last night," while the Berlin report read:

> There were no events of special importance on the western front. In clearing out the newly captured positions near Ober-Sept (Alsace) eight more French mine throwers were found.

Tonight's reports from the French and British authorities tell of some small operations, conspicuous among which are German attempts to gain in Flanders and Northern France by exploding mines. The Paris bulletin says:

> In Belgium destructive fires were directed against the German organizations in the direction of Steenstraete and in front of Boesinore.
>
> In Artois, in the neighborhood of the road to Lille, the enemy exploded a mine, the crater of which we occupied.
>
> Between Soissons and Rheims our batteries shelled moving troops in the region of Conde-sur-Aisne and bombarded German works to the north of Soissons.
>
> There was feeble artillery activity on the rest of the front.

The official statement of the British War Office reads:

> Early this morning the enemy sprang two mines, one near Fosse 8, the other south of Loos. After the explosion of the latter the enemy attempted to occupy the crater, but was driven back by our fire. We hold the near lip of the crater.
>
> Today our artillery bombarded the enemy trenches near the Hohenzollern Redoubt and east of Armentieres.
>
> Between the Ypres-Comines Canal and the Ypres-Comines railway the situation is unchanged.

RICH BRITONS URGED TO FOREGO MOTORING

Sponsors for War Economy Think It Has Bad Moral Effect on Poorer Classes.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The Government's War Savings Committee issued today the first of a series of appeals in which it will point out to the people of the country facts regarding various forms of expenditure "which should be checked as wasteful and as absorbing labor that could be put to better use."

The first appeal deals with the use of automobiles and motor cycles for pleasure. "If this form of selfish, thoughtless extravagance is stopped," says the appeal, "millions of pounds will be saved and many workers transferred to more useful channels. We appeal to all owners to consider earnestly whether the use of their cars can be justified by any question of public utility or real necessity. We cannot ask the poorer classes to save as long as they see the well-to-do enjoying such expensive luxury."

BELGIUM GAINS STATUS BY PLEDGE OF ALLIES

New Declaration Will Enable Her to Take Part in the Peace Negotiations.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The declaration of the Entente Allies to the Belgian Government that they would not end hostilities until Belgium's political and economic independence was re-established and that Belgium would be called upon to take part in the peace negotiations, is explained by The Temps today as designed to enable Belgium to take a direct part in the peace negotiations as an independent power and thus be released from the limitations imposed by the international guarantee of Belgium's neutrality agreed to in 1839.

The Belgian Government, says The Temps, will now have a voice through her own envoys in determining her national future and regulating the new order of things arising in Europe. The newspaper adds that the suggestion for the declaration came from the Belgians.

FLORIDA & CAROLINA RESORTS. Four trains. Best equipment. Short Line. Inc. Seaboard Air Line Ry., 1184 Broadway. —Advt.

GERMANY MUST GIVE NEW PLEDGE OF SAFETY AT SEA

Lansing Demands Full Assurances That Submarine War Will Be Conducted Legally.

BLOCKS LUSITANIA CASE

Berlin's Order to Sink Armed Vessels Puts Whole Question Where It Was in Beginning.

MAY MEAN A DEADLOCK

Bernstorff Cables Berlin, but Doubts That New Decree Will Be Modified.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Secretary Lansing today informed Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, during a twenty-minute conference, that the United States Government would not accept the proposal for settlement of the Lusitania case until the Berlin Government gave definite guarantees for the future conduct of submarine warfare in accordance with assurances previously given by Germany.

After the conference the Secretary of State asserted that there was no foundation for a report sent out from Washington during the afternoon to the effect that the United States had accepted the Lusitania proposals as giving full satisfaction, while reserving judgment regarding the future conduct of submarine warfare. The Secretary made it plain in his conference with the German Ambassador that the Government could not separate the Lusitania case from the whole question of the future conduct of German submarine warfare, and that before accepting any proposal for the settlement of the Lusitania case, in whole or in part, the United States must have definite written assurances that submarine warfare against merchant ships would not be conducted in such a way as to imperil Americans traveling the high seas under the rights accorded by international law.

Forecasts a Deadlock.

The German Ambassador informed the Secretary of State that it was his belief that while Germany would observe the assurances previously given to the effect that unarmed merchant vessels, enemy or neutral, would not be sunk without warning, he did not believe his Govenment would agree to desist from it's threat to attack armed enemy merchant vessels without warning unless the United States could obtain definite guarantees from England that armed merchant ships would use their guns solely for defense and would not attack German submarines. While he explained that he had no authority from his Government to speak on this point, the Ambassador said that such was his personal view of the situation.

Count von Bernstorff suggested that Germany might be willing to postpone the application of the new order, but it was made plain after the conference that the Ambassador learned from Secretary Lansing that this Government did not intend to ask that Germany postpone the new policy, and that any proposal on that subject must come from the German Government on its own initiative.

Count von Bernstorff has sent a cipher dispatch to Berlin narrating the result of the conference. At the German Embassy it was intimated tonight that it was expected that within a week or so the German Government would respond with a statement to the effect that it could not modify its orders for attacks without warning on armed enemy merchant ships unless definite written guarantees were given that the guns on such vessels would not be used in attacking German submarines.

Means All Merchant Ships.

The United States Government holds that all merchant vessels are immune from attack without warning unless they resist or attempt to escape, and draws no distinction between passenger ships and freighters. This was made clear at the State Department today when a definition was sought in an authoritative quarter of the department's interpretation of the word "liner," used by the German Government in furnishing assurances that "liners" would not be attacked without warning. It was pointed out that the United States interpreted "liner" to mean any merchant vessel, passenger or freight-carrying, that belonged to a line of vessels; that is, a vessel owned by a company. But it was also said that this Government regarded tramp ships as "liners," within the meaning of vessels that were entitled to treatment under the established rule of visit and search.

The pivotal point in the American Government's stand in this matter is that American citizens traversing the high seas in merchant vessels, belligerent as well as neutral, and whether on board such ships as passengers or as employes, shall not be placed in jeopardy by submarines or other warships. A member of the crew of a belligerent freighter, it was held, was just as much entitled to protection under the rules of international warfare as a passenger on one of the great ocean steamers.

"And I am not sure," said a high official, "that a member of the crew of a merchant vessel hasn't a better right to protection than a passenger. For a member of a crew is pursuing his regular vocation, while a passenger is on board by reason of his own selection."

Won't Accept Quibble.

It appears from this and from other statements that the United States Government will refuse to accept, should the occasion arise, the narrow German interpretation that "liners" is a term descriptive only of passenger ships, and does not apply to freight-carrying vessels.

It was learned today that this Government is also taking what the Teutonic allies might consider an advanced position with regard to the circumstances that would justify a merchant vessel armed for defensive purposes in resisting attack by a submarine. The attitude of the United States in this connection was illustrated by the following example: If a submarine ordered a merchant ship to halt, and the merchant ship obeyed, and the submarine, after the merchant ship had stopped, continued to fire at her, the merchantman would be justified in returning the fire. In this instance, it was pointed out, it would be the submarine, and not the merchantman, that violated the principle of international law.

Secretary Lansing made it plain today that this Government had merely proposed to the Entente Allies that the rules as to armed merchantmen be changed by agreement among the belligerents for the period of the war. It was not intended, it was explained, that the rules of international law should be changed unless all the belligerents agreed, and even then the change would be merely for the period of the war and would be binding only on those nations subscribing to it. The United States Government does not hold that it can itself change international law. The proposal was merely for a modus vivendi and was made primarily in an effort to effect a gentleman's agreement between the belligerents for the observance of a special sea code for submarine warfare and for the disarmament of merchant ships in the interest of saving human life.

If the United States Government is unable to obtain such an agreement it will stand on existing principles of international law. It takes the position that American citizens have a right to traverse the high seas, and that when doing so, traveling as noncombatants on merchant ships, whether on passenger vessels or freighters, they should not be placed in peril by attacks without warning, and that before any merchant ship is destroyed, after having first been warned, the passengers and crews must be placed in a position of safety.

Secretary Lansing did not hesitate to admit today that the Lusitania case had been brought to the very verge of a satisfactory settlement when the new Austro-German policy toward armed steamers was announced. He admitted that as to the past an agreement was about to be reached in the Lusitania case, and that in the same case and in other cases the United States Government had obtained for the future assurances with respect to the conduct of submarine warfare that appeared to be satisfactory. Then, it was pointed out, the German Government had reopened the whole question of the future conduct of submarine warfare by announcing to the world that it proposed to order its naval commanders to torpedo enemy merchant ships without warning wherever found carrying guns.

To say that the United States Government regards this projected policy as materially narrowing the assurances previously given is putting it mildly. The more the text of the German threat is studied, especially in the light of the construction placed on it today by Count von Bernstorff, the stronger becomes the conviction in official circles that the enforcement of the new policy would nullify previous assurances and seemed to involve a repudiation of previous pledges.

It was made plain at the State Department today that the projected German policy would have to be modified virtually to the extent of cancellation, if Germany did not give guarantees in accordance with previous assurances. There is now every indication that the Berlin Government will take the position that its previous assurances were not intended to be broad enough to prevent attacks without warning on armed merchant vessels. The German argument is that Great Britain gave formal assurances that British vessels would be armed only for self-defense and would not use their guns in attacking submarines, but only after the merchant vessel had been first fired upon. It is the German contention that these guarantees have been violated and that British ships carrying guns ostensibly for self-defense have used them in offensively attacking German submarines.

The memorandum of Feb. 10 announcing the new German policy refers to the communication delivered to the State Department on Aug. 25, 1914, by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, which said:

> I have the honor, in view of the fact that a number of British armed merchantmen will now be visiting United States ports, to reiaterate that the arming of British merchantmen is solely a precautionary measure adopted for the purpose of defense against attack from hostile craft. I have at the same time been instructed by his Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to give the United States Government the fullest assurances that the British merchant vessels will never be used for purposes of attack; that they are merely peaceful traders armed only for defense; that they will never fire unless first fired upon, and that they will never under any circumstances attack any vessel.

Secretary Lansing today made public the telegram received from Ambassador Penfield at Vienna, transmitting the text of the Austro-Hungarian circular note verbale announcing the purpose of the Vienna Government to have its submarines treat armed enemy merchant vessels as if they were belligerent vessels and sink them without warning after Feb. 29. The note verbale says that orders have already been given to the Austro-Hungarian naval forces to act accordingly.

GERMAN FEARS BREAK WITH US

Shipping Man, Supposed to be Ballin, Sees Grave Peril in It.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—An Amsterdam dispatch says the manager of one of the greatest German shipping companies in an interview in the Bremen Tageblatt expresses a most pessimistic opinion concerning the effects of a possible breach of relations between Germany and the United States. This shipper, who, the dispatch says, is believed to be Albert Ballin, Director General of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company, is quoted as follows:

"A breach of German's relations with America could have a most serious effect. All America's money and munitions would be at the disposal of the Entente Allies. We should have to take over the feeding of the Belgians, and America's attitude probably would induce other neutrals to attack us. All our ships would finally be interned in American ports. This would represent taking away enormous wealth from us.

"Our plight would be most difficult. When the war is over Germany will have to replenish her stocks of raw materials. Do not let us entertain any illusions with regard to England. She will continue commercial warfare long after military operations are over. She will take away all our trade with South Africa and Australia, and it will take years for our passenger service to reach a condition anything like that which existed before the war."

BRITISH APPLAUD WILSON.

London Times Commends His Stand on German Sea Order.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 18.—The Times in an editorial today concerning Germany's recent memorandum concerning the status of armed merchantmen after Feb. 29, says:

"England learns with gratification, but with no surprise, that America declines to recognize Germany's monstrous pretention to the right to sink armed merchantmen at sight. It was inconceivable that under any President America should acquiesce in such a policy."

The article then proceeds to a general defense of President Wilson and declares that the British people fully understand and make allowance for the grave difficulties besetting him and his Administration. The Times incidentally deprecates such attacks on President Wilson as that made by Punch this week.

VIENNA GIVES ROOF FOR WAR

Historic Rathhaus to be tSripped of its Copper Covering.

ZURICH, Feb. 17, (via London.)—The Vienna City Council has voted to remove the copper roof of the historic Rathhaus and give the metal to the military authorities. The roof will be replaced by one of galvanized iron.

KITCHENER EXPLAINS AIR RAID DEFENSES

He Is Sure One Zeppelin, and Probably Two, Have Been Destroyed.

UNABLE TO AVERT DAMAGE

England Rushes Work on More Guns—Bishops Deprecate Reprisals for Air Raids.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Earl Kitchener announced in the House of Lords today that during the last Zeppelin raid it was certain that the British accounted for one airship, which was lost at sea, and that there was good reason to believe a second airship had been put out of action. Earl Kitchener probably referred to the Zeppelin L-19, which was wrecked in the North Sea shortly after the last raid.

Lord Kitchener added: "Up to the present time a hostile air invasion of England has had no influence whatever on the military conduct of the war, and regrettable as is the loss of citizen life and damage to private property, I do not believe the people desire to give too great importance to these attacks or to allow them to affect military operations. It must be realized that in war it is not always possible to insure safety everywhere and some risks must be accepted in order to be strong at important points.

"It is beyond our power to guarantee these shores from a repetition of these air incursions, but we shall make them more costly each time."

Outlining the system of air defense in Great Britain, Lord Kitchener said: "The defense is threefold: first, good advance information regarding the movements of hostile aircraft; second, defense by anti-aircraft artillery; third, attacks on raiders by aeroplanes.

Aircraft Guns Being Rushed.

"As regards the first, we now have a system which gives us sufficient warning of impending arrival and probable movements of the enemy. As to artillery, the construction of aircraft guns now has precedence over other ordnance, and now the guns as fast as produced will be distributed to the best advantage throughout the country. Attack by aeroplanes at night is attended with great difficulties, but I believe that with more extended practice we shall overcome them.

"The Government will leave no stone unturned in its efforts to improve to the utmost our defenses against Zeppelins," declared Lord Kitchener. "The responsibility for defense will be in the hands of Viscount French, with Sir Percy Scott as his chief adviser."

In reply to a question regarding the use of aeroplanes at night, Lord Kitchener said no order ever had been sent yet to a pilot of the Royal Flying Corps to make an ascent at night to attack a Zeppelin. He added: "Notice is given to each station when the time comes to ascend to intercept a Zeppelin. The decision as to whether to fly or not is left to the senior officer on the spot. If he decides that the weather conditions are favorable he is the first to ascend."

Announcement was likewise made officially today that during the first four months of operation of the Government's air raid insurance plan, more than 1,100,000 policies were written. Of these 22 per cent. cover damages which may be inflicted from bombardment or attacks by aircraft. The remainder cover aircraft risks only.

A dispatch from Rotterdam to The Star says that the report that a Zeppelin had been blown adrift during yesterday's storm and wrecked at Blerik, in Holland, and there seized and interned by the authorities, is without foundation.

Bishops Frown On Reprisals.

The Church of England today took a stand against a policy of reprisal. The Bishops in convocation at Canterbury Cathedral adopted a resolution against air raids "which have as a deliberate object the killing or wounding of noncombatants."

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in moving the resolution, said the Bishops desire to encourage all possible energy in the prosecution of the war, but that there was danger of drifting into ways which would have unhesitatingly have been condemned as dishonorable a few years ago. There was danger, the Archbishop added, when proposals were made in the newspapers to put to death innocent persons in retaliation for gross and outrageous wrongs, that the moral currency might be debased.

"We feel," said the Archbishop, "that one of our foremost desires surely is that, when by the mercy of God this fearful conflict comes to an end, we should enter upon a discussion of a settlement with clean hands—that we should have nothing there of which to be ashamed."

The Bishop of Bangor alone opposed the resolution. "In a war like this," said he, "we cannot separate combatants from noncombatants. The strengthening of the blockade against Germany involves the making of war on women and children. If we could send a hundred aeroplanes to drop bombs on the rich business part of Frankfort, the effect produced would be felt from end to end of Germany, and the sending of Zeppelins to this country would be denounced as a blunder, as inexcusable, as a crime. If a son of mine were asked to join in a punitive expedition on a German town, I would advise him to go and do his duty."

DESCRIBE PARIS AIR RAID.

Returning Passengers Say Height Made Germans' Aim Poor.

Passengers arriving yesterday from Bordeaux on the French liner Espagne brought some interesting details of the last Zeppelin raid over Paris on Jan. 31 and declared the official statement that only thirty-six persons were killed was a very low estimate of the fatalities. Dr. Charles A. Pryor of Williamsport, Penn., who served fourteen months with the American Ambulance Corps in Paris, said he saw the raid on Jan. 31 and was surprised when he heard of the official figures given out, because the surgeons who examined the victims killed by the Zeppelin bombs said that the number was much higher than thirty-six.

"The Zeppelin alarm," Dr. Pryor continued, "started at 10 P. M. with soldiers on horseback galloping about the streets in all directions shouting to the people to put out all lights. Buglers on foot blew shrill blasts to rouse occupants of houses, who came running to their doors and windows, and all the church bells were rung continuously.

"The result of all this clamor was that in a few minutes Paris was in darkness except for the tiny electric bulbs which some of the pedestrians carried at the ends of their canes or umbrellas like torches to distinguish street numbers.

"I stood in the street with three French surgeons and saw a big Zeppelin accompanied by six Fokker aeroplanes pass over the River Seine with shells from the anti-aircraft guns bursting all round them, but apparently without doing any material damage to the enemy's air machines. The Germans did not burn any lights and could only be distinguished by the shells bursting and the searchlights thrown upon them from the high buildings as they passed over. Thirteen bombs were dropped almost simultaneously so that it sounded as if there were three explosions in quick succession.

"The French airmen were on the alert and ascended in their small aeroplanes to attack the Zeppelin and the six Fokkers, throwing brilliant streaks of light across the sky from the small searchlights with which they were equipped. The German raiders eluded attack by means of the so-called 'cloud bombs' which were fired from the Zeppelin. These bombs were shot out to one side for a distance of 500 feet, and on bursting they left clouds of white gas so strongly resembling the outlines of the Zeppelin that the French gunners aimed at them and the aviators pursued until they discovered the trick which had been played upon them.

"The French airmen flew well, but they were outdistanced by the German machines. On Feb. 1 I visited the scene where the bombs had fallen and was told by some of the French officers that the Germans had tried to destroy the Gare du Nord, the terminus of the railroad from Calais and Boulogne, by which supplies are sent to the front and the wounded brought in by special trains. I saw the ruins of a five-story house which had been wrecked, and great holes had been made in the pavement by the bombs. It was their great altitude which caused the Germans to miss their aim, I believe. I cannot give the exact number of the victims of the raid on Jan. 31, but I am positive there were more than thirty-six killed."

Another eyewitness of the raid was Miss Matilda McCracken of Philadelphia, who returned on the Espagne after serving a year with the French Red Cross. She said surgeons at military hospitals in Paris informed her that more than 100 persons had been killed on the night of Jan. 31.

REPEL ITALIANS 8 TIMES.

Austrians Report Rombon Positions Covered with Enemy Dead.

VIENNA, Feb. 17.—An Austrian official statement, issued under date of Feb. 16, announces that the eighth attack by Italian outposts on the Austro-Hungarian positions on Javereck was repulsed. The text of the statement follows:

> Artillery encounters continue on the coast district adjoining a portion of the Carnian front. In the Doberdo sector mine-throwing and hand-grenade battles are in progress.
>
> On Javereck the Italian outposts for the eighth time were expelled.
>
> The space before our new position in the Rombon district is covered with enemy dead.

BERLIN, Feb. 17, (By Wireless to Sayville.)—Reporting operations on the Italian front, today's official bulletin from Vienna says:

> Italian artillery shelled villages in the Canale Valley and also in the Rombon district and the bridgeheads at Tolmino and Gorizia.
>
> An enemy attack against Monte San Michele was repulsed.
>
> Austro-Hungarian artillery near Pola shot down an Italian aeroplane. The pilot and the observer were captured.

ROME, Feb. 17.—The War Office communication issued today says:

> A strong enemy detachment, consisting of the Twenty-seventh Landwehr, which attempted a surprise on one of our advance posts on Monte Rombon, was attacked and repulsed. We took the commanding officer a prisoner.
>
> Daring feats by our patrols on the sector of Sabotino and on the Carso front have enabled us to capture a large number of abandoned rifles. On the Oslavia front there was a brisk action yesterday evening, our artillery silencing the enemy's fire. We also reduced to silence after a violent duel enemy batteries in the neighborhood of Gorizia and Savogna.
>
> One of our aviators has dropped bombs on Nabresina, (a short distance north of Triest.)

TO URGE MARRIED SLACKERS

British War Office Seeking a Method to Reach Them.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Young married men who have not enlisted are soon to receive the attention of the War Office, which is considering the question of bringing pressure to bear upon them to induce them to join the army.

All single men who attested under the Earl of Derby's plan have been called up, and the Compulsory Military Service act enrolls all other bachelors of military age who have not been exempted.

Married men who attested under the Derby plan will next be called to arms. Most of them are men of 30 to 40 years. There are large numbers of married men below 30 years of age who have not answered the appeal to take up arms, and the authorities are seeking a method to bring them into line.

BIDS MERCIER FAREWELL.

Pope and Cardinal Have Conference of More Than an Hour.

ROME, Feb. 17, (via Paris.)—Pope Benedict received Cardinal Mercier, the Belgium Primate, in a farewell audience today, keeping the Cardinal with him for more than an hour. When Cardinal Mercier came from the audience he said: "I trust better days will soon come for my unfortunate people."

Cardinal Mercier afterward visited Cardinal Gasparri, the Papal Secretary of State.

Cardinal Louis Nazaire Begin, Archbishop of Quebec, returned yesterday on the French liner Espagne from Rome, where he had been to attend the Papal Consistory last December. The Cardinal said he had been received in audience by Pope Benedict at the Vatican and that His Holiness appeared to be in good health and excellent spirits. The Pope deplored the war, grieved over the killing of soldiers, and the destruction of the cities and towns in Europe, and prayed almost continuously for peace, the Cardinal said.

During his stay in Rome Cardinal Begin dined with Cardinal Mercier, the Belgian prelate who was exiled by the Germans. He said the Cardinal felt so strongly over the wrongs of his people that he did not wish to speak of them to any one. Cardinal Begin was accompanied by his secretary, L'Abbe Amours, and left for Quebec last night.

FOR TIGHTER GRIP ON ARMY.

French Socialist Deputies Urge Greater Control by Government.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Chamber of Deputies will discuss tomorrow a resolution presented by Abel Ferry, Radical Socialist, and approved by the Army Committee, calling upon the Ministry to make effective its constitutional right of directing all mobilized forces. This is thought to mean an attack upon the Cabinet.

The Army Committee's memorandum, accompanying the resolution, indicates that the committee does not believe the Government is employing as fully as it ought its powers of control in the zone of the armies. It affirms the powerlessness of the Under Secretaries of War to use their authority, as they cannot inspect the sanitary service and cannot inflict penalties on sanitary officers on their own responsibility.

The committee seeks in this way to raise the question of limiting military authority. It is expected that tomorrow's proceedings in the Chamber will be of unusual interest.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING

SHOWROOMS in this building are flooded with light. On the south is 23rd street, on the east, Fifth Avenue, Broadway and the open sweep of Madison Square; on the north, 24th street; and a quiet *street-wide* court. Do your offices deserve it?

Telephone Gramercy 3100

THINK PARIS SPIES SIGNAL ZEPPELINS

One Theory Is That Pails of Water Placed on Housetops Reflect Light to Raiders.

FRENCH TEST THE SCHEME

Many Inhabitants Object to City's Being Darkened, Insisting That It Is No Protection.

PARIS, Feb. 4, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The recent Zeppelin raid has reopened the question of street lighting in Paris. One contention is that the reduced illumination served no purpose, since it did not prevent the Zeppelins' finding the city, and consequently more light is demanded. Another group of critics suspects many of the lights that shine out from the interior in spite of the regulations. They hold that the Zeppelins can operate effectively only when they are in communication with the land through secret agents, and that in every case they are guided by an ingenious system of signals.

One of these critics even claims to have from excellent authority precise indications as to the methods adopted. He says that German agents in Paris, warned of the coming of the Zeppelins, make the illuminated signals from three different points, forming a triangle, in the centre of which is the spot the raiders desire to strike.

Experiments have been made as to the efficiency of this supposed plan. Three pails of water placed upon roofs in this triangular position with lights reflecting in them were easily picked out from a considerable height.

It is proposed that certain aviators be detached for the special work of inspecting the roofs of Paris for the detection of such signals. Another proposition is that the German plan, if it is really used, could be made useless by the multiplication of these signals outside the city.

Zeppelin danger signals are of so little use in Paris that it was proposed to abandon them after the recent raids. As soon as the fire engine signals with the trumpet calls to "stand to arms" are heard every one rushes to a window or to the open air to get a sight of the Zeppelins instead of taking to the security of the cellar.

Two minutes after the alarm was given on the night of Jan. 30 the Rue de Clichy, the Rue Blanche, and other streets leading up to the exterior boulevards were crowded with persons hurrying up to a better vantage point to see a possible air battle. The Boulevard de Clichy was thronged, and it became necessary for the police to bar the Rue Lepic and neighboring streets leading to the summit of the Butte Monmartre to prevent the gathering of crowds where the risk was greatest, since the two Zeppelins were coming from the north.

All over Paris restaurants and cafés emptied almost instantly at the first alarm, and, cabs and taxis being scarce, the crowds remained in the street. The large number of victims is attributed to the purest chance by which three of the bombs struck five-story apartment buildings. Twenty-nine persons were imprisoned for twenty-four hours in one of those buildings before the débris could be removed and an exit opened for them.

AIRMEN RAID DVINSK.

Austrians Report Repulse of All Russian Attacks in South.

BERLIN, Feb. 17, (via London.)—The German War Office today issued the following report of the operations on the Russian front:

> On the northern portion of this front there was spirited artillery fighting. Our airmen attacked Dvinsk and the railway establishments at Wilsika.

Austro-Hungarian Headquarters issued today the following bulletin:

> Nightly air attacks by the enemy against the Stripa front have been without success.
>
> Russian attacks on Kormin, south of Berestiany, were easily repulsed.

HELD IN DYNAMITE PLOT.

Former Employes of American Car and Foundry Are Detained.

DETROIT, Feb. 17.—Information regarding an alleged plot to dynamite the American Car and Foundry Company's plant here, has resulted in the detention by the police of two men who were formerly employed by that company. Otto Bartholma, was arrested yesterday at Flint and turned over to the Detroit police. Ernest McCord was taken into custody here.

It is asserted that when Bartholma was searched, a notebook was found which contained the draft of a letter to a foreign consul in the United States. The police did not deny a published statement that the draft seemingly signed by Bartholma, asked if he could be of any service to his country. Bartholma was registered on the foundry company's books as of Swiss nationality.

The American Car and Foundry Company is said to have filled several war orders for the Entente Allies.

TO LIFT POTATO EMBARGO.

Dutch Government Will Send Belgians and French Food Supply.

THE HAGUE, Feb. 17, (via London.)—The Dutch Government, it is understood, shortly will consent to the expoit of considerable quantities of potatoes to Belgium and to Northern France, but only through the officially recognized relief committees.

WAR IN KAMERUN OVER.

Conquest of German Colony by British and French Complete.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The following official communication referring to the operations in the Kamerun region of Africa was issued tonight:

> A telegram, dated Feb. 16, from General Dobell, (the French commander in Kamerun,) states that he has received information from General Aymerich that the French have closed the frontier up to Ngoa and all east thereof. The Campo region column has a few miles to traverse to close the line from the sea.
>
> Active operations are now practically ended, and the conquest of Kamerun is complete, with the exception of the isolated position of Mora Hill. The German Commandant Zimmermann succeeded in making his escape into Spanish territory.

FIGHTING IN EAST AFRICA.

British Lose 172 Men in Attack on Salaita Hill.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The British official statement issued tonight on the African campaign says:

> The general officer commanding the British forces in East Africa states that on the 12th a reconnaissance in force was carried out against Salaita Hill to locate the enemy's position and ascertain his strength. The hill was found to be strongly held, and the main German reserves were ascertained to be in the neighborhood.
>
> Our casualties amounted to 172, of whom 139 were in the Second South African Brigade, which had their first experience in bush fighting.
>
> The branch railway has now been carried to Njoro, two and one-half miles from Salaita.

CANADIANS BORE BRUNT OF YPRES FIGHTING

Awaited the Germans in Second Line Trenches and Beat Off Their Attacks.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 17.—General Sir Sam Hughes informed the House of Commons today that in the battle near Ypres the Canadian troops drove off the Germans with great losses.

The German attack, which was preceded by a heavy bombardment, was so terrific that the Canadians were forced to retire into their second line trenches to save their men. The Germans took the empty first line trenches and then charged the second line trenches. By that time the Canadian troops were organized and waiting for the enemy with the coolness that has characterized their fighting since they went to Flanders.

As the Germans approached the Canadians opened a murderous fire with rifles and machine guns, and the Kaiser's soldiers fell dead by hundreds. The attacking forces reached the Canadian trenches greatly weakened. Only at a few points were the Germans able to enter the Canadian trenches.

When the enemy's ranks were broken the Canadians sprang out of the trenches and charged with the bayonet. The rush was invincible, and the whole Canadian line swept on to their front line trenches, which were recaptured.

"There are lots of Germans in our trenches, whole platoons of them," the report states, "but they are all dead Germans. Our losses are very slight."

Apparently the Canadians were stationed at almost the same point which they held last Spring, when the Germans sprung the first great gas attack of war, drove back the French Algerians and left the Canadian first division to block the way to Calais in a four day's fight.

The report indicates that the Germans were able to hold but a short length of British trench in a swampy portion of the line. Its loss is said to be unimportant.

There is no news of which Canadian regiments or divisions were involved. The length of line indicates that it was held by only one division and there are three divisions of Canadians now in France and Flanders.

APPEAL TO GERMANS HERE.

Urged to Aid East Prussian Town Destroyed by Russians.

BERLIN, Feb. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Koelnische Zeitung today publishes an appeal made by Professor Eugene Kuhnemann, exchange professor of Harvard in 1906-07, to German-Americans asking them to stand sponsor for the East Prussian town of Ragnit, which was destroyed by the Russians.

The Koelnische Zeitung adds that the "spirit of sacrifice displayed by German-Americans in this war has given so many brilliant proofs that the result of the appeal can be relied upon."

AGAINST A FRENCH ALSACE.

Diet Protests Against the Purpose Announced in Paris.

BERLIN, Feb. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"The Diet of Lower Alsace has passed a resolution in which greetings and good wishes are extended to the Alsatians fighting on both the eastern and western fronts," says the Overseas News Agency today.

"The Diet protests expressly against French declarations that the amalgamation of Alsace and Lorraine is the main object of France in the war. The Diet declares that Alsace-Lorraine in forty-five years of peace has become a part of German business life and that it can only avoid harm by remaining a part of Germany.

"It declares also that the intellectual and moral life of the population can only prosper if not severed from their roots, which are common with those of the whole German race."

TO DOUBLE COLONIAL FORCE

Newfoundland Rallies Soldiers and Sailors, Especially Latter.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 17.—Plans for a campaign to double Newfoundland's complement of soldiers and sailors in active war service were completed tonight. So far 1,200 naval reservists and 2,000 soldiers have been enlisted and sent to England. Owing to the difference in pay between the naval and the military branches of the service, more difficulty is anticipated in doubling the number of naval reserves than of soldiers, notwithstanding that this is essentiallq a maritime community.

The bluejackets are controlled direct by the British naval authorities, and receive the regular pay of 60 cents a day. The soldiers, on the other hand, are maintained by the colony itself, and receive $1.10 a day, like the Canadian troops. This discrepancy tends tonds to diminish naval enlistments, although Newfoundland sailors are greatly in demand by the naval authorities, because their keenness of vision at sea makes them especially valuable for the auxiliary work of the trawling fleet.

REPORT MAX IS RELEASED.

Former Brussels Burgomaster Is Said to be in Switzerland.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—It is reported at Havre, says the Journal des Debats, thta Adolphe Max, former Burgomaster of Brussels, who was arrested by the Germans soon after the outbreak of the war and later taken to Germany, has been liberated and sent to Switzerland, where he now is.

When first taken into custory the Burgomaster was confined at Namur, but later was taken to Germany, where he was confined in the fortress at Glatz.

RAIDS ROUSE ALL ITALY.

Indignation Against Foe's Airmen Takes Practical Forms.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 17.—The Austrian aeroplane raids on Northeastern Italy from Milan through Ravenna, the ancient Byzantine exarchate to Rimini of Doric fame, have a diametrically opposite effect to that expected by the Vienna Government. The indignation of the population has taken a practical form.

Thus subscriptions to the third war lone have suddenly been resumed with greater vigor, and it is predicted that by the end of this month the subscriptions will surpass 3,000,000,000. Youths in the provinces along the coast of the Adriatic have asked permission to form special bodies to attack the enemy. Funds are being raised to construct new aeroplanes to chase the enemy's airships, while throughout Lombardy new factories are being started to produce arms and ammunition. Everybody here, while deeply regretting the fate of the innocent victims of the raids, feels that Austria's action must be advantageous to Italy and injurious to herself.

GIFT FOR OUR ARMY BY MRS. HARRIMAN

Provides $24,000 for a Red Cross War Hospital Here.

EXPERT TELLS OF NEEDS

Meeting in Mrs. Whitelaw Reid's Home Hears Address by Colonel Kean.

Active steps for the immediate organization in New York City of three completely equipped Red Cross units to serve with the military forces of the United States in the event of war were taken at a meeting of the American Red Cross held in the home of Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, Madison Avenue and Fiftieth Street, yesterday afternoon. It was proposed also to make all arrangements at once for the equipment of three base hospitals in this city, each to cost approximately $24,000. At the end of the meeting it was announced that Mrs. E. H. Harriman, who was in attendance, had donated the sum needed to purchase the equipment for the first of the three proposed hospitals.

Joseph H. Choate presided at the meeting, the principal speaker being Colonel Jefferson R. Kean of the United States Army Medical Corps, who recently was designated by President Wilson to act as the Director of Military Relief of the American National Red Cross, a newly created office, the purpose of which is to direct the work of making the Red Cross ready for efficient and quick service in the event of war. The other speakers were former Secretary of State Robert Bacon and Charles D. Norton. Others present at the meeting were Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Leonard Wood, and Mrs. William K. Draper.

Work in Hospitals' Charge.

It was stated during the meeting that the Presbyterian Hospital had agreed to undertake the organization of the first of the three Red Cross war units, and that the others are expected to be organized under the auspices of Bellevue and the New York Hospital. Each unit will comprise twenty doctors, forty-eight graduate nurses, and about ninety helpers, and in the event of war would man a base hospital of 500 beds. It is to procure in advance these beds and the other needed equipment that a fund of $72,000 is desired. It is expected that the collection of the $48,000 still needed to purchase the equipment for the three hospitals will be undertaken at an early date.

Mr. Norton, who is a member of the executive staff of the New York County Chapter of the Red Cross, was the first speaker. He referred to the recent readjustment of the executive forces of the national organization, a readjustment that makes possible for the first time in its history real team work on the part of the various departments of the service.

Colonel Kean, the next speaker, had as his subject "Red Cross Preparedness to Assist the Army and Navy in the Event of War."

"It is admitted to be impossible," he said at the outset, "for the regular medical establishments of the army and navy to be organized on a scale sufficiently extensive to supply the medical service of the large number of troops which are raised in time of war. Such preparations, therefore, must be made by some other agency in time of peace, in order to prevent a complete breakdown of the medical service at the beginning of a war. Such breakdown has occurred at the beginning of all our wars in the past, and has caused infinite suffering and loss of valuable lives. This failure to provide what the soldiers have a right to expect causes suffering also to the families dependent upon them, and doubtless contributes in an important degree to the failure of the volunteer method of rasing armies.

"The Red Cross contemplates an enrollment of persons having the special qualifications necessary to assist the Medical Departments of the army and navy in time of war. They will be enrolled either as a part of organized units or individually, in which latter case they can be attached, as needed, to army and navy hospitals which are being expanded to meet the emergencies of war. Examples of the organized units are hospitals, field columns, and refreshment station units.

"A hospital unit usually is organized in connection with a large civil hospital, whose personnel is accustomed to work together. A transportation unit is a unit to transport the sick and wounded from the battlefield to the base hospital. A refreshment station unit will consist principally of women and will be organized to open a station for the refreshment either of sick and wounded or prisoners, or of bodies of troops moving from one place to another.

"A very important duty of the Department of Military Relief of the National Red Cross, and of the military relief section of each Red Cross chapter, will be the accumulation of surgical, medical and hospital supplies. Supplies contributed in time of peace for storage should be non-perishable in character, and will be received from chapters, committees, individuals and outside organizations which have no official connection with the Red Cross. Circulars of instructions will be furnished from the national office, giving specifications and shipping directions. In general terms, tentage, beds and cots, bedding, mess chests and equipments, camp furniture, typewriters and office supplies, ambulances and litters, and the usual articles of ward clothing and surgical supplies are needed.

"It is most desirable that the National Red Cross should build or purchase a hospital ship for each coast. These can in time of peace be leased under contract and thus would secure a steady income for the Red Cross. The Japanese Red Cross with the income thus derived from the two hospital ships originally purchased has built two additional ships."

Bacon Wants Action Now.

Mr. Bacon in a short speech said in his opinion the time to organize the base hospitals and the units to man them was now and not even the near future. He suggested that a campaign to raise the $72,000 needed be begun immediately and said he was certain the public would respond with the amount needed to purchase the equipment.

In answer to a question by Mr. Choate, Colonel Kean said the army medical corps was short 100 officers at present and that the work that would be done by these officers, were they available, is being done in large part by reserve medical officers. There are fewer medical officers in the army in proportion to the men, he said, than was the case at the beginning of the civil or Spanish war. The Medical Corps, he said, had gathered supplies sufficient to handle 250,000 men in the event of an emergency.

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SEIZE TRUNKS AT PIER FILLED WITH RUBBER

Man Is Arrested by Neutrality Squad as He Tries to Get Them Aboard Liner.

While passengers on the Scandinavian-American Line Pier at the foot of Fifteenth Street, Hoboken, were having their passports and baggage examined yesterday afternoon, before embarking on the steamer Oscar II. for Copenhagen, the attention of the Neutrality Inspectors were called to four large trunks on the pier, which were so heavy they attracted the suspicion of the detectives of the company on duty. A tall, well dressed man was trying to get the baggage master to check the trunks to Copenhagen, and when he was requested to open one of them for examination he appeared confused and said the baggage was not his. It belonged to a Mrs. Schroeder, a first cabin passenger on the Oscar II., he said.

The trunk was found to be filled with rubber, and the man was arrested by the Inspectors and taken to the Custom House with the four trunks, which were placed in two taxicabs. Secrecy was observed by the Customs officials and the name of the man was not divulged at the pier. A search was made for Mrs. Schroeder, the alleged owner of the trunks, who could not be found before the steamer left at 3:30 P. M., an hour and a half late.

One of the officials at the Custom House said last night that no particulars could be given out regarding the seizure of the trunks. The case would be thoroughly investigated, he said.

Detectives who have been watching suspicious persons at the steamship piers in Hoboken said yesterday they believed the people concerned in bringing the four trunks to ship on the Oscar II. were connected with the attempt to smuggle 3,400 pounds of rubber away on the Holland-America liner Ryndam on Nov. 25 last. The rubber was packed in four trunks and four wooden boxes, and labeled as personal baggage belonging to Mrs. Anna Dekkers, a Dutchwoman who had booked a passage in the first cabin to Rotterdam.

She was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on Jan. 14 with Edward Weber, Max Jaegar, a German automobile manufacturer, and Paul Schmidt, partner with Weber in the Rubber and Guayaquil Agency, Inc., of 108 Water Street, and Richard Wohlberg, a manufacturer in the Bronx. Evidence showed that the men had planned to buy four and a half tons of crude rubber for $6,531.85, and to ship it to Germany as personal baggage.

The parties pleaded guilty on Jan. 28 and were fined sums ranging from $100 to $1,500. Mrs. Dekkers had to pay $250. One of the men concerned, Edward Weber, is a cousin of Albert Weber, a Director of the Deutsches Bank in Berlin.

WAR HORSE PRICE LOWER.

Average Declines from $240 to $270—Half a Million Exported.

Records of exports show that more than 500,000 horses, valued at $125,000,000, have been shipped to Europe since the beginning of the war. A compilation made by the Foreign Trade Department of the National City Bank states that in the last five months of 1914 50,000 were shipped and in 1915 approximately 440,000.

Prices have tended to decline. Against an average price of $240 per head in 1914, they were selling at $207 last November, the last month in which reports from all parts of the country were received.

An unusual feature of our foreign trade in recent months lies in the receipt of dyestuffs from China. In the first week of February $90,000 worth of dyes were received from that country. Customs records do not show that any dyes or dyestuffs were imported from China for many years before the war began.

The complete figures on South American trade show a total of imports and exports in 1915 greater than in any preceding year. Imports into the United States amounted to $322,000,000 and exports aggregated $145,000,000. The total trade of $467,000,000 was $125,000,000 greater than in 1913 the previous high record year.

NEED NO MANGANESE.

Germans Find a Substitute for It in Manufacture of Shells.

BERLIN, Feb. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Among the items given out today for publication by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"Manganese, which has been considered essential in the manufacture of shells, will now be replaced by a new composition made of German materials. Some factories in which the composition is made already are working and others are under construction. The new composition will make Germany independent for the future of the importation of manganese."

TO SUPPLANT KHEDIVE?

British Said to Have Offered "Prince Yusuf," Who Declined.

BERLIN, Feb. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Advices from Cairo, as given out by the Overseas News Agency, say that the Khedive of Egypt has become discontented and that the British has offered the throne to Prince Yusuf, who has declined. The leader of the Senussi is said to have informed the British that he was powerless to suppress the rebels.

The statement given out by the news agency is as follows:

"The Italian newspaper Ordine of Ancona publishes a report from Cairo, dated Feb. 2, to the effect that the leader of the Senussi was requested by the British authorities to terminate the combats on the western frontier of Egypt, but replied that he was powerless against the rebels. The British said that the Redifs (First Egyptian Reserves) who mutinied must be suppressed with energetic measures.

"The Khedive expressed to the British his intense pain that the Redifs had been fired on. He requested Major Gen. Sir John Maxwell, commander of the British forces in Egypt, that the British officer who gave the order to fire on the Redifs be court-martialed. In the meantime summoning of the Redifs has been postponed.

"The Khedive is discontented and weary. The British have offered the succession of the throne to Prince Yusuf, who declined."

The Khedive of Egypt is the Sultan Hussein Kamil Pasha, son of the Khedive Ismail Pasha, and uncle of the late Khedive Abbas Hilmi, who was dethroned on Dec. 14, 1914, for his adhesion to Turkey and the Central Empires.

According to the law of succession of 1866, the son of Abbas Hilmi, Prince Mohammed Abdul Mounein, should have succeeded, but the British Government evoked the Moslem law, which says that the oldest surviving member of the family shall be the successor.

Sultan Hussein Kamil, who was a personal friend of the late King Edward VII., has, from the beginning of his administration, been understood to be strongly pro-British. He has reviewed and addressed successive contingents of British, Indian, and Colonial troops who have arrived for the defense of Egypt and the Suez Canal.

"Prince Yusuf" is a common name in Egyptian aristocratic families. Yusuf Wahba Pasha is the present Minister of Finance, while Yusuf Sadik Bey is the head of the Khedive's court cabinet.

The Senussi, the only Moslem sect who do not believe in the Religion of the Sword, and have, therefore, been called "Mohammedan Quakers," formerly inhabits oases in Italian Libya, lying between Tunis and Egypt, with headquarters at Jerboub. A year ago they sought to migrate in a body into Egypt, inspired thereto, it has been reported, by German agents, but were prevented by the Egyptian authorities. Since then they have been wanderers in the desert, although Berlin dispatches have spoken of them as revolting against the Egyptian border troops.

SAY THE BRITISH LOST 2,000

Turks Report Great Slaughter in Battle Near the Tigris.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—The losses of one of the British expeditions in Mesopotamia in a battle with the Turks near Batiha, west of Korna, amounted to 2,000 officers and men, according to an official announcement given out by the War Department yesterday. The bulletin reads:

> One of our seaplanes flew over the enemy artillery positions at Kut-el-Amara, successfully dropping twelve bombs, which had great effect.
>
> After his defeat in the battle near Batiha, west of Korna, the enemy left many dead on his road of retreat. The enemy losses in that battle, as established up to the present, amounted to 2,000 men and 30 animals.

REPORT BRITISH AMBUSHED.

Turks Say Most of a Detachment Near Aden Were Killed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—The Turkish War Office yesterday issued this report of operations:

> Near Aden, in the woods between Sheik Hosman and Elualle, an enemy reconnoitring detachment was ambushed, nearly all the men being killed. Those who escaped fled in the directino of Sheik Hosman, leaving behind all their baggage.
>
> A cruiser, a monitor, and a torpedo boat of the enemy on Feb. 13 fired twenty shells on Tekke Burnu (Dardanelles) and then withdrew before the fire of our coast batteries. The fire of the warships did no damage.

Today's report says of the Dardanelles front:

> An enemy monitor which attempted to approach the coast at Halar Dere, and a cruiser, which was sighted off Kara Tepe, were driven off by our artillery.

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CHURCHILL'S
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AGED SERB KING BLESSES AMERICA

Says Both Nations Are Inspired by the Sacred Fire of Freedom.

HAS FAITH IN THE ALLIES

Bears No Rancor Toward the Bulgarians—Is Grateful to Greece for Hospitality.

AEDEPSOS, Island of Euboea, Feb. 16.—King Peter of Serbia received a correspondent of the Associated Press this morning. Hidden away in this almost inaccessible spot, bent under his seventy-two years, disillusionments and sufferings, physically broken, virtually blind, his crown gone, his native land overrun by ancient enemies, the exiled sovereign grimly clings to life in the hope of participating in the ultimate triumph of his countrymen.

The sorest trials have not dimmed the spirit or clouded the intellect of the King. He spoke with the same determined courage as characterized him when he led his soldiers to victory over the Turks, and analyzed the causes and meaning of the war with the cold logic of the man who translated John Stuart Mill into Serbian.

Though still feeble from the effects of heart-breaking marches through Albania, and unable to walk without assistance, he retains the keenest mental activity and a striking cheeriness, in the face of the disaster which has overtaken his family and country.

Opens His Heart to America.

"I have long wanted very much to speak from the bottom of my heart to the great heart of America, which is so deeply moved over the fate of Serbia and has done so much for our unhappy people," he said. "It seems to me that somehow your compatriots have been able to divine in the struggles of a people, simple and rugged, but stubbornly individualistic, the same sacred fire which inspired the first Americans 300 years ago to leave Europe to erect in the wilderness of America a home for freedom. They understand us. We speak the same language of liberty.

"And those of your compatriots who have come to us as doctors, nurses—the American Red Cross, the Serbian Relief and Sanitary Commissions—all these brave young people, who have so gladly given their young lives to fight typhus and the sickening effects of shells and epidemics, of whom not a few rest forever in Serbian soil—was it not they who brought to us the soul of a kindred people from America?

"Above all, today, when thousands of Serbian women and children, unable to flee, remain there, deprived of everything, dependent for bread and shelter upon the enemies of their country, it is they, your compatriots, who at this moment have unobtrusively set to work to succor the unfortunates who have lost all, who have need of all."

The aged King leaned forward, fixed the correspondent with wide-open, almost sightless eyes. "May God in His mercy reward your country!" he cried, and, leaning back in his chair, closed his eyelids, remaining long silent, as one dreaming.

It could easily be seen that he was forcing himself with iron will to speak. He talked slowly, visibly wearied by the effort, with long silences, losing himself from time to time in recollection of many and divers memories of things which filled his long, adventurous life.

Excuses Delay of Allies.

"I know what you are thinking," he continued finally. "You are wrong. For those of our allies who have remained faithful we have no reproach. They came to our aid too late to save us. But they came. They were not organized for war, nor ruled over by soldiers. Had they been so organized, so ruled, perhaps they would have been able to save us.

"Civilization cannot be made an engine of war and perfected to foresee every contingency. It is inherent in liberty that it acts slowly, clumsily perhaps, but this very slowness and clumsiness constitute the strength of free people. Their triumph is long in coming, but none the less sure.

"I do not know if it is quite understood in America what it is all about that almost entire Europe is at war. But I will tell you in a word; it is the supreme, the last effort of feudalism, a fight to a finish between the feudalism of yesterday and the freedom of tomorrow. So that is why war had to break out on the banks of the Danube, and not elsewhere, for the Danube separates by so little the most intransigent feudalism, maintained by unworthy intrigues, like those of the smaller Italian States in the Middle Ages, from the most stubborn ideal of liberty, implanted in those ready to fight to the last man to realize that ideal.

"Yet we have always wanted to live at peace with the Austrians. Their way has not been our way, but we Serbs are like you Americans; it is part of our creed to live on good terms with our neighbors. Often I have looked from my windows in Belgrade at the fields and mountains of Austria, and have said to myself: 'Now is it possible that we should not be able to live and let live, as between neighbors!'

"But it is of the very nature of a feudal state that liberty cannot and must not flourish in the same vicinity, and Austria arranged all that in the time of the Obrenovitches. Serbia was made merely a tributary to Austria. She was no longer free at all. By the treaty of 1881 she renounced all her rights. Today, again Austria still seeks to follow toward Serbia crushed the same policy as before—to create of Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia, and Herzegovina an empire of vassal States for the benefit of a mediaeval feudal nobility. But we cannot stand that. We are peasants, but free peasants.

Proud He Is a Peasant King.

"I am King. I come from the people, but a heroic people who preferred bitter death to comfortable, shameful slavery. My grandfather was a peasant, and I am prouder of that than of my throne. Crowns are lost, but the pure, clean blood of those who have lived of the earth does not die out.

"As for Bulgaria, we have proved that we have no rancor against the soldiers who fought side by side with us for the liberty of the Balkans. We accepted that. We make enormous sacrifices that they should remain our friends. They did not so will. The obsession of Balkanic hegemony pursues them. Yet, despite everything, I say even now, with all my heart, 'Let the Bulgarians live in tranquillity at home. There is place enough for all in the Balkans. All that is required is a little good-will.'"

"And Greece, your Majesty?"

For a while the King did not answer, seeming unwilling to touch on this subject.

"As for our ally, Greece," he replied at length, "she has understood differently from us. Her interests are in the Balkans, but, outside of her refusal to participate in the war shoulder to shoulder with us, she has in other respects fulfilled the duties of friend and neighbor. Today we are the guests of the Greek people, and we are grateful for their hospitality."

The old man fell silent. Evidently the effort to talk had been a severe strain. The doctor made a sign to the correspondent, but King Peter felt it and gathered strength for a final word.

With a single gesture he brushed away tenderly the restraining touch of an aide-de-camp. He bent forward his broad, square, short-fingered peasant hands, clenched to strike sharply the arms of the chair in emphasis and shouted the words:

"I believe in the liberty of Servia as I believe in God. It was the dream of my youth. It was for that I fought throughout my manhood. It has become the faith of the twilight of my life. I only live to see Serbia free. I pray God to let me live until the day of the redemption of my people. That day I am ready to die if the Lord wills. I have struggled a great deal in my life and am tired, bruised, and broken from it."

The King without a country drew up his frail, pain-twisted body to military rigidity. "But I am gathering my strength," he cried again, "to march once more at the head of my men, sharing their trials and sufferings, as I did forty-two years ago in Bosnia. I will see, I shall see, their triumph. I shall not die before the victory of my fatherland."

FRENCH CROSS THE VARDAR

Extend Their Lines on Greek Frontier—Greeks Occupy River Banks.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—A Havas dispatch from Athens, dated Feb. 16, says that the French have occupied all the bridges over the Vardar River, and that the Greeks have occupied the river from Topsin down to its mouth, according to a telegram received from Saloniki.

The Greek newspaper Patris has received word from Florina that the situation of the Greek inhabitants of Monastir and of the neighboring villages has been rendered exceedingly difficult by the operations of comitadjis of Macedonian Bulgarians, who are extorting money and pillaging the property of the Greeks without interference from the Bulgarian military authorities. Many Greeks of prominent positions, the newspaper correspondent says, have been deported to Sofia.

It is added that, in explanation of their action in sending away the neutral Consuls from Monastir, the Bulgarian authorities declare that they took this measure because they now consider that Monastir is within the zone of the military operations in consequence of its bombardment by French aeroplanes.

Topsin, on the Vardar River, about fifteen miles northwest of Saloniki and about seventeen miles from the mouth of the river, is the point from which it has been announced the line of defenses of the Saloniki camp of the Allies begins to the west. From there it mounts the river to Karasuli and sweeps thence in a semi-circle to the southeast, inclosing Saloniki.

SAY BRITISH MARINE IS MISHANDLED

Score of Commons Members Accuse Government of Wasting Tonnage by Inefficiency.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 18.—The Government again found itself on the defensive in the House of Commons yesterday. On Wednesday the subject was air raids, yesterday it was the control of merchant shipping.

A score of members attacked the Government's method of dealing with the mercantile marine. Their complaints were mainly to the effect that the high freight rates were largely due to waste of tonnage caused by Government mismanagement.

Arthur J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, replied to the attacks, explaining in much the same manner as was used Wednesday in connection with the air defense criticisms, that while the situation was admitted to be far from satisfactory the Government was doing its utmost to make things better.

When debate was resumed in the House on the address in reply to the speech from the throne, Basil E. Peto, member for East Wiltshire, moved his shipping amendment, which expressed regret that the Government "has not taken measures to utilize economically the available tonnage and put it under the control of a central expert authority, with full power to requisition and direct the movements of all vessels and to fix and limit the remuneration for transportation services of all kinds during the war."

In his speech Mr. Peto asserted that the present shortage of shipping was due to inexpert handling of the problem. The ships requisitioned had not been economically used, he said, and consequently vastly larger numbers had been taken than would have been necessary under the management he suggested.

Mr. Peto asserted that the gigantic profits being made by shippers, were also the outcome of mismanagement by the Government. Two-thirds of British shipping had been requisitioned and the remaining third had been allowed to proceed on the ordinary lines of supply and demand, thus obtaining prices which were absolutely absurd.

Arthur Shirley Benn, member for Plymouth, seconded the amendment.

A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, in replying, said he thought that the ship owners could not complain of hardships, as rates were not only high, but preposterously and dangerously high. He denied that Great Britain was acting selfishly regarding tonnage or making money out of the Allies, arguing that a country, which prepared to deprive its people of certain imported goods in the interests of an efficient working merchant service, could not be accused of acting selfishly.

Referring to waste, Mr. Balfour thought that matters might be improved by giving commercial training to Admirals and Generals, but that was a matter of a lifetime. It was not through any action of the transport department that there was a shortage of tonnage, he said, and whatever might be said about the policy of temporary Governmental appropriation of the whole shipping strength of the country's mercantile marine, he hoped nothing would be said in criticism of the navy in this connection.

Mr. Runciman said:

"The shipping difficulties of the present time are due not to mismanagement, but to our trying to pour a quart into a pint pot. This and nothing else. The general upward tendency of ocean freights is caused by the fact that the mercantile marine, which is limited in size, has to carry out a task far greater than in time of peace.

"The shipping problem has become the greatest economic problem of the day. Where we had a hundred ships before the war we must now do with sixty-seven, of which twenty-four are under neutral flags.

"You see we are dependent to an enormous extent on the services of neutral shipping, and if we drive it away by any system of low maximum rates or a similar device we shall starve. If we fix minimum rates below the world level we shall drive neutral shipping to ports where higher rates are obtainable.

"There has been no laxity in management or control on the part of the Government. The Board of Trade has made the largest possible use of expert advice. Lord Curzon's committee has control of shipping to the fullest extent. In fact, the control is now so wide and adequate that no British vessel can go anywhere or trade anywhere without permission of one kind or another.

"Certain steps are being taken to alleviate the difficulties of the shipping problem. The first necessity is to get rid of the congestion in our ports, and measures are now under way to achieve this. Then there is shipbuilding, in which respect the navy has been the greatest competitor of our merchant marine. But the Admiralty has already permitted us to build forty-five merchant ships, while a number of others which are under construction have now been classified as war work. We also have done a little to make ends meet by restricting imports."

When Mr. Runciman concluded his speech Mr. Peto withdrew his amendment.

ALLIES PLAN TRADE LEAGUE.

Likely to Follow the War, Canadian Commons Is Told.

Special to The New York Times.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 17.—Sir George Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, discussed in the House of Commons tonight the economic conditions that would follow the war. He said that there would be a British imperial trade preference, but, more than that, there would be a trade alliance of the Allies.

Treaties and tariffs would be revised and the Allies were expected to unite to protect the trade of their countries. Doubtless, he said, the British Empire would join this league.

After the empire and the Allies, so far as Canada was concerned, would come the neutrals, and the last source of supply would be Germany, until the German people had renounced their dream of a super-man, a super-race, and a super-State.

SWEDEN ASKS AID IN PROTECTING MAIL

Sends Note Urging America to Join Other Neutrals in Regulating British Blockade.

CITES HAGUE CONVENTIONS

Declares That England Is Seeking to Wipe Out What Remains of International Law.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Another note from Sweden has been addressed to the State Department through Minister Ekengren, appealing to the United States for co-operation with the Swedish Government and other neutral nations, to maintain the preservation of rules of international law concerning the protection of neutral commerce and navigation. Action is proposed particularly against Great Britain because of the detention of mail by that country and other aggressions against trade which are regarded by Sweden as unwarranted.

Secretary Lansing informed the Minister, it was learned today, that he could not answer the note until the controversy with Germany over the Lusitania case was settled.

This latest communication, addressed to Secretary Lansing and signed by Mr. Ekengren, was presented recently after such a proposal had been advanced and discussed from time to time, but until today the fact did not become known. Following is the text of the note:

"I have been instructed by his Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Stockholm to address the following to your Excellency:

"The Royal Government has during the present war, from time to time, proposed to your Excellency that through co-operation it be sought to maintain and preserve certain important rules of international law which concern protection of neutral commerce and navigation, and which are being violated by Great Britain.

"The violation of existing rules of international law has, regardless of protests, increased until at present only a few rules serving as protection to neutral commercial intercourse are observed by Great Britain, and it is feared that also these remaining few will be violated.

"His Majesty's Government, which is deeply conscious of its responsibility to not omit any measure tending to prevent such an eventuality, and well aware of the danger for the future if these rules, which are of infinite worth to civilization as a whole, are not preserved, desires to herewith make a renewed presentation to your Excellency in this respect.

"Of late the British authorities have violated the mail traffic. Parcel post from one neutral country to another is being unloaded in British ports and the contents are being seized. While parcel post is not protected through the Hague Postal Convention, it nevertheless seems to his Majesty's Government that the British procedure, in the form and extensiveness practiced, would be invalid even with regard to ordinary express goods, and that this seems particularly evident when the seizure of parcel post is directed against a means of conveyance under guarantee of sovereign powers. Besides, great personal inconvenience is connected with seizure of this kind.

"However, England's present practice of censoring also first-class mail, sent by neutral vessels from one neutral country to another, is an even greater violation of the rights accorded neutral powers by the rules of international law. It is not necessary to particularly point out how contrary this practice is to the stipulations in the above-mentioned Hague Convention, which stipulations or rules must be considered to have been in existence even before the promulgation of this convention.

"The Royal Government now, therefore, appeals to the Government of the United States for co-operation for the purpose of seeking to bring about a discontinuance of the violations of international law, at least so far as the same concerns first-class mail, and it solicits as early an answer as possible, whether your Excellency is willing to take appropriate action in co-operation with the Royal Government, and, eventually, the Government of other neutral countries, for the purpose of causing that the rule which the question involved—and which is one of the fundamental stipulations of international law—be observed."

The recent seizure by British and French naval commanders of American securities en route to New York bankers from neutral countries in Europe will be made the subject of representations to Great Britain and France by the United States, which will supplement those already made in connection with the detention of American mails, which so far has elicited only a preliminary and incomplete reply.

So far as valuable securities are concerned the Entente Allies are prepared to justify their seizure on the ground that the United States Government, during the civil war, seized all the Southern-owned securities it could lay hands on; and that securities are regarded as contraband if the Teutonic Governments are to be beneficiaries of their sale.

BRITISH MAIL HELD UP.

Swedes Said to Have Detained 58,000 Packages in Reprisal.

BERLIN, Feb. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Reports from Stockholm," says the Overseas News Agency, "are to the effect that there are in Gothenburg a total of 58,000 parcels bound for England which have been detained by the Swedish Government as a measure of reprisal against British violation of Swedish mails."

DENOUNCED FRATERNIZING.

French General Quoted as Condemning Handshakes with German "Bandits."

BERLIN, Feb. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—During the recent fighting on the Somme copies of an army order from the headquarters of the Sixth French Army, dated June 2, 1915, and signed by General Dubois, were found, the Overseas News Agency says. The text of this order is given by the news agency as follows:

"The Army Commander has learned with indignation that at several places on the front conversations and even handshaking with the Germans have taken place.

"I am at a loss to understand how a Frenchman can sing so low as to shake hands with such bandits, who spread incendiarism and destruction, assassinate women, children and old men, treacherously kill prisoners, and kill our wounded by tortures."

The news agency says that the order provides punishment for soldiers or officers who so conduct themselves.

F.R.TRIPLER & Co.
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
For Spring
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF NEW PATTERNS
42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

TELLS SENATE OF MEXICO KILLINGS

Continued from Page 1.

which he was to be accredited. In view of the report, it is probable that the Foreign Relations Committee will pass on Mr. Fletcher's nomination next Wednesday.

TEXT OF LANSING'S LETTER.

Against Public Interest to Transmit All Documents Asked For.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The text of Secretary Lansing's letter, transmitting the report on Mexico to the President, dated Feb. 12, 1916, follows:

The resolution adopted by the United States Senate on Jan. 6, 1916, requesting to be furnished, if not incompatible with the public interest, with documents, letters, reports, orders, &c., relating to the Mexican situation, having been referred by you to the Department of State for report, I have the honor to state, after earnest consideration of the request in the light of such study as the department has given this subject for a period of several years, that I believe it to be incompatible with the public interest to transmit to the Senate at the present time the voluminous correspondence called for by the resolution between the Department of State and the representatives of the United States in Mexico, or that between this department and representatives of the de facto Government of Mexico, of which General V. Carranza is the Chief Executive.

In response, however, to the inquiries made in the resolution, I have had prepared the following concise statement, together with copies of certain pertinent documents, which are hereto appended:

1. The Government at present existing in Mexico is a de facto Government, established by a military power, which has definitely committed itself to the holding of popular elections upon the restoration of peace.

Recognition of Carranza.

2. This de facto Government of Mexico, of which General V. Carranza is the Chief Executive, was recognized by the Government of the United States on Oct. 19, 1915, and a copy of the letter to Mr. E. Arredondo, the representative of the de facto Government at this capital, informing him of such recognition, is hereto appended.

The said de facto Government has since been recognized by substantially all the countries of Latin America; also by Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, Japan, Austria-Hungary, Germany, and Spain, and several other countries have recently announced their intention of extending recognition. The said de facto Government is at present maintained at Queretaro, near Mexico City.

It cannot be said that the de facto Government of Mexico is a constitutional Government. The de facto Government, like the majority of revolutionary Governments, is of a military character, but, as already stated, that Government has committed itself to the holding of elections, and it is confidently expected that the present Government will, within a reasonable time, be merged in or succeeded by a Government organized under the Constitution and laws of Mexico.

3. After July, 1914, the revolutionary party became divided into factions, thereby delaying the pacification of the country. Meanwhile this Government took no action, hoping that these factions would, by reunion, be able to restore order. As this desirable result had not been achieved up to June 2, 1915, the President's statement of that date containing a warning to the leaders of the factions was telegraphed to the American Consular officers in Mexico for circulation. A copy of this statement is appended hereto.

Pan-American Conferences.

Several weeks after the statement was issued, as the factional differences seemed to be no nearer to a settlement, this Government sounded the six ranking diplomatic representatives of Latin America as to whether they would confer and advise with this Government in regard to formulating some practicable plan, if possible, for the solution of the Mexican problem. Under instructions from their respective Governments these representatives signified their desire to co-operate with this Government, and the first conference with the representatives was held on Aug. 5 last.

As a result of that conference the Ambassadors of Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, the Ministers of Bolivia, Uruguay, and Guatemala, and the Secretary of State of the United States, acting severally, signed an appeal to the civil and military leaders of the revolutionary factions in Mexico suggesting that the latter hold a conference to discuss a peaceful settlement of their differences, and offered to act as intermediaries to arrange the time, place, and other details of such conference. Identical communications in this sense were under date of Aug. 13 and 14 last sent by telegraph to all Generals, Governors, and other leaders known to be exercising civil or military authority in Mexico. A copy of this communication is appended.

The attempt to bring the factions together for a conference failed. Substantially all the commanders and others in authority who were associated with General Villa replied directly and independently in varied language, accepting the suggestion for a conference. On the other hand, all the commanders and others in authority who were affiliated with General Carranza replied briefly to the effect that the appeal had been referred to General Carranza, whose superior authority they acknowledged and who would make such reply as he deemed proper.

Factional Governments Contrasted.

The inference to be drawn was plain. On the one hand there seemed to be no central organization among the Villista forces, while on the other hand submission to a central authority was evidenced in the replies of the Carranzistas. The unity and loyalty of the Carranzistas appeared to indicate the ultimate triumph of that faction, especially as the Carranzista forces were then in control of approximately 75 per cent. of the territory of Mexico. Accordingly the conferees, after careful and impartial consideration of all the circumstances, decided unanimously to recommend severally to their respective Governments that in their opinion the Government of which General Carranza was the leader should be recognized as the de facto Government of Mexico.

4. There is appended hereto a copy of a letter from Mr. Eliseo Arredondo, the local representative of General Carranza in Washington, dated Oct. 7, 1915, transmitting several documents setting forth the program of the de facto Government with respect to the protection of the lives and property of foreigners in Mexico, the settlement of claims arising from disturbed conditions, and other matters appertaining to the restoration of order.

As to the ability of the de facto Government to fulfill its promises to protect lives and property along the border, the undersigned has the honor to call your attention to the fact that since assurances in this respect were given to this Government by the de facto Government the disturbances along the border have in a large measure ceased. In this connection a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War, dated Feb. 10, 1916, and copies of weekly reports for the weeks ending Jan. 1 and Jan. 15, 1916, prepared by the War Department, concerning general conditions along the border, are hereto appended. It will be seen from these reports that conditions along the border are practically normal.

Reasonably Adequate Protection.

In respect to the evidence in the possession of this Government of the ability of the de facto Government of Mexico to fulfill its promises and obligations relative to protecting American lives and property in Mexico, the department's information indicates that the de facto Government is now in control of all but a few sections of Mexico and that, bearing in mind that the nation is just emerging from years of domestic strife, it may be said that within the territory which it controls it is affording in all the circumstances reasonably adequate protection to the lives and property of American citizens, and it is taking steps to extend its authority over and to restore order in sections now in the hands of the hostile factions.

In this connection, however, it should be stated that the lawless conditions which have long continued throughout a large part of the territory of Mexico are not easy to remedy, and that the great number of bandits, who have infested certain districts and devastated property in such territory, cannot be suppressed immediately, but that their suppression will require some time for its accomplishment, pending which it may be expected that they will commit sporadic outrages upon lives and property.

5. With reference to the protection of the lives and property of American citizens on or near the Mexican border, there is inclosed herewith an extract from a letter on the subject from the Secretary of War, dated Jan. 26, 1916.

6. With regard to the settlement of American claims against the Mexican Republic for injuries to the lives or property of American citizens, the undersigned has the honor to direct your attention to the copy of a letter from Mr. Arredondo, dated Oct. 7, 1915, and its inclosure, heretofore referred to and hereto appended.

7. With reference to the assurances given by the Mexican Government concerning the protection of foreigners and "citizens", particularly respecting the free exercise of religion, the undersigned incloses a letter on the subject from Mr. Arredondo, dated Oct. 8, 1915.

Why Documents Are Withheld.

8. As heretofore stated, it is not considered compatible with the public interest to transmit to the Senate, at the present time, the correspondence regarding political conditions in Mexico. Much of this correspondence is of a highly confidential nature, submitted by the Consular officers of the United States, by diplomatic or Consular officers of other Governments, which have graciously consented that their officers might supply this Government with information during the necessary absence of American representatives, and by other persons residing in Mexico. To reveal the contents of the reports submitted by the representatives of the United States and by the representatives of other Governments would be incompatible with the public interest, as it would tend to impair the usefulness of these officials to their respective Governments; and to make public the personal and the frequently confidential statements submitted from time to time by civilians might seriously embarrass them.

It may be added that the papers requested by the Senate resolution comprise thousands of documents, the greater part of which set forth individual opinions and suggestions from different points of view, and therefore contain a mass of divergent and contradictory matter, incapable of reduction to a harmonious statement of fact regarding the situation in Mexico or of the plans proposed for its improvement.

9. With reference to the request for data, letters, and reports relating to the closing of the Port of El Paso and reopening the same to importations of meat from Juarez, the undersigned has the honor to state that the Port of El Paso has not been closed during this Administration to the importation of meats from Juarez. If meats from Juarez were at any time prohibited entry into the United States it was because such meats were not properly prepared to pass the inspection maintained under the regulations of the Department of Agriculture of this Government, and not because the Port of El Paso was closed to any particular class of imports.

Revocation of Mining Decree.

With respect to the revocation of the mining decree issued by General Villa, the undersigned incloses an extract from a dispatch from the American Consul at Chihuahua, dated July 31, 1915, and a copy of the department's reply thereto, dated Aug. 11, 1915. There is also inclosed a copy of a telegram in regard to this matter from the Mine and Smelters Operators' Association, dated at El Paso, Texas, Aug. 6, 1915, together with a copy of an undated telegram from Mr. George C. Carothers, the department's special agent, received by the department on Aug. 12, 1915, stating that General Villa's mining decree would not be enforced.

10. Concerning the occupation and evacuation of Vera Cruz by United States land and naval forces, the undersigned has the honor to inclose a copy of Admiral Fletcher's telegram to the Secretary of the Navy, dated April 9, 1914, quoting the arrest at Tampico of the paymaster and a boat's crew of the U. S. S. Dolphin; a copy of the letter from the Secretary of the Navy, dated Jan. 9, 1916, and an extract from a letter from the Secretary of War, dated Jan. 26, 1916, hereinbefore mentioned as inclosure No. 6, in which reference is made to border conditions.

When the arrest of the men mentioned was reported to the Department of State informal negotiations were begun with the Huerta Government, with a view to settling the difficulty, but, owing to the refusal of General Huerta to comply with Admiral Mayo's demand for a salute, the negotiations were suspended. The American Consuls in Mexico were informed by telegraph on April 20, 1914, that the negotiations had been suspended, and that the President would lay the matter before the Congress on that date, with a view to taking such action as might be necessary to obtain reparation for the offense against the flag and the navy of the United States, and they were instructed to advise Americans to withdraw from Mexican territory.

On Sept. 15, 1914, at 7 P. M., the Department of State dispatched a telegram to the Minister of Brazil at Mexico City, temporarily in charge of American interests, for delivery by him to Vice Consul Silliman, in which the latter was instructed to say to General Carranza that the President was arranging to withdraw the American troops from Vera Cruz and that he desired that some responsible authority be named to whom the Custom House could be turned over and that officials be designated to whom authority in the city could be delivered. On Sept. 22, 1914, a telegram was sent to the Minister of Brazil in which the Carranza Government was requested to give certain assurances in regard to the payment of taxes, treatment of refugees at Vera Cruz, and other matters. A copy of this telegram is inclosed herewith.

On Nov. 10, 1914, the Minister of Brazil at Mexico City telegraphed General Carranza's reply to the assurances requested on Sept. 22. A copy of this telegram is inclosed herewith.

Americans Killed in Mexico.

I have also the honor to append a list, inclosure No. 12, of the citizens of the United States who from various causes have lost their lives in Mexico during the years 1913, 1914 and 1915. The total is seventy-six. From the latter part of February, 1913, when the military operations against General Huerta began, to the close of the year 1915, a period of thirty-four months, a great portion of the territory of Mexico was the scene of domestic strife. Yet it may be noted that during the years 1910, 1911 and 1912, when a much smaller area was disturbed by war, forty-seven Americans lost their lives in Mexico, and this was at a time when the country was assumed to be at peace, since the Madero revolution, which began on Nov. 20, 1910, lasted only six months.

While seventy-six Americans lost their lives in the entire territory of Mexico during the years 1913, 1914 and 1915, in the same period there were twenty civilian Americans and sixteen American soldiers killed on American soil adjacent to the international boundary, and during those years there were approximately ninety-two Mexicans killed in the same area. These figures indicate that a condition of lawlessness prevailed along the border, due in a large measure to factional conflict in Mexican territory for ports of entry and to the unfriendly personal relations existing between the American and Mexican residents in that region. The department, however, has no reliable information as to the number of Mexicans killed on the Mexican side of the boundary and its immediate vicinity as a consequence of this state of disorder.

AMERICANS KILLED IN MEXICO.

List Covers Six Years—Fatalities on American Soil Given Also.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—According to the data today submitted to the Senate by the President on the fatalities to Americans in Mexico in the last six years, the following is a list of those killed from causes that can be attributed directly to the revolution:

IN 1913.

ALAMIA, JOHN B., hanged as a spy, Rio Bravo, Tamaulipas.

THOMAS, JOHN HENRY, assassinated by Federal soldiers, Medera, Chihuahua.

HAYES, EDMUND, assassinated by same band.

ROBERTSON, WILLIAM C., murdered by revolutionists, Mazatlan District, Sinaloa.

LAUHEL, PORFIRIO, stabbed to death, Nueva Laredo.

SEGGERSON, CHARLES, accidentally shot, Juarez.

MARTINEZ, LUCIANO, killed in battle while a prisoner in Tampico district.

SANCHEZ, INCARNACION, murdered by Mexican Federal officials at Mexicali.

VALENCIA, JOSE, murdered at same place.

IN 1914.

SMITH, FRANK, killed by Federals, Tampico.

SAWYERS, GUY S., fatally wounded during attack on Monterey by Constitutionalists.

KELLY, Dr. E. E., killed by Indian soldiers in Sonora.

CHAPEL, F. C., killed by Mexican soldiers, Sonora.

IN 1915.

McMANUS, JOHN B., killed by Zapatistas in Mexico City while defending his home against assault.

ELY, ISAAC R., accidentally shot by Villistas, Tampico.

BENNETT, J. N., shot by Villistas while in a launch with Carranza soldiers off Tampico.

MARTINETTE, A., killed by Villista soldiers at Cumpas.

BEAN, ——, murdered at Puerto Citos, Sonora.

Those who disappeared and probably were killed:

BAUCH, GUSTAV, disappeared while under arrest as a spy in Ciudad Juarez by Villistas.

COMPTON, HARRY, disappeared; supposed to have been executed at Chihuahua.

MILTON, CHARLES, reported murdered by band of Huerta followers in Sonora.

COY, JUAN, disappeared during attack on Monclova.

DALRYMPLE, CHARLES S., last seen in prison in 1915 at Victoria.

SCOTT, PETER, reported killed near Nogales, Sonora.

Following are those killed by bandits and whose deaths are not attributed directly to the revolution:

GOROW, BORIS, in Tepic.

ROSS, Mrs. CHARLES E., also known as KITTY HINES, murdered by Mexicans caught robbing her home at Chihuahua.

ROOT, MAURICE P., stabbed to death while resisting robbery, Mazatlan.

VERGARRA, CLEMENTE, killed in Piedras Negras.

BURWELL, WESTON, killed at Ozulumua by order of a Federal officer.

HOADLEY, C. B., reported killed in raids on mines in Guadalajara district.

PARMENTER, JOHN GLENN, murdered at Guadalajara.

WELLES, EDWARD FREEMAN, killed when train was attacked near Vera Cruz.

JACOBY, JAMES, murdered at Chihuahua.

TAYLOR, JAMES E., fatally wounded resisting robbery at his home near Vera Cruz.

Killed by Indians:

DEXTER, EDWARD G., near Oaxaca.

FARRELL, TOM, in Hermosillo district.

SQUIRES, O. A. L., La Colorado.

WILLIAMS, JOHN, in Sonora.

CAMERA, EUGENE, Lencho station, Sonora.

BROWN, C. M., in Mazatlan district.

WILSON, JOHN P., at Esperanza, Sonora.

DONOVAN, J. J., same.

TAYS, JOSEPH, near San Blas, Sinaloa.

FAY, W. A., Esperanza, Sonora.

GOLDSBOROUGH, CHARLES, in Fuerte district, Sinaloa.

WINDHAM, W. S., Quinichis Ranch, Tepic.

Killed from miscellaneous causes:

HORACE, FRANK, murdered at Coalcoman.

VANDENBOSH, WALTER, murdered by Mexican civilian, Durango.

WARREN, JAMES L., murdered by Mexican civilian, Tampico.

LAWRENCE, ALBERT H., same.

CORRIE, WILLIAM, reported murdered by Chief of Police, Guaymas.

KLEWSOW, JOHN C., same.

PROTEXTER, WILLIAM, shot by Mexican civilian in Chihuahua.

BURTON, HENRY KNOX, murdered by Constitutionalist soldiers at Santa Rosalia.

EAST, VICTOR W., murdered in Campeche.

EDSON, JOHN, murdered at Elvenado, Guadalajara.

EDSON, Mrs., fatally wounded at same place.

PEDERSON, PEDER, murdered in Vera Cruz.

HARMON, E. M.; murdered in Chihuahua.

ALLEN, OSCAR; same.

CRAWFORD, JAMES; murdered in Vera Cruz.

URBAN, RICHARD; murdered in Sonora.

NIXON, EDWARD L.; stabbed to death at Tampico by Mexicans.

ATWATER, HERBERT; fatally stabbed in Vera Cruz.

McINTOSH, WALTER; found murdered at Tampico.

GRIJALVA, REYES; shot by a Mexican policeman at Nogales.

BYRD, W. M., JR.; summarily executed near Tampico on charge of stealing cattle.

TEANHL, GILBERT; killed in San Luis Potosi.

The list also includes M. J. Gilmartin, Bernard Schofield, John E. Webster, E. J. McCutcheson, J. I. Moreys, Lee Williams, Thomas Kelly, and H. F. Maderis, killed in Cumbre Tunnel disaster.

The list of Americans killed in Mexico in 1910, 1911, and 1912 from miscellaneous causes follows:

IN 1910.

REID, JAMES M.; shot by policeman in Mexico City.

CUMMINGS, GREEN, HUGHES, LOCKHART, McLAUGHLIN, MAXWELL, PARSON, PENNINGTON, RANDALL, BERTHALD, BISHOP, CLARK, GILLETT, JONES, LAWTON, LESHER, McCLELLAND, ROYER, SHOPE, SWAZAY, URBY. (First names not given.)

IN 1911.

FOWLER, W. E.; murdered in Vera Cruz.

CRUTCHFIELD, GEORGE; murdered in Vera Cruz.

GODMAN, ROY M.; murdered near Aculpo.

HIDEY, SAMUEL; murdered by robbers at San Luis Potosi.

POLK, ELBERT; killed in Lower California while leading a raid.

CARROLL, JOHN G. D.; murdered at Alamo by a Mexican Federal soldier.

FOSTER, Dr. ALLEN L., same place.

GLENNAN, PATRICK, same.

WILLUS, MILTON K., shot in quarrel, Lower California.

PELHAM, OSCAR M., Pachuca.

IN 1912.

WAITE, W. H., Vera Cruz, murdered.

FUNTAIN, THOMAS A. J., near Chihuahua, by Orozco rebels.

CRUMLEY, HARRY, near Michoacan, by a servant.

ROWAN, AYERS, by robbers, same.

BROOKS, JOHN J., by rebels, Chihuahua.

SPILLSBURY, ERNEST, by civilian, Pachucha.

ADAMS BUCKERDIKE, CRAWFORD, HAIGLER, HARVEY, MEYER, RETERMAN, STEVENS, AND THOMPSON. (First names not given.)

The Americans (civilians) reported killed on United States territory or just across the border due to border troubles during 1913 to 1915 inclusive:

IN 1913.

Special Deputy, in conflict with smugglers at Corrizo Springs, Texas.

IN 1914.

Four Americans in Naco, Ariz., names not given, due to shots across the border.

IN 1915.

BALAMIA, JUAN, executed by orders of General Blanco in Matamoros district after court-martial.

A Texas Ranger and an American river guard killed by bandits near Pelares, Mexico.

MYKANE, Dr. E. S., near Brownsville, by Mexican raiders.

AMERICAN TRAINMAN, near Juarez, by Mexican soldier.

DIEPERT, GEORGE A., by shot fired across the border at Juarez.

AN AMERICAN, name not given, at Douglas, Ariz.

BOLEY, BERNARD, near Raymondville, Matameros District.

BONAVADES, BONAFACIO, near Los Indios, Texas.

AUSTIN, A. L., in his home, by bandits, near Matamoros.

AUSTEN, CHARLES, same.

JENSEN, CHARLES, killed while watchman at Lyford gin, near Matamoros.

DONALDSON, R. E., and J. P. SMITH, at Fresno track, near Matamoros.

ENGINEER KENDALL, by bandits, near Brownsville.

American soldiers killed in American territory on account of Mexican border troubles:

IN 1914.

TWO SOLDIERS, unnamed, at Naco, Ariz., in August.

IN 1915.

WARWICK, WILLIAM S., by shots fired across the border during battle at Juarez.

MAGUIRE, GEORGE R., in skirmish with Mexican bandits, Alice Road, Texas.

WINDHAUS, LEO C., in skirmish with Mexican bandit raiding party, Mercedes, Texas.

WILLMAN, JOHN, by fire from Mexican side at Progreso Ferry.

KRAFT, ANTHONY, in skirmish with Mexican raiding party at Los Indios Ranch, Texas.

FORNEY, ——, same.

STUBBLEFIELD, HENRY, in attack on Progreso Post Office by Mexican raiders.

MYBEE, ALBERT T., by Mexican raiding party near Brownsville.

SHAFFER, ERNEST, by Mexican raiding party at Ojo de Agua, Texas.

JOYCE, MARTIN S., same.

McCONNELL, HERBERT, same.

—— —— (name not reported to department yet.) Killed in trench by firing across border during attack on Agua Prieta.

JONES, HARRY J., by firing across border during attack on Agua Prieta.

LITTLES, STEVEN, by Carranza men through mistaking the company for party of Villistas.

PREPARE FOR VILLA ATTACK.

Troops Mobilized in Sonora—Bandits in Durango Kill 20 Ranchers.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., Feb. 17.—Mobilization of troops of the de facto Government at Hermosillo and other cities in Southern Sonora has been ordered by General P. Elias Calles, Military Governor, to meet an invasion of the State said to be planned by Francisco Villa. Four hundred troops under Colonel J. H. Campbell have been ordered to proceed to the Bavispe district in Eastern Sonora to protect El Tigre, Nacozari, San Miguel, and other communities near the Chihuahua State border.

Carlas Loaiza, an elderly Mexican attorney, arrived here last night from Moctezuma, Sonora. He said he had been reprieved by General Calles, after having been sentenced to death by local officials on a charge of plotting against the Carranza Government.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 17.—Twenty Mexican ranchers in the State of Durango were killed by a band of 400 bandits that appeared at Rancho San Juan on Feb. 1, according to a messenger who reached here today. The messenger said the bandits marched to the Sierra Prieto district and were not molested by small Carranza forces at Santa Barbara and Parral. Each ranch en route was looted and women and girls attacked.

MENACE GUATEMALA CITY.

Insurgents Gather for Attack—Suspected Officers Executed.

Special to The New York Times.

SAYULA, Jalisco, Mexico, Feb. 16, (delayed.) — Despite President Cabrera's activities, the new Guatemala revolution, which had been quiet for a few weeks, has taken on new life. A great sensation was caused in Guatemala City, the capital, by the defection of General José Perez, commander of the federal forces, who declared in favor of the revolutionists. General Perez commands 1,800 men, who have followed him into the revolutionary ranks. It is expected that many other defections will follow as Perez commands a large following, having served as commander for many years. San Marcos, the district in which Perez was commander and where he revolted, is entirely in favor of the new revolution.

The new forces, combined with the earlier revolutionists, are about to attack Quesaltenango, which dominates the valley near which Guatemala City is situated. President Cabrera seems terror-stricken. He has ordered many officers shot, as he fears a popular uprising in Guatemala City. The guards at the palace have been doubled. General Christmas Famour, an American filibuster, has been called from Puerto Cortez, Honduras, where he was commander of the port, to assume command of the artillery, as Cabrera fears he cannot trust the native officers.

Among the foreigners in Guatemala City, where panic reigns, owing to the many arrests of private citizens, many bets have been made that Cabrera will not leave the capital alive and that the revolution will win in the next three months.

The names of the Revolutionary Committee will be announced in a few days or as soon as a complete organization has been made.

By decree of the Governor of Tabasco, Mexico, the name of the State capital has been changed from San Juan Bautista to Visitahermosa.

Ford Motor Co., 471x100 ft., Buffalo.
Albert Kahn, Architect.
"Turner for Concrete"
Began Ford Building June 15—promised Dec. 1. Changes in plans delayed work 2 months; but owners moved in Dec. 1.
One of 539 Turner contracts—all well executed without a single penalty for failure to finish on time.
TURNER
Construction Co

MAY MODIFY SAYVILLE BAN.

Board Named to Consider Letting In News of Warring Fleets.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—To avoid any complications in the proposed modification of the censorship on wireless messages at Sayville, Secretary Daniels today appointed a board of naval officers, headed by Captain W. H. G. Bullard, Chief of the Radio Service, to consider whether the revision should permit the passage into the United States of radio messages referring to naval vessels of the countries at war.

Under the present rigid censorship at Sayville such messages are suppressed, a notable instance being that portion of a recent German official statement which announced the sinking of the British cruiser Arabis in the North Sea. Suppression of the announcement caused Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, to ask the State Department for an explanation.

Spain to Get Teutons' Ships.

MADRID, Feb. 17, via Paris.—It was officially stated today that the negotiations by which the Government proposed to acquire Austro-German vessels interned in Spanish ports had ended unsuccessfully.

Argentina Bars Export of Sugar.

BUENOS AIRES, Feb. 17.—The Government has decided to prohibit the exportation of sugar.

300 Years
of Distilling Experience and Maintained Excellence.
Bols'
Rare Old Dutch Gin
Creme de Menthe
Curacao, Kummel
Obtainable from all Dealers. Sold in all First-Class Hotels, Restaurants and Cafes.
The Mumm Champagne & Importation Co
Sole Agents

BELL-ANS
Is Truly Wonderful for Indigestion. Over 100,000 doctors have proved this. Get a 25c package to-day.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

LOSS OF HAIR. Seborrhoea and the Quartzlamp Treatment. Pro. Ill. Transl. by DR. RICHARD W. MULLER. Price $1.50 At All Bookstores.

You are safe when you buy a standard Dentifrice like—
Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Dental Cream
A Standard Ethical Dentifrice
Send 2c stamp today for a generous trial package of either Dr. Lyon's Perfect Dental Cream or Tooth Powder.
I. W. Lyon & Sons, Inc., 516 W. 27th St., New York City

A TAILOR I am, but no wonder-worker. I don't pretend to be able to wave a wizard's wand and make you a three-in-one edition of Romeo, Beau Brummel and John Drew.
However, I do know how to make the best of your figure and the most of your personality through Art in Tailoring. Come to be measured!
$20 to $45 for Suits and Topcoats to measure
Clemons
Custom Tailor
Broadway at 39th St.
17 Years On This Corner

CRONES IN NEW NOTE FLAUNTS POLICE

Continued from Page 1.

I am bak to New York again. I licke New York Yesterday I was working for an hour around the police headquaters but no one came out und got me.

My best regards to the police for a good ridee to heaven.

JEAN CRONES.

I am glad that the spies from Chicago are coming than I know better at wat time to let er go.

Thinks He Saw Crones.

Fourth Deputy Police Commissioner Guy Scull and Captain Thomas A. Tunney of the Anarchist Squad at Police Headquarters said last night that they were firmly convinced that the first letter to THE TIMES, which bore Crones's signature and which was published yesterday, was actually written by the Chicago fugitive. All the circumstances referred to in the letter, they said, showed that it could not have been written by any one else.

They believe, furthermore, that the letter was actually mailed by Crones himself. On that theory Captain Tunney sent his detectives to the district in which the letter was posted, and they are combing that district for some trace of the fugitive.

Thinks He Saw Crones Here.

The police also are working on new information which was contained in a letter to THE TIMES from a friend of Crones's, whow rote that he believed that he had seen the Chicago criminal in this city.

"I think I have seen Crones this morning," the letter said, "going by the elevated from about Fourteenth Street to South Ferry. There are three brothers Crones. I think Charles (Carl) is the eldest. The second is Paul, and Jean is the youngest.

"All are cooks. Paul was naturalized in England, but had to leave in November, 1914, although married to a Scotch girl. He came over on the Baltic Nov. 13 to New York and then lived with his brother Jean. They lived with people in the same line by the name of Oetgen."

The writer of the letter told THE TIMES that Paul Crones, brother of Jean, had lived at 155 west Twenty-second Street up to eight months ago. Inkuiry at that address yesterday brought the information that Paul Crones had lived there with a friend from November, 1914, until April, 1915. The name of Crones's friend was Ottinger, it was said.

Police Seek Crones's Brother.

At the Twenty-second Street address it was learned that when Paul Crones left there he said he was going to move away uptown. Further information received led Captain Tunney to send a score of detectives to a certain section of the city in an effort to find Paul Crones. The police hold the theory that if Jean Crones is in the city, and of that they are quite convinced, he has joined his brother Paul.

Captain Tunney and his men have been working day nad night since THE TIMES got its first information about Crones. They believe that they are close on the Chicago man's trail, and they are hopeful that he will be a prisoner before nightfall.

Crones's Relations with Camilla.

The police believe that the arrest of Alberto Camilla, a waiter at the Hotel Claridge, who admitted that he was an anarchist and a friend of Crones's, will result in valuable information. Camilla insisted yesterday that he knew little about Crones, but a search of his belongings resulted in the discovery of papers which indicated that his relations with Crones were closer than he cared to admit.

Among Camilla's papers was found a map of certain sections of Chicago which is similar to one found in Crones's room shortly after the Mundelein dinner. The map shows sections of Michigan Avenue, Indiana Avenue, Prairie Avenue, Cottage Grove, and Calumet.

A TIMES reporter tried to question several members of the local Bresci group of anarchists, with which the Chicago criminal said he was in sympathy. All of them refused to discuss the case.

IDENTIFY CRONES'S SIGNATURE

Exactly Like That on His Letters to the I. C. School at Scranton.

Special to The New York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Feb. 17.—Satisfied beyond a doubt that Jean Crones, who poisoned the soup at the dinner to Archbishop Mundelein in Chicago, is the same man who wrote the letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Federal Agents in this district are investigating reports that he has associates in this city. John M. McCourt, Assistant United States District Attorney, has forwarded all letters and examination papers that Crones sent to the International Correspondence School here, where he was taking a course in chemistry by mail, to the Bureau of Investigation of the Federal Department of Justice at Washington for examination.

"Jean Crones is the man who wrote that letter," said District Attorney McCourt as he carefully studied the facsimile of the missive published in today's NEW YORK TIMES. "There is not the slightest doubt about the writing being that of the suspected poisoner. It has the same peculiar characteristics and signature as letters sent by him to the I. C. S."

Officials of the International Correspondence School who saw Crones facsimile also positively identified the letter as being the work of the chef. Crones makes a peculiar signature, the letter "J" in his first name being what Federal authorities term a German "J," which is very much like the letter "Y."

Crones enrolled at the school in September, 1915. At that time he gave his age as 23 years, his occupation as a cook, and his address as 2,408 Calumet Avenue, Chicago. Crones was a remarkable student, according to his instructors, and in all of the fourteen lessons he had taken since Oct. 1 he never got a lower mark than 92. In several of his lessons he was perfect, and in others he got as high as 99 per cent.

All mail sent from the I. C. S. to Crones went to the Calumet Avenue address until Jan. 7, when he wrote and said he had changed his address to 2,201 Prairie Avenue, Chicago. In telling the schools to forward his lessons to the new address, Crones wrote:

"I am moving to a neighborhood where it is more quiet and where I will have two rooms instead of one. This will be better for me to study and will give me plenty of room to use my apparatus."

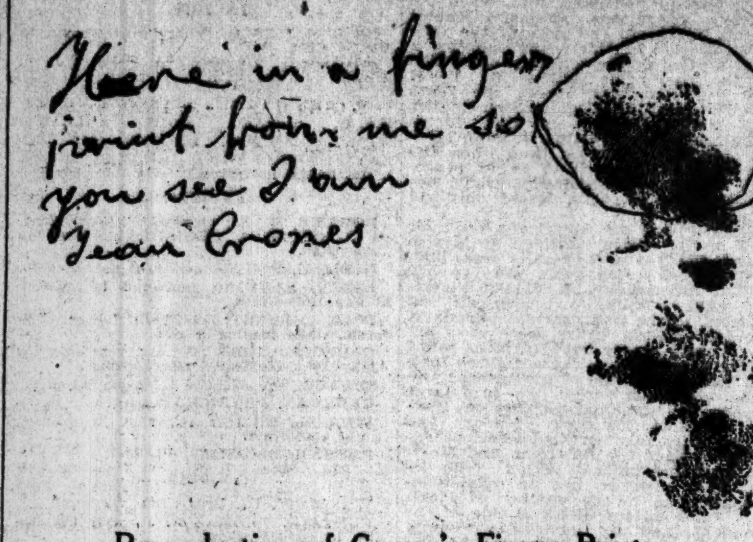
Crones was last heard from by his instructions on Jan. 31, when he sent in his fourteenth lesson. The last lesson he had is listed in the I. C. S. chemistry course as "Part 6—Inorganic Chemistry." This particular part of the course deals with various chemicals and drugs, including arsenic.

It was only eleven days after Crones had gained some knowledge of arsenic in his I. C. S. course that the guests at the University Club dinner were poisoned, and he disappeared.

On Jan. 19 the Griebel Instrument Company of Carbondale, a subsidiary of the I. C. S., sent Crones a laboratory outfit and chemicals, including an ounce of arsenious oxide, a deadly poison, cyanide of potassium. For the outfit and chemicals he paid $60, as mentioned in his letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES. An official of the Griebel Company says that most of the chemicals shipped out are put in cans lined with asbestos.

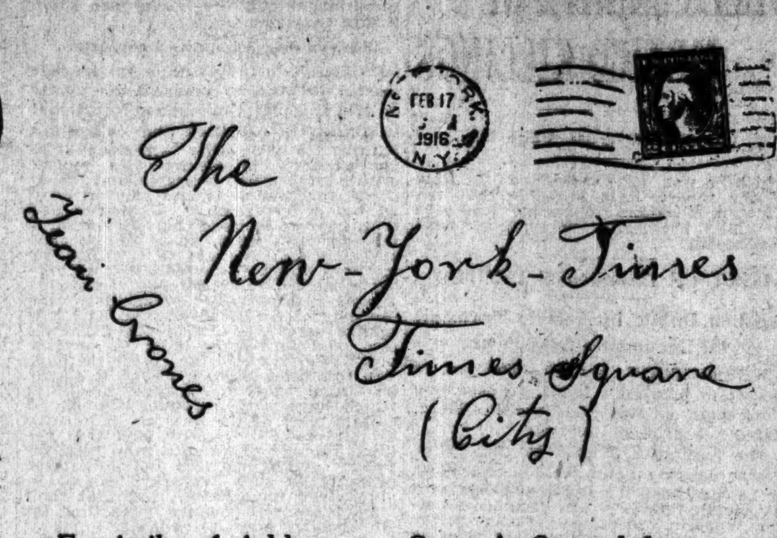
There was nothing unusual about Crones's communication to the school, his instructor says, other than that he appeared very studious. An important feature, though, is that after Crones received his fourteenth lesson, dealing with arsenic, he failed to send in his fifteenth. District Attorney McCourt says the suspect seemed to want only knowledge about arsenic, and when he got that did not take any more lessons.

Facsimiles of Crones's Second Letter, Its Envelope, and His Finger Prints



Here in a finger print from me so you see I am Jean Crones

Reproduction of Crones's Finger Prints.

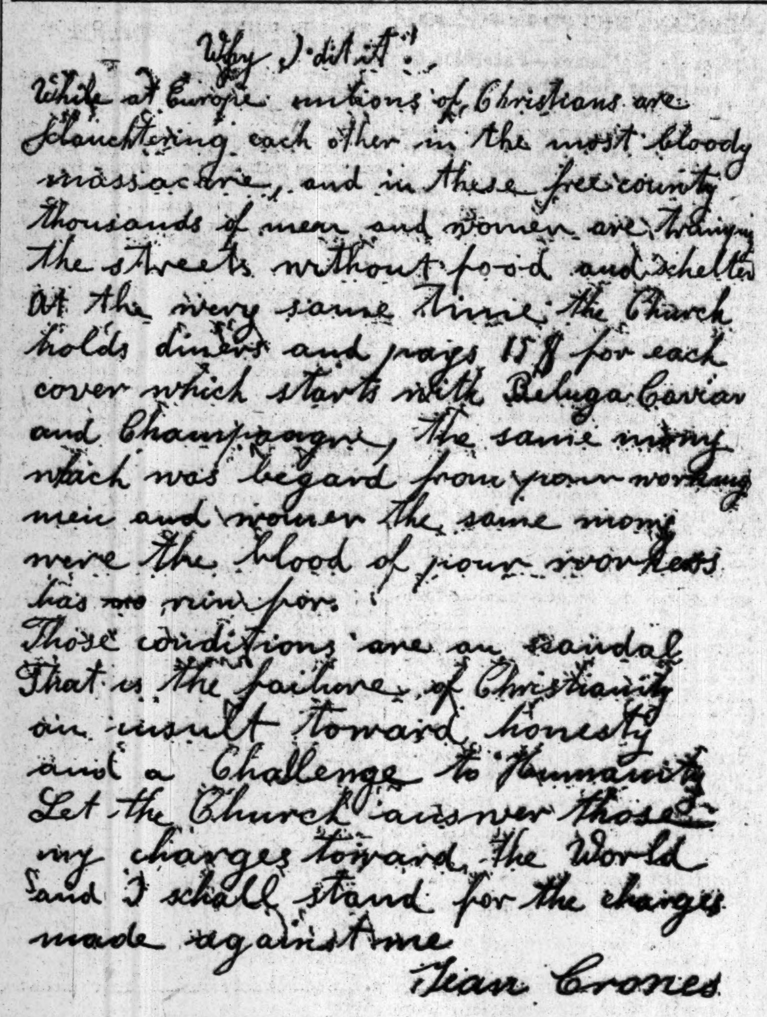


FEB 17 1916 N.Y.

The New-York-Times
Times Square
(City)

Jean Crones

Facsimile of Address on Crones's Second Letter.



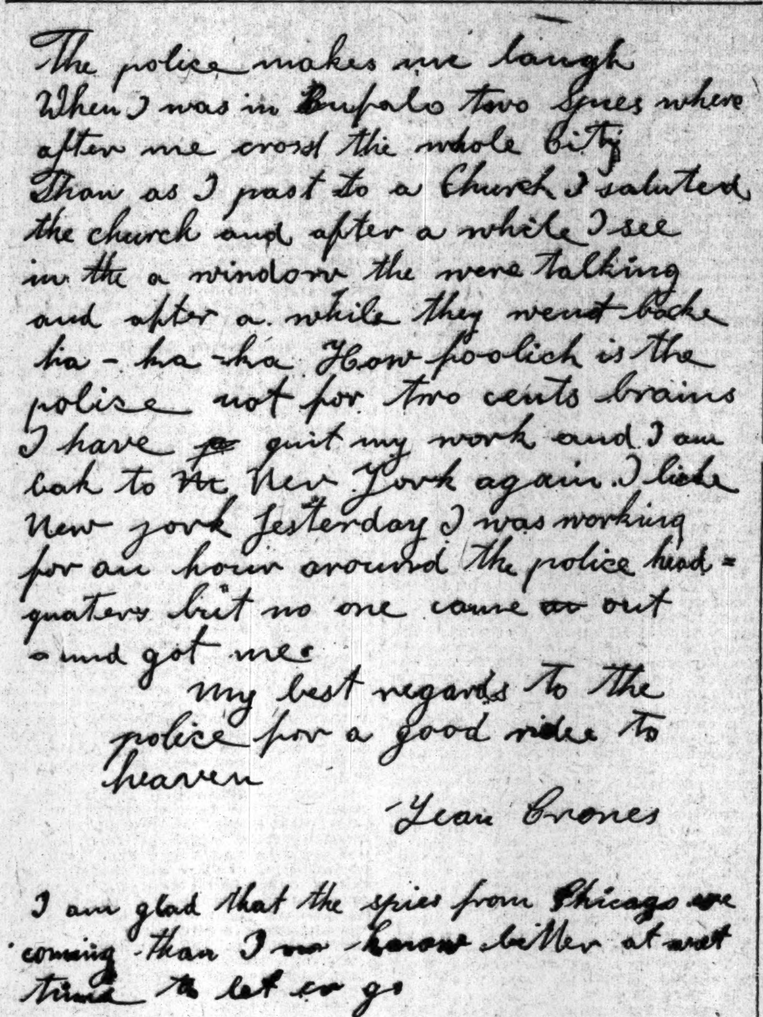
Why I dit it?

White at Europe nations of Christians are slauchtering each other in the most bloody massacre, and in these free county thousands of men and women are tramping the streets without food and shelter At the very same time the Church holds diners and pays 15$ for each cover which starts with Beluga Caviar and Champagne, the same mony wich was begard from poor working men and women the same mony were the blood of poor workers has no rim for.

Those conditions are an scandal That is the failure of Christianity an insult toward honesty and a Challenge to Humanity Let the Church answer those my charges toward the World and I schall stand for the charges made against me

Jean Crones

Calls Church Dinner a Scandal.



The police makes me laugh When I was in Bufalo two Spies where after me cross the whole City Than as I past to a Church I saluted the church and after a while I see in the a window the were talking and after a while they went backe ha-ha-ha How foolich is the police not for two cents brains I have ~~to~~ quit my work and I am bak to the New York again I licke New york Yesterday I was working for an hour around the police head= quaters but no one came ~~ou~~ out und got me

My best regards to the police for a good ridee to heaven

Jean Crones

I am glad that the spies from Chicago are coming than I ~~no~~ know better at wat time to let er go

Working Near Police Headquarters, Crones Says.

'TAKE CRONES DEAD OR ALIVE.'

Chicago Police Instructed to Take No Chances with Poisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—All doubt as to the genuineness of the boastful letter sent by Crones to THE NEW YORK TIMES has been cleared away. His declaration that he had a revolver, a knife, and some explosives resulted in an order being given by every Police Department working on the case to take him dead or alive, "but take no chances."

"Verification No. 1 of apparent authenticity of Crones's letter came early in the morning, when his statement that several cans found in his laboratory bedroom and believed to contain guncotton really contained shredded asbestos.

Verification No. 2 came shortly afterward when Dr. F. O. Tonney, city chemist, found barium chloride, a deadly poison, in the banquet soup—this in addition to the arsenic. The Crones letter declared barium chloride was the real chemical in the soup, and an analysis bore out his statement.

Dr. Edwin O. Jordan of the University of Chicago, one of the University Club's investigators, indorsed this analysis. Dr. John Dill Robertson, Commissioner of Health, explained that the barium chloride was not discovered in the first analysis because no hunt had been made for drugs which would have immediately caused vomiting among the banqueters. He said the barium chloride may have counteracted the effects of the arsenic.

Numbers of the anarchist squad of the Detective Bureau were dispatched to New York to aid the police there, while others continue the hunt here. Chief of Detectives Hunt took every possible chance to guard against a ruse on the part of the hunted man, as he holds to the probability that the letter may have been sent from a hiding place in Chicago or vicinity to be remailed at a New York Post Office.

The Chicago police took Fritz Schoenfeld, a "sandwich man" at the University Club, and close friend of Crones, and Joseph Andre, a chef at the club, into custody during the day, but after questioning they were released.

Schoenfeld admitted that he had worked with Crones in New York, in Belgium, and the Red Star Steamship Line, but denied knowing of the plot. He was unable to give the police any clews as to where Crones might be hiding. A search of his rooming place failed to reveal any letters of an incriminating nature.

Andre said he became acquainted with the poisoner when he started to work in the club. He said Crones often spoke against the Catholic Church—Andre is a French Catholic—but that they never had any trouble over their religious differences.

John Allegrini, Crones's alleged accomplice and former roommate, held in the county jail on charges of attempted murder, is planning to fight for freedom. His attorneys will sue out a writ of habeas corpus tomorrow morning. They declare their client has a complete alibi, despite the declaration of Captain Nicholas Hunt, Chief of Detectives, that Allegrini, who is an acknowledged radical, met Crones in a saloon at Twenty-second Street and Cottage Grove Avenue only a short time before the chef-poisoner mixed arsenic with the banqueters' soup.

BOSTON BELIEVES HE'S THERE.

Former Co-Worker Tells Police He Saw Him at the South Station.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—Captain Watkins of Police Headquarters has issued a general order to all police stations to keep a sharp lookout for Jean Crones, who is thought to be in or near Boston. The order was based on the statement of a Cambridge man, who says he worked with Crones and recognized him on the street here.

This man, who asked that his name be withheld, as he feared action by anarchistic friends of Crones, says he met Crones last night coming out of the South Station. He said that Crones wore dark clothing and carried a music bag. His detailed story follows:

"I spoke to Crones and I heard his voice, and I know I made no mistake, although Crones jerked himself free of my grasp and told me to mind my own business as he hurried on toward South Boston.

"I am sure it was Crones, because I worked with him in New York City two years ago, and we were members of the I. W. W. and the Waiters' Union.

"I was taken sick in Chicago and Crones helped me to make up my fare back to Boston. We were very good friends, but I ask you now to conceal my name, for I fear I will be killed by his companions if I should be suspected of betraying him.

"Crones is an Italian, but he has a white and ruddy complexion like a Frenchman. He has shaved off his mustache, but that did not deceive me, although it changed his appearance greatly.

"He wore a black velour hat, a turned-down white collar, a black overcoat, black suit, and black shoes with rubbers over them. He wore kid gloves having fur at the wrist bands. He carried a leather music bag under his overcoat.

"I happened to be at the South Station and I saw Crones coming out of the train shed and followed him out into Summer Street extension. As he turned to go in the direction of South Boston, across the bridge by the commonwealth docks, I ran up to him and grabbed his hand and said 'Hello, Jean.'

"He stopped for an instant, gave me an ugly look, and then shook himself free of me and said, 'Mind your own business.' Then he hastened away."

WOODS GETS A DENIAL.

Hunt Repudiates Chicago Interview Reflecting on Police Here.

The police authorities here were quick to resent yesterday the imputation that they might fail to co-operate heartily with Chicago detectives in the search for Crones. That suggestion was conveyed in an interview with Nicholas Hunt, Chief of Chicago Detectives, published in The Chicago Herald and telegraphed to THE NEW YORK TIMES. After reading the interview, Police Commissioner Woods sent this telegram to Chicago:

> 11:20 A. M., Office of 5 D. C.,
> Feb. 17, 1916.
>
> Charles C. Healey, Superintendent of Police, Chicago, Ill.
>
> THE NEW YORK TIMES prints an alleged interview with Nicholas Hunt in which he states that he does not expect to get assistance from the New York police in the Crones case. I assume that Hunt has not been correctly quoted. Will you kindly advise if this assumption is correct. I can assure you that the New York police, as it has in the past, will give the Chicago police the fullest co-operation.
>
> ARTHUR WOODS, Police Commissioner.

This message was received in reply:

> Chicago, Ill., Feb. 17, 1916.
>
> Arthur Woods, Commissioner of Police, New York:
>
> Chief of Detectives Hunt absolutely denies alleged interview in NEW YORK TIMES relative to Crones case. This department could not ask for better co-operation than we have had from your department. Have supreme confidence in you and your subordinates.
>
> C. C. HEALEY,
> General Superintendent of Police.

THE NEW YORK TIMES directed its Chicago correspondent to investigate the denial quoted above, and received this message in reply:

> CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Nicholas Hunt dictated the interview criticising the police in the office of The Chicago Herald, and nothing was sent to you that he did not say. He has made no protest to The Herald or denial of any kind of the accuracy of the statements attributed to him.

The Chicago Herald maintains also that Chief Hunt was correctly quoted.

CHICAGO CHURCHES GUARDED.

Police Warned of Anti-Clerical Uprising of the Reds.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Chicago churches were warned today by the police to establish a close guard over their premises, as a result of facts uncovered in the hunt for Jean Crones, the anarchist who poisoned the soup at Archbishop Mundelein's banquet. These facts, told in letter form and by stool pigeons working with the "reds," is declared to have indicated that an anti-clerical demonstration which would outdo Crones's sensational poisoning feat, had been planned. A detective working on the case declared that the original tip came from a man who "sat in" at a meeting of a branch of the "reds."

One of the churches so warned by the police is the Belden Avenue Baptist Church, of which the Rev. Samuel J. Skevington is pastor. After the raid on Crones's chamber-laboratory in a rooming house at 2,201 Prairie Avenue, photographs of a number of churches both in Chicago and in other large cities, as well as a number of public buildings, were found. A rough drawing indicating the position of the Union League Club and Federal Building also were among his belongings.

CANARY CHARMS FOR BALL.

5,000 Birds at Knights of Columbus Charity Ball Tonight.

A novel feature of the charity ball to be held tonight at Madison Square Garden by the Knights of Columbus will be a canary bird chorus of 5,000 birds. Covered cages containing the birds will be hung throughout the Garden, and at a given moment members of the ladies' auviliary will pull silken cords, uncovering the cages. It is expected that a great burst of melody will then flood the arena.

Many prominent dignitaries of the Roman aCtholic Church are expected to attend, including Cardinal Farley and Mgr. Bonzano, the Apostolic Delegate. Governor Whitman also plans to be present..

MERRY QUITS McALPIN.

Partner in Big Hotel Forced to Retire by Illness.

L. M. Boomer of the McAlpin is to be the sole managing director of that hotel upon the retirement of Henry L. Merry, who has been associated with him for several years. Mr. Merry, owing to poor health, has not been actively interested in the firm for several months, and it became necessary recently for him to retire.

Merry and Boomer have also been managers of the Claridge and the Café Savarin, and Mr. Boomer will now assume control of these establishments as well. Mr. Boomer has bene connected with the McAlpin since it was built.

Bayard Veiller's New Melodrama.

Klaw & Erlanger have accepted for production a new melodrama by Bayard Veiller, author of "Within the Law." The play, which is as yet without a title, is a melodrama of New York life, and it is said the story is deeloped along novel lines. The production will be of such an elaborate character that it is estimated the building of the twenty-four scenes will require at least three months, and accordingly the play will not be produced till the opening of next season.

Vernon Castle Goes to England.

Vernon Castle, the dancer, who sailed for Liverpool yesterday afternoon on the Adriatic, said he was going to England to join the Army Aviation Corps as a cadet under his own name, Vernon Blythe, and that he would report at the War Office directly he arrived in London. He has been taking lessons in flying, and seemed confident that he would be able to pass the necessary examination in aviation.

CITY BREVITIES.

The dedication of the new building and auditorium of the Hebrew Technical Institute, Ninth and Stuyvesant Streets, will take place on Sunday, Feb. 27. Addresses will be delivered by Dr. John H. Finley, Jacob H. Schiff, and Eugene E. Spiegelberg.

The Washington Birthday celebration and dinner to 1,000 newsboys and working boys of New York and Brooklyn, given by Mrs. Eliza Guggenheimer in memory of Randolph Guggenheimer, will be held on Feb. 22 at 14 New Chambers Street under the supervision of the Brace Memorial Newsboys' House.

A concert was given yesterday afternoon at the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, 105th Street, near Columbus Avenue. Those who took part were Mrs. Caroline Lazari and Miss Alys Baldwin. The concert was under the direction of Mme. Harriet Strakosh.

KILLS AGED FARMER; FAILS AT SUICIDE

Man Recently Acquitted of Murder Charge Nearly Slays Victim's Nephew.

CONFESSES IN HOSPITAL

Posse, After Four Hours' Search, Finds Culprit Miles from Scene of Crime.

Special to The New York Times.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 17.—Ten days after his acquittal of the charge of murdering Jane Acker, a Farmingdale recluse, last June to steal her small savings, Emil Swentain of Farmingdale is again under arrest on a charge of murdering John Boston, an aged farmer, and of injuring John Boston, his nephew, perhaps fatally.

Men working in the woods near the home of Boston heard cries about 10 o'clock this morning and they ran to the house. They found the aged farmer lying near the house with his skull crushed as if from some heavy instrument. In the house they found the nephew in a serious condition from a severe beating. The murderer was not in sight.

A light snow had fallen during the night and the men saw the footprints made by Boston and his assailant. They followed the tracks to the house and out again toward the woods. An alarm was sounded and officials were soon at the scene of the killing and a posse was started to follow up the footprints.

After four hours' search the posse found Swentain on Arthur Brisbane's farm, five miles south of Farmingdale. They crept up behind some trees and tried to get up to Swentain before he saw them, but they were not successful.

The instant Swentain caught sight of them he started to run, and the posse started in pursuit. After a short distance the fugitive realized that his pursuers were gaining on him. Suddenly Swentain stopped, pulled a knife from his pocket, and passed the edge across his throat. As he fell to the ground the pursuers came upon him. Members of the posse administered first-aid treatment and had him removed to Spring Lake Hospital.

At the hospital tonight Swentain admitted that he had killed Boston. He said that he went to the farmhouse to demand money. The farmer refused him money, whereupon, the authorities say Swentain told them, he seized a club and smashed Boston's skull. Then he went to the house and found the nephew, to whom he repeated the demand, and when the younger Boston refused he gave him a bad beating. The young man also was taken to Spring Lake Hospital, where it was said that he was in a critical condition. Swentain is single and is about 40 years old.

Mine Conference Takes Recess.

MOBILE, Ala., Feb. 17.—The joint conference of miners and operators of the central competitive bituminous fields, unable to agree upon a wage scale here, today voted to take a recess until next Thursday at New York, meeting at the same place where the joint anthracite conference begins next Monday.

Vice Chancellor Emery's Will Filed.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Feb. 17.—The will of Vice Chancellor John R. Emery was filed today with the Morris County Surrogate. His widow, Mrs. Alla Mackie Emery, is named as the sole beneficiary and also as executor. No inventory was filed and no estimate of the value of the estate has been made.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Easy Way to Get Rid of Indigestion

Although you may have indigestion so severely that anything but the most limited diet causes you the keenest suffering, there is a simple way to get back safely onto pleasanter, more nourishing food. Just sip a glass or two of good, clear Man-a-cea Water with each meal and begin at once to eat a little of any food you crave. Man-a-cea Water is not a laxative, but stimulates the secretion of the digestive fluids and soon enables you to try one more good dinner without fear of bad results. Sold by all druggists, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Park & Tilford, Charles & Co. and other first-class grocers. Served at clubs, hotels and restaurants. Get a booklet at your dealer's.

TIFFANY & CO.
JEWELRY
PEARLS, DIAMONDS AND OTHER PRECIOUS STONES

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Continue to close out—Today and Tomorrow

The last of Winter Apparel at absurdly low prices

$65 to $95 VELVET DRESSES AND DANCE FROCKS—$18

$95 to $145 AFTERNOON AND RECEPTION GOWNS—$45

$150 to $295 EVENING WRAPS—$75, $95, $125, $145

Higher-priced Wraps at proportionate reductions.

$45 to $145 COATS—$25 to $65

A FEW REMAINING WINTER SUITS AT RIDICULOUSLY LOW PRICES.

—Prices and selections now reduced to minimum—but the few remaining values are greatest of the season.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Importers Are now showing New Styles for Southern Wear

presenting advance modes from Paris—and their own designers—indicating the trend of Fashion for early Spring

DE PINNA
Outfitters to Young Men
Fifth Avenue at Fiftieth Street

English Ideas

Spring fabrics specially imported for young men's use, cut and tailored as they are by the leading houses abroad, give this young men's shop a distinctive atmosphere. The same character of clothes ready-to-wear as from our custom department.

Young Men's English Haberdashery

Silk scarfs for Spring which are not obtainable in other shops—those exclusive things which young men of fashion demand. New English and French shirtings.

Young Men are invited to use the College Lounge on the Mezzanine floor as they would their club.

West 125th Street KOCH & CO. INC. Established 1860 West 125th Street

OUR GOLF SCHOOL is under the direction of Fred Low, professional from the Worcester (Mass.) Country Club. Half Hour Instruction, 50c

MEN---Surprising Sale of Shirts, Underwear & Furnishings

2311 Fancy Negligee Shirts, Each 58c
Striped hair-line designs in percale, madras, Panama Repps, sateen and corded cloth; soft French cuffs; fast colors.

Fine Shirts of madras, crystal cloths and other selected shirtings.......... 95c

Pajamas at Less Than Present Wholesale Cost
Men's Fancy Striped Domet Flannel Pajamas, with white silk loops and pearl buttons.......... 74c

No More at This Price After These Night Shirts are sold
Men's Muslin Night Shirts, all are Cut full, Jap. Neck and neat blue and red trimmed.......... 37c

Bath Robe Special
Men's Fancy Turkish Te ry Bath Robes, in new Jacquard effects of blue and white, tan and white, lavender and white, grey and white... $2.77

Men's Jacquard Blanket Robes; navy, brown and grey with contrasting color figures $1.95

Men's 65c Underwear at 45c
Men's Ribbed Cotton Fleece Lined Shirts and Drawers; shirts have long sleeves with French necks; drawers reinforced; in two shades—ecru and silver grey.

Men's Pure Silk Sox; plain black and solid colors; spec. 29c

Men's Balbriggan Underwear, 33c
Men's Ecru Balbriggan Shirts and Drawers; shirts have long or short sleeves; drawers have reinforced seats and suspender straps

Men's Silk Lisle Sox; black and colors; reinforced; special...... 12½c

Men's Silk Scarfs, 28c
Men's Fancy Silk Four-in-Hand Scarfs, cut wide, open-end style; in fancy figured and striped styles; a genuine bargain at the present price of silks.

Men's Fibre Silk Plated Sox; black and colors. 3 pairs, 50c; pair......... 18c

H. C. F. KOCH & CO., Inc., 125th St., West

Spring Styles
The New York Times
Sunday, March 19

The Rotogravure Section will present finely printed reproductions of the latest Paris fashions in ladies' wear, new hats and other objects beloved by women, and articles by experts giving detailed descriptions.

—Afternoon and evening dresses.

—Gowns for dancing, the theatre and receptions.

—Novelties in hats and wraps.

Order in time to prevent disappointment.

Sunday, March 19

UNPLEDGED BIG FOUR ON BAY STATE SLATE

McCall, Weeks, Lodge, and Crane as Delegates to Republican National Convention.

OPPOSE ROOSEVELT BOOM

Candidates Committed to Colonel Will Contest with Them at Primaries in April.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Governor Samuel W. McCall announced tonight that he and Senators Henry Cabot Lodge and John W. Weeks and ex-Senator W. Murray Crane would be candidates at the primaries April 25 for the four delegates at large from this State to the Republican National Convention. The candidates would be unpledged, he said.

The formal announcement given out from the Governor's office, signed by all four candidates, follows:

"We have decided to stand as candidates for delegates at large to the Republican National Convention. Whatever committal any one of us may have been under to any particular candidate for the Presidency has been wholly released and canceled. If the Republicans of the Commonwealth see fit to commission us to represent them we shall endeavor to the best of our ability to secure such action by the convention as shall seem at the time most likely to unify the party and restore the country to Republican control.

"We stand absolutely unpledged either for or against any candidate."

In making the announcement Governor McCall said that the plan was put forward in the interest of harmony in the party and in the belief that it would unite the action of the delegates.

The slate announced today will be opposed at the primaries by one composed of Congressman A. P. Gardner, ex-Lieutenant Governor Grafton D. Cushing, Charles Sumner Bird, and State Senator Robert M. Washburn, who have declared themselves desirous of going to the national convention as delegates at large pledged to the support of Theodore Roosevelt for the Presidency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Announcement was made here as well as in Boston today that Senators Lodge and Weeks, ex-Senator Crane, and Governor McCall had combined as uninstructed candidates for delegates-at-large from Massachusetts to the Republican National Convention. The circumstances of the announcement made it plain that the alliance was intended to head off the boom for Roosevelt in Massachusetts. The announcement is a direct answer to the recent declaration of Representative Gardner of Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge's son-in-law, favoring the election of delegates-at-large instructed for Colonel Roosevelt.

The announcement today declares that the four candidates are not pledged to any Presidential aspirant. Mr. Weeks, one of the candidates, does not intend to withdraw as a Presidential candidate, his friends here declare. They say that the four men want to be in a position to exert themselves freely for a candidate who can restore unity to the party, but that this does not mean that Mr. Weeks is not regarded as such a man.

The impression got abroad in some quarters that Messrs. Weeks, Lodge, Crane, and McCall were planning to throw their strength to Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court as the strongest man with whom to oppose Colonel Roosevelt for the nomination. There is nothing to indicate that the four might not in the end throw their influence to Mr. Hughes, but in the meantime the statement that Mr. Weeks has not changed his attitude toward his own relation to the Presidential candidacy diminishes the value of this suggestion.

BARNES TO USE ROOT IN NATION-WIDE TEST

Continued from Page 1.

Burton for pooling strength. The Root-Burton talk was heard in quarters close to William Barnes.

Close friends of Mr. Root, asked yesterday if they thought he would run, replied guardedly that any Republican could be "drafted," but that they thought Mr. Root would resent any effort to use his name for an ulterior purpose, such as shutting out other candidates. In some quarters the impression exists that the Root indorsement is intended not merely to check any Roosevelt boom but to forestall any movement toward Justice Hughes.

Mr. Hughes is looming in the background of all Republican calculations as a man who might be "drafted" under certain given circumstances. One of the Old Guard, talking to a TIMES reporter yesterday, said that only to block a Roosevelt victory in the National Convention would the magic of Hughes's name be used to create a stampede.

Tanner Changes Front.

Chairman Tanner said yesterday that while he might have expressed preference for Mr. Root at the conference of delegates-at-large on Wednesday night, he had not "pledged" himself by any means, and would go to Chicago unpledged. His statement indicated a change of front. On Wednesday night his friends were allowed to believe he was unreservedly for Mr. Root, and with Senator Wadsworth and Elon R. Brown he intended to stand for Root regardless of Whitman.

In connection with Mr. Tanner's statement it was pointed out last night that in this State delegates cannot be "pledged" because there is no official agency to pledge them, such as the official convention of old.

The cnovention did nothing to wipe out the rancor over Governor Whitman's indorsement and the delegate slate. For all that, Republican leaders in this city who were willing to comment expressed the opinion that the differences do not presage a split in the party, because Governor Whitman will have no considerable following to help him make a fight.

Expect Whitman Desertions.

With Governor Whitman's hold on the organizatoin so weak that he had to beg for an indorsement which was grudgingly given, it is regarded as certain that such astute leaders as Aldridge of Monroe, Hendricks of Onondaga, and Ward of Westchester, who stood with the Governor, have fought their last fight under the Whitman banner. The convention showed clearly that opposition to Whitman is not, as the Governor's friends would have it appear, confined to the leaders who have stood with Barnes through thick and thin, but that it extends to some of the biggest and most disinterested men in the party, such as Root, Stimson, Parsons, Wickersham, Butler, and others of that type, many of whom have fought Barnes and his influence for years.

EXPECT WHITMAN TO YIELD.

Albany Predictions That He Will Shift Support to Root.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Republican organization leaders who returned to Albany today from the unofficial State Convention in New York City were free in their predictions that within two weeks Governor Whitman would forget all about his pledge to support Justice Hughes for the Presidential nomination and would be "in line" for Elihu Root.

"Whitman won't fight Barnes," was heard all around the Capital. The Barnes leaders believe that the Governor is strictly a nonbelligerent, and if he should put up an anti-Root fight, they would be much surprised.

On the other hand, the Governor today reiterated his pledge to support Justice Hughes straight through. He said that he had received a request for a conference with the other three men designated as delegates at large to Chicago, and that he would set a date for an early meeting. He also said that he did not expect the New York delegation to go to Chicago pledged for Senator Root. He expects the delegation to go unpledged. In this he takes open issue with William Barnes, who in an editorial yesterday in his local newspaper said that a majority of the eighty-seven New York delegates would unquestionably go to Chicago in favor of Senator Root's nomination. The editorial was written by Mr. Barnes while the convention was in session. The Governor heatedly resents the insinuation in some quarters that the indorsement of his administration by the Convention meant that he was to support Mr. Root.

Some of the Governor's friends predict that he will put aside the attitude of compromise that has characterized his Administration thus far, and, knowing that Barnes will not permit his renomination if he can help it, go before the people in a primary fight for Hughes against Root. There are many up-State delegates who, although they sided with the Root-Barnes movement in the convention, say that they do not believe Mr. Root could beat President Wilson. They believe that Justice Hughes is the stronger man with the rank and file of the party. They take the Hughes movement very seriously, but are counting on the Governor falling into line for Root, in which case the nomination of Hughes would mean nothing to Governor Whitman's credit. There was talk about the Capitol today that before the Spring primaries for the formal election of the delegates at large there would appear three more names, picked by Whitman, who would be backed by the Governor's faction in an anti-Barnes-Root fight.

In discussing last night the selection of the proposed delegates at large, the Governor said: "You know this is not final. The primaries are to come." The Governor was asked point blank tonight if he contemplated an anti-Barnes slate for delegates at large.

"I have nothing to say on that subject tonight," he replied.

It was also reported tonight that, in their zeal to discount the Governor, the Barnes men would see to it that there was a fifth man on the primary ticket, who would get enough votes to place Whitman's name far down on the list, if not last, of delegates at large. In this connection it is recalled that ex-State Senator John Kissel is circulating petitions to place himself in nomination as an independent delegate at large. It would not gain the Barnes crowd anything to throw votes to Kissel, except to discredit Governor Whitman, but, on the other hand, they would lose nothing. The Governor was asked tonight if he had heard of any such plan, and he replied that he had not.

"I think the result would be amusing," was his comment.

Believing that the Governor will come to his terms, and having publicly threatened him if he does not, Mr. Barnes, it is said, is planning a ten weeks' tour of the country to urge the candidacy of Senator Root for the Presidential nomination.

The Barnes crowd is searching hard for some way to prevent the Governor from winning a renomination this Fall. There came to Albany today a healthy boom for Senator Elon R. Brown as Gubernatorial nominee and the idea is prevalent here that the sudden placing of the Senator from the Thirty-fifth on the delegates-at-large ticket, at the dictation of Mr. Barnes, is closely related to that boom.

The program of the Barnes leaders is said to be that at the conference to be arranged by Chairman Tanner, Governor Whitman will be told by Senator Wadsworth, Senator Brown and Mr. Tanner that he can support ex-Senator Root or that he can give up all expectation of having the organization's support for renomination.

The Barnes leaders are confident that the Governor's desire for the renomination will lead him to accede to this program. Unless the Governor changes his position from what it is tonight, he cannot make the Barnes men any such promise.

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SHONTS PLEA WON GAYNOR'S SUPPORT

Continued from Page 1.

in full to Mr. Towns of $5,000 for "professional services rendered to date."

"How did you come to meet him?" asked Colby.

"Oh, Lord, I don't know," said Mr. Shonts with a laugh. "I meet so many people that I would be afraid to guess any date, and my memory for names and faces is not the best. I remember Mr. Towne, and that I met him."

"His name is Towns, not Towne," corrected Mr. Colby.

Mr. Shonts still seemed to rack his memory, and Mr. Colby broke in:

"There was no attempt not to remember him when he was paid, was there?"

"There is never any attempt on my part not to remember anything that is done in connection with this company," said Mr. Shonts, suddenly becoming serious.

Paid Grout for His Knowledge.

Mr. Colby then asked Mr. Shonts if he had ever employed Edward M. Grout. The witness said he had, and when he was asked what Mr. Grout had done he replied:

"I know what he was hired for. He had been Controller of the city and he knew all about the city's finances, the debt limit, and the probability of the city being able to carry out an obligation."

"In other words," said Mr. Colby, "you were anxious to get your subway plan through, and you were willing to use any one who could help you."

"I was willing to use any information I could get from any source that would enable us to put through a trading proposition with a lot of very hard traders."

"You wanted some one in touch with the atmosphere of city offices?"

Mr. Shonts replied that he thought the Controller could give him a lot of definite information regarding the city's condition and its methods.

"But with Mr. Prendergast in office, what would be the use of having Mr. Grout?"

The witness said he thought Mr. Grout could give him some idea of the city's financial strength, its indebtedness, etc.

"You mean," said Colby, "that you thought an ex-Controller might be able to tell you what cards the city held, that he could tell you if the city was bluffing or not."

Mr. Shonts replied that he couldn't tell all the thoughts that were in his mind and when asked why he did not go to Mr. MacInnes for information, he raised a laugh by saying if he had heard what Mr. MacInness had testified to he would not have hired him.

"Did Mr. Grout deliver the goods?" was Colby's direct question.

"Mr. Grout gave me the information about the city's condition I wanted," was the reply.

Mr. Colby wanted to know if Mr. Grout had ever rendered a bill setting forth his services. Mr. Shonts replied:

"I don't know about that. I know that he did render a bill that we thought was too big, and we almost had a lawsuit over it."

Mr. Shonts went on to say that Mr. Grout had demanded a retainer of $10,000, which was allowed, and had sent in a subsequent bill. The witness said Mr. Grout had conferred with him personally about twenty-five or thirty times, but never when city officials were present. He never appeared in the open as counsel, the witnesse added.

"Did you ever take a trip with Mirabeau L. Towns?" was Mr. Colby's next question. Mr. Shonts hesitated a moment and replied that he had.

"Tell us where you went."

"I think that was the time I went to St. James."

"Did you go there to enjoy the scenery?" asked Mr. Colby.

Saw Mayor Gaynor with Towns.

Mr. Shonts gave a hearty laugh, in which all in the room joined, and remarked:

"That reminds me that when Joe Berry was asked why he shipped grain over the B. & O. he said it was because of the scenery. But, seriously, Mr. Counsel, I took a trip to St. James hoping I would catch the Mayor of the city, who was then Mr. Gaynor, free and unencumbered, which I did. I found him in his front yard, climbing over the fence toward the cattle."

"Was he trying to get away when he saw you?"

"If he had recognized me, he might have," said Mr. Shonts smiling, "because he had not been saying very nice things about me. But I found him. I think it was in March. I know it was cold. I know I was not invited into the house, and I know we wore a path in the front yard walking back and forth for three hours."

"But you paid Mr. Towns $5,000?"

"Oh, yes."

Senator Thompson checked the laughter that followed by telling the witness it was a serious matter, and Mr. Shonts was then asked if he did not know that it was a matter of common knowledge that Mr. Grout was a former law partner of the late Mayor Gaynor and that Mirabeau L. Towns, was a personal friend of the Mayor. Mr. Shonts replied that he believed their friendship had ceased at that time.

"And was that the reason you took him down to have him introduce you to the Mayor?"

"No, I thought if I had a chance to say my speech to the Mayor he might have an open mind, and I found he had."

"In other words," said Colby, "you were seeking to ingratiate yourself with the Mayor. You were trying to change his mind to a more favorable attitude on his part toward your company?"

"I wanted to tell the Mayor," replied Mr. Shonts, "that so far as the Interborough was concerned we were out of the situation; that we had no more propositions to make to the city; that we recognized that he and the other members of the Board of Estimate were elected on a platform that pledged them to city construction and operation of the subways, but that we were the largest taxpayers in the city; that we had been in the business a long time, and we thought we had some valuable information we could give him. I told him that for $70,000,000 we could build a better subway in connection with the city than the city could build alone for $150,000,000."

"But why did you take Towns down with you?"

Took Towns to Show Him the Way.

"Er—er—I took him down so that he could show me the way," explained Mr. Shonts, joining heartily in the laugh that followed. He went on:

"I had never been there before and I am not sure whether it was before or after this that Towns broke with the Mayor. I made a memorandum the next day when the matter was fresh in my mind. I said to the Mayor there must be somebody in the city who is honest and knows his business and that we could do business with. There seemed to be considerable antagonism on the part of the Mayor, and I told him we were willing to open our books to him and show him we were on the level. I told him he could send a man down to our offices and we would open all the books to him."

"Then this was a quest for an honest man?" commented Mr. Colby. Mr. Shonts replied that the Mayor finally sent two engineers to see him.

"But when did you tell Mr. Towns you wanted him to take you down there?"

"Perhaps a day or two before I went."

"Then was his trip as companion and courier a part of his professional services?" asked Mr. Colby, and went on: "At least I suppose it was, for it was included in the bill."

Mr. Colby's next question was:

"How did you stop the Mayor from climbing over the fence?"

"I told him I was not as bad as I looked," said Mr. Shonts, with a grin. "I told him that I didn't wear horns, and that we were on the level, and wanted to convince him."

"And the Mayor came down from the fence slowly?"

Mr. Shonts laughed and said the two engineers the Mayor sent to him later were named Ingersoll and Martin. Collin M. Ingersoll was once chief engineer of the Bridge Department, and Kingsley M. Martin was Bridge Commissioner under Mayor Gaynor. Continuing his testimony, Mr. Shonts said:

"These men spent months going over the records. I never saw the report they made, but the Mayor's attitude afterward changed and we had a fair hearing, which was all we wanted."

"What did Mr. Towns do on that occasion?" persisted Mr. Colby.

"I think Mr. Towns sat in the buggy while I walked the grass with the Mayor," replied Mr. Shonts.

"And you cannot recollect what Mr. Towns did?"

"No."

"The terms of his employment did not contemplate his getting out of the buggy, I suppose?"

Everybody laughed again and the witness did not answer.

"Now, you say your company was out of it and you wanted to tell the Mayor so. Why?"

Mayor for Tri-Borough Plan.

"The Mayor," replied Mr. Shonts, "was about to commit himself to what we called the tri-borough scheme, which proposed the building of a line down the east side and over to Brooklyn, at an expenditure of from $130,000,000 to $150,000,000, and gave no relief to the west side. The point was that for $70,000,000 we were willing to enter into a plan if he changed the plan of public operation. I took the position of a tenant of a store, where, if I wanted the landlord to build an addition and he refused, it would not be good business to have him erect a rival store."

Senator Thompson got back to the subject of Mr. Towns, and wanted to know why Mr. Shonts had said he did not remember Mr. Towns at first. Mr. Shonts replied that all he said was that he did not remember why Mr. Towns had been employed.

"This conference with the Mayor was one of the most important things you did, and was one of the things you had in mind when you accepted $125,000 for extraordinary services?"

Mr. Shonts agreed it was a very important piece of work. Mr. Colby then produced the memorandum Mr. Shonts had made after his visit. It was dated April 24, 1910, and Mr. Shonts said his visit had been made on the Sunday before that. Mr. Shonts was unwilling that the memorandum be made public. He suggested that inasmuch as the Mayor was dead and that he had never sent the Mayor a copy of it, it might not be quite ethical to make it public.

"I think it should go in," said Mr. Colby, "as it is the very genesis of the whole situation. However, I think the ethical aspects can be entirely taken care of if I confine myself to reading nothing that the late Mayor would wish to answer."

Mr. Colby then read several extracts from the memorandum, which set forth at length what Mr. Shonts told the Mayor the company proposed to do if it got the subway contracts.

"I see here," said Mr. Colby, "that you proposed to the Mayor that you would call the tunnel under the East River the Gaynor Tunnel. I suppose that was a little taffy?"

Mr. Shonts merely smiled and Mr. Colby went on reading an excerpt which stated:

"While we did make a proposition to Mr. Willcox on June 30, 1909, which proposition was emphatically declined, we realized then, as we do now, that the carrying out of the proposition by the Interborough meant a cut into its surplus immediately following the opening of the new lines of about $3,000,000 per annum. Nevertheless at that time our people were not alarmed by the socialistic trend of things; but that now they do have such fear because of the fact the city officials are committed, because of the platform on which they were elected, to the building of subways by the municipality. Furthermore, the man who would fall heir to the Mayor's chair, if anything happened to the latter, has announced that the city will not even give operating contracts to private corporations."

Long Argument at St. James.

The memorandum went on to say that Mr. Shonts told the Mayor that if a mistake should be made it would mean financial disaster and bring discredit on the administration. The belief was expressed, the memorandum continued, "that it would be a fatal mistake to permit such extravagant use of city money with such meagre results."

"Your company's attitude at that time," said Mr. Colby, "was one that I may describe as solicitous about the waste of the city's money."

"It always has been," replied Mr. Shonts. "As the largest taxpayer in the city, it should be."

Mr. Colby wanted to know if Mr. Shonts was practicing economy when he asked to be allowed to charge $1,532,000 for preliminary subway expenditures to the city. Mr. Shonts said he thought it was perfectly proper; that it had to be taken care of in some way.

"And that applies to your and Mr. Rodgers's bonuses?"

"I think whatever is the proper charge for the preliminary work of any construction enterprise should be allowed," said Mr. Shonts.

"You had at that time canvassed the city's capacities as an absorber of deficits?"

"On the very plan which we were opposing," said Mr. Shonts. "We always opposed the tri-borough plan. We always opposed the dual plan, and we spent large sums of money in the public press by public advertising in opposing it."

When Mr. Colby finished reading the memorandum, Mr. Shonts remarked:

"I couldn't write a better letter than that today."

"Is it true," asked Mr. Colby, "that you sent a copy of this memorandum to J. P. Morgan, Jr., on the day after you prepared it, or the day after you saw Mayor Gaynor?"

"I don't remember," said Mr. Shonts.

Mr. Colby produced a letter from Mr. Shonts to Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Shonts remembered that he had submitted either a summary or the whole memorandum to Mr. Morgan.

"In other words, you reported to Mr. Morgan immediately after your interview with the Mayor?"

"Yes."

When Mr. Shonts took the stand at the morning session he faced the largest crowd that has yet appeared at the committee rooms at 165 Broadway. He smiled when a dozen photographers took flashlights of him, and appeared anxious to get on the stand and get the examination over. When asked if he would sign a waiver of immunity he remarked:

"I am advised by counsel that there is no statute which gives immunity to a witness before a legislative committee. Therefore I shall gladly sign one."

Shonts Tells of His Bonus.

Mr. Shonts said he was President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, the Interborough Consolidated Corporation, the New York Railways Company, the Interborough Construction Company, and the Interborough Realty Company.

"You draw a salary from them?"

"I draw $100,000 a year apportioned among them all, and a small amount from the New York & Queens County Railway Company."

Mr. Shonts said he had been head of the Panama Canal operations up to the time he came to New York to become head of the Interborough in 1907. Up to two years ago he said he had been President of the Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad, the Chicago & Alton, Minneapolis & St. Louis, the Iowa Central and the Detroit & Toledo Shore Line. He said he had received an aggregate salary of $40,000 from the first four lines and that he had resigned from them about the time the Interborough had increased his salary from $75,000 a year to $100,000.

"What emoluments have you received from the Interborough Rapid Transit Company?"

"The Directors of the Interborough," he said, "awarded me for duties outside those for which I was originally employed to perform $125,000 at one time and $25,000 at another."

"Who suggested this award?"

"I don't know," replied Mr. Shonts. "It came as a surprise, a pleasant surprise."

"You did not ask for it?"

"No."

"This was on June 5, 1913?"

"About then. I was invited to leave the board room by the presiding officer. He said something personal was coming up. In a few minutes I was called back and was told an appropriation had been voted to me of an extra $125,000. That was why they had asked me to leave the room."

Mr. Shonts said he had heard it was proposed to offer him as much as $250,000.

Would Have Taken $250,000.

"Would you have been willing to accept that?"

"Why, yes," replied Mr. Shonts, while everybody laughed.

"Is there any limit to the Interborough officials' estimate of their earning capacity?" asked Senator Thompson.

"Well," laughed Mr. Shonts, "I have read Mr. Hedley's testimony. Seriously, I don't think it is possible to overpay men who are responsible for the safe handling of 3,000,000 human beings every day."

"While you were discharging your arduous and exacting duties you were receiving $40,000 a year from your Western railroads?"

"I can make the same answer to you," replied Mr. Shonts, "that I made to a Congressional committee which asked me the question while I was in charge of the Panama Canal work. I said my holdings were so great that I dared not let go, and that I was working eighteen hours a day for the canal, and that if any one should object it should be the stockholders. I say the same thing here. God has given me a sturdy frame and a disposition to work eighteen hours a day, and I'm doing it."

Mr. Colby wanted to know why the special committee which awarded him $125,000 had reported nine months later in favor of adding another $25,000.

"I don't know," replied Mr. Shonts. "I suppose they felt they had only partially discharge their obligation to first. That impression was left in my mind."

"What did you do with the $125,000 check?"

Mr. Shonts said he had indorsed it and handed it to his assistant, W. Leon Pepperman, to give to Charles T. Barney & Co. at 25 Broad Street as a part payment for some securities he had bought. He said he was not a speculator in stocks, but bought them outright whenever he had the money. He said he thought Mr. Pepperman had got a Treasurer's check from the Guaranty Trust Company, and had taken it to his broker. Mr. Colby called attention to the fact that the resolution of the Directors, the signing of the check, and the payment to Barney & Co. were all done within twenty-four hours.

"I hope that promptness applies to all Interborough transactions," laughed Mr. Shonts. He said the most he had ever owed C. T. Barney & Co. was $500,000.

"I'll bring my accounts," he said, "and I think you'll find that most of my investments have been in Interborough Consolidated—a stock I firmly believe in."

Had Faith in Inter-Met.

Asked if he had purchased any Interborough-Metropolitan stock before it was taken over by the Interborough Consolidated, Mr. Shonts said ruefully:

"I did. I bought more Inter-Met than I had a right to. It was because I had great faith in it."

Mr. Shonts denied that any Directors of the Interborough had pooled to buy Inter-Met preferred.

"Did you give any instructions to have your $125,000 bonus charged to the prior determination account?" asked Mr. Colby.

"I did not," replied Shonts.

"And when it was done, did you know it would come out of the city's funds?"

"No. It didn't occur to me that it would come out of that fund."

Mr. Shonts said he had first met R. R. Rodgers, the Interborough attorney, who received a $50,000 bonus, in college, and that he had taken him as general counsel to Panama.

"Now, about that $25,000 bonus. What did you do with it?"

"That was the first occasion I had to open a bank account in New York," said Mr. Shonts, "and I used it for that purpose."

Mr. Shonts said he recommended that an extra award for services be given to Mr. Rodgers, because he obviated the necessity of hiring outside lawyers in connection with the subway negotiations. Mr. Colby wanted to know why Mr. Stetson, an outside lawyer, had been employed. Mr. Shonts replied that Mr. Stetson had negotiated entirely with the bankers, and that it was customary for lawyers under such conditions to charge large fees. He said that De Lancey Nicoll had been called in frequently, but he couldn't say for what purposes. Mr. Rodgers, he said, did the routine work during the negotiations, and much of this was night work.

"Oh, he was on the night shift," commented Mr. Colby.

"The only compensation he received for services was what it is expected any salaried man should receive," said Mr. Shonts.

It is likely that Mr. Shonts will be on the stand for two days more at least. A subpoena was issued for Mr. Rodgers to appear a week from next Monday, as he expects to be out of the city in the meantime. The hearing will be continued this morning.

WOOD CASE ARGUED AGAIN.

Decision Reserved in Fight Over Inspecting Grand Jury Minutes.

Argument was heard again by Judge Wadhams in General Sessions yesterday on the application of ex-Public Service Commissioner Robert Colgate Wood for an inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury which indicted him on a charge of bribery. Mr. Wood was represented by John B. Stanchfield, who maintained that the indictment was unwarranted, having been obtained on the testimony of Sidney G. Johnson, former Vice President of the Union Switch and Signal Company, who, if what he testified to was true, was actually in the position of an accomplice.

Assistant District Attorney O'Malley opposed this contention, declaring that Johnson was not an accomplice, and, furthermore, that the evidence presented to the Grand Jury was far more extensive than that which was obtained by Senator Thompson's investigating committee. Judge Wadhams ordered both sides to submit briefs and reserved his decision.

WITTPENN A CANDIDATE.

Seeks Jersey Governorship Nomination—To Fight Old Ring.

Naval Officer H. Otto Wittpenn sent printed statements to the newspapers yesterday announcing his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor of New Jersey. The announcement mentioned some of the measures passed by the New Jersey Legislature under the "leadership of Woodrow Wilson," but carried no indorsement of the President or the Democratic Administration.

Before being appointed to the position of Naval Officer of the Port of New York Mr. Wittpenn was three times Mayor of Jersey City and for four years Directing Supervisor of Hudson County. These experiences, Mr. Wittpenn asserted, had imbued him with "a deep sense of the obligations of executive authority" which might be considered as a training for the high position to which he aspired.

"At the earnest solicitation of large numbers of Democrats from every county in the State and in keeping with what I feel to be a laudable ambition, I have concluded to submit my name to the Democratic voters of New Jersey at the primary election next September," Mr. Wittpenn's statement read in part.

"It is not my purpose at this time to submit a complete platform, but I deem it proper that I should take this occasion to outline some of the underlying principles which I purpose to elaborate as the campaign progresses.

"The Old Board of Guardians and the corporations which they represent, who were driven out of political power in 1911, seem to have returned to the State House, where they are now dictating and controlling legislation. They have assembled a powerful band of lobbyists in the Legislative Chambers, of sinister aspects and corrupt intentions, which a vigilant press has discovered but seems unable to banish. Their evident plan is to again take possession of the entire State government, including the Executive Department, in addition to the Legislative Department."

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Broadway at 34th Street

Continuing today and tomorrow

Sale of All Saks Mixture Suits at $21

Formerly $28 to $40

These Suits are our regular stock and not by any trick of phrasing or circumstance so-called *specials*, cut for sale purposes. They are the selfsame Suits which are the theme of all our advertising and to which we owe our reputation for clothes. All that has happened to them is that they have been substantially reduced because they are the last of the crop. They have changed only in the solitary particular that they are infinitely better values than they were.

A Small Charge for Alterations.

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SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET
Meet me at the Fountain

All Departments Now Under One Roof

50 S&H Green Trading Stamps Free Today with Purchases of $1 or More.

(Present Coupon)

CUT OUT THIS COUPON
IT IS GOOD TODAY ONLY

This Coupon is good for 50 (FIFTY) S&H Green Trading Stamps FREE with purchases of $1 or more Today, February 18th.

These 50 FREE Stamps are of the same kind as those you would ordinarily obtain with your purchases.
GREENHUT'S.
N. Y. T., 2-18-16. 134

Today's Best Sales

Men's $1 "Goodyear" Rubbers
First Quality—Low Self-acting Clogs
Sizes 8 to 11 Only. Sale 49c

New Spring Silks—At Prices Not to Be Duplicated Elsewhere.

$2.95 and $3.95 Millinery—Sailors, Turbans and other popular styles; at $1.95

Women's Newest Silk Blouses—in dress and tailored styles; at $1.98

New "Easy Fold" Sofa Beds—a wonderful space-saving sleeping device; featured in our February Furniture sale, at $26

Men's and Women's "Resewn" Gloves—also Samples—$1 to $2 Grades; at 69c

Choice of 95c to $1.35 House Furnishings 75c

1000 Embroidered Pillow Cases—today, each, at 21c

Extraordinary List of Specials in Groceries, Meats, Fish, Vegetables, Fruits, Wines and Liquors.

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B. Altman & Co.
FIFTH AVENUE - MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street Thirty-fifth Street

MEN'S SPRING OVERCOATS
VERY REASONABLY PRICED

The new importations, just received, include Overcoats of tweeds, cheviots and cassimeres, in the spruce models demanded by the man of fashion for motoring or street wear.

Many of the materials used in these Coats have been cravenetted, and are therefore suitable for stormy as well as fine weather.

Prices $25.00, $30.00 & $35.00

A complete assortment of American-made Overcoats is also in stock in the latest models and fabrics; with full silk lining or silk-lined sleeves and yoke; for street or dress wear.

Prices $20.00, $22.00 & $25.00

The Men's Coat Department is easily accessible from the Fifth Avenue Entrance.

R. H. Macy & Co.
Herald Square New York

The Custom Shirt Department

is now showing a most complete collection of new fabrics for Shirts to Measure at the following prices:

Of Madras Shirts there are
400 patterns to select from at $1.48
300 patterns to select from at $1.74
Fine Silk-and-Cotton Mixtures, $4.89
Flannel Shirts, $4.74 and $5.74
Silk Shirts, $4.96 and $8.74

All of our Made-to-Measure Shirts are made in our own workrooms on the premises. May we make you a sample garment?

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street.

Use the Sun—

If you could take the roof off your plant and let the sun shine in, it would reduce your lighting bills and increase the efficiency of your employees. You can get 19% to 36% more daylight without taking off your roof.

Simply treat ceilings and walls with Rice's Gloss Mill White. It is the only oil paint giving a glossy, tile-like finish at the cost of lead and oil, and remains white longer. Sanitary.

Write for our booklet, "More Light."

U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., Providence & New York

RICE'S GLOSS MILL WHITE

THE ORIGINAL—THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

Three Specials

Friday and Saturday Only.

Silk Dress Reefers

$2.35

Regularly $5

A rare chance to buy a luxurious dress appointment that every man should have.

Fancy and Dress Vests

$2.35

Usually $3.50 to $7.50.

Smart fabrics for street wear—and some real bargains for evening dress.

Full Dress Jewel Sets

$2.35

Regularly $3.50 to $6.

Matched links and studs of absolute propriety—in quality and workmanship of the best.

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Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.
246-248 West 125th St.
647 Eighth Ave.
} Open Evenings.

Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes

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Candied Orange Peel

Remove peel from four thin-skinned oranges in quarters. Cover with cold water, bring to boiling-point, and boil slowly until soft. Drain, remove white portion, using scissors. Boil one-half cup water and one cup sugar until syrup will thread when dropped from tip of spoon. Cook strips in syrup five minutes, drain, and coat with fine granulated sugar.

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California's Selected

Oranges

On sale by all good dealers. Order now. Write for free book of delicious recipes. Save wrappers for beautiful Silverware.

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LACK OF EFFICIENCY LAID TO SOCIALISM

Prof. Sloane Sees Danger to This Country in Tendencies of the Age.

FAR FROM LINCOLN'S IDEAL

Dr. Henry van Dyke Tells American Academy of Untried Diplomats' Work Abroad.

Dr. William M. Sloane, Professor of History at Columbia University, said that an efficient democracy was the best government in the world in an address yesterday to artists and literary men at the meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Letters at the Chemists' Club, 52 East Forty-first Street. He denied that the war had proved that democracies were inefficient as compared with monarchies or autocracies. He named socialistic legislation and the use of patronage by political parties as two great obstacles to efficiency in the United States. He said:

"At the present hour, one monarchy and one oligarchical republic stand out pre-eminent for efficiency. It is a widespread conviction that the one true democracy, Great Britain, is inefficient because it is a democracy. By suggestion and introspection we have concluded that America would in a crisis be inefficient because it is institutionally democratic and Anglo-Saxon. This steady hypothesis is the cause of the widespread gloom, some panic, and considerable hysteria. It is forgotten that two monarchies, one military and autocratic, the other federal and democratic, Russia and Austria, have exhibited much bravery but only moderate efficiency; and that the British democracy, so styled, is socially aristocratic, politically monarchical, and administratively oligarchical.

"Were the parallels we so stupidly institute in any way valid France would be the least efficient in war, Russia the most, and the others in the order of England first, Austria second, Italy third. To make such a statement is to refute it. Germany is far and away the most complete socialized of all the existing States, as politically it is the most hierarchical. It is bureaucratic above all, in a far lower degree monarchical and artistocratic. The trained functionary and uniformed official is the type German, supreme over military officer, over Prince, King, and Emperor. The efficiency of the country is neither military nor royal; exactly like that of France, it is bureaucratic. Both have the efficient, centralized, bureaucratic administrative speed and accuracy devised and embodied in the struggles of the Napoleonic age.

"Any government can create a bureaucracy. Russia has one, but its members are individually corrupt and inefficient, so that the whole is worthless. The bureaucracy of Germany is honest and industrious; that of France scarcely less so. The shamelessness of French grafting is 'higher up.' Both are ruthless and impolite; both are mechanical and offensive as to personal amenity, and both have exhibited an almost identical efficiency."

Dr. Sloane said that Lincoln's ideal of equality was endangered today by socialism. He continued:

"He did not know and could not foresee that the intestine foe of slavery, then just vanquished, was a lilliputian compared to the socialistic, unspeakable, and monstrous Frankenstein, which our generation has to imprison and strangle, if his ideal is even to be struggled for. His mild and gentle sadness, in contemplating the possible deflection of the nation from that ideal of struggle for a principle, might well have turned to despair could he have foreseen the new slavery which by socialistic and class legislation, through the needless and perpetual interference of place holders with private affairs, through class legislation of every sort, a free democracy deliberately creates, engendering political inequality, emphasizing social inequality, and building an impregnable fortress of economic inequality.

"Our slavery is worse than that which he abhorred and abolished, because it embraces the whole and not a part of the nation; worse, too, not only in extent but in degree, because it deprives us both of the pleasures of hope and the stimulus of labor. The links of the chain of this slavery are forged and bent but not welded; it has been a terrible waste of time to manufacture them, because when they really begin to gall they will be flung to the junkheap with other political fads. The multiplication of places, the shameless use of place bribery, far more harmful than money bribery, the heaping up of crushing taxes, all this is attracting attention,, and it is needless to fear if we only act."

Dr. Henry van Dyke, Minister to the Netherlands, who is in this country on a vacation, said that the "plain, sincere, inexperienced American diplomats" who are in office at the present time had found their positions very different from what they had expected.

"With the exception of that fine man, Egan, in Copenhagen, and Fletcher, in South America, we are all practically new men," he said. "Still, I believe that, considering the difficulties prevailing in Europe and the vast number of new duties imposed on a diplomat we have with one exception—that is myself—done our work well."

Among the members of the academy at the meeting were William C. Brownell, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Edwin H. Blashfield, William M. Chase, Timothy Cole, Daniel C. French, Thomas Hastings, Brander Matthews, Frederick MacMonnies, and George L. Rives.

War Prisoners' Mail Is Costly.

GENEVA, Feb. 17, (via Paris.)—The Swiss Postal Department has spent $1,800,000 to date in handling gratis the mail of prisoners of war.

FAIL TO GET CHURCH UNITY.

Latin-American Delegates Advise Against Co-operation.

PANAMA, Feb. 17.—Under present conditions in Latin America, co-operation between Roman Catholic and Protestant missionaries is impossible, in the opinion of the Commission on Co-operation and Promotion of Unity, whose report was presented today to the Congress on Religious Work in Latin America. The commission believes efforts to bring about such co-operation would be likely to be misunderstood.

Discussion of the commission's report was begun by the Congress today. It his opening remark the Chairman said it had been decided to eliminate, as far as possible, references to the question of co-operation with Roman Catholics in the interest of unity and harmony of the Congress. Accordingly, the commission has decided to make only the following statement of position on this subject:

"In view of the position of the Roman Catholic Church toward Protestant evangelical work, the commission feels that any suggestion on our part toward co-operation with that church as an organization would be likely to be misunderstood and provoke responses. It would tend to defeat the purpose we have to approach individual members of that communion who may be willing to co-operate with any branch of our missionary activities."

The discussion disclosed that many governmental leaders in Latin America frown on the work of the churches and contend that religion leads to immorality, according to the report.

Dr. S H. Chester of Nashville, Tenn., said it was the spirit of all Protestant missionaries to co-operate with Roman Catholics when the establishment of such relations was possible.

BAFF GUNMEN TURN SILENT.

Prosecutor Moves to Rid City of Alien Murderers.

After an examination of several poultry dealers, District Attorney Swann yesterday thought he was nearer to the origin of the fund that paid for the murder of Barnet Baff. The witnesses established for a certainty that 125 chicken dealers contributed to the murder fund, and that at least twenty of them knew its exact purpose.

The District Attorney questioned Samuel Meyerson, a clerk for Garlick & Co., now held as a material witness, but Meyerson insisted that he knew nothing. Reticence was also manifested by Carmelo Russo, who has admitted that he would have taken a part in the killing of Baff if he had not been locked up in the Tombs. His mother was sent by Judge Swann yesterday to persuade her son to tell anything else that he might know, but Russo was stubbornly silent.

District Attorney Swann has discovered that the foreign quarters, and Harlem's "Little Italy" in particular, are infested by criminals, against whom nothing can be proved, but who operate so successfully that action should be taken to deport them. Judge Swann said yesterday that he intended to consult the immigration authorities as to whether New York cannot rid herself of these criminals under the alien law.

According to Judge Swann these undesirable aliens are constantly engaged in horse stealing, horse poisoning, and murder plots such as the Baff conspiracy. A letter was received by the District Attorney from a woman yesterday describing how she had been a victim of gangsters hired by competitors to terrorize her out of business. Thirteen of her horses were poisoned, and fearing worse persecutions, she sold out and quit business.

MANILA LAWYER PUNISHED.

Kelly, Who Said General Was "Railroaded," Makes an Appeal.

MANILA Feb. 17.—An American lawyer of Manila named Kelly, who was a delegate to the Democratic National convention in 1912, has been ordered disbarred and has been sentenced by the Supreme Court to six monthse' imprisonment and to the payment of a fine of $500 for the publication of a book which says that General Noriel, the insurgent leader who was put to death in January, 1915, for the murder of a political enemy was innocent and that sixty persons, including high officials and Supreme Court Justices, were guilty of assassination in connection with the execution of Noriel and his two accomplices.

Kelly filed criminal charges against the officials whom he accuses and he applied for the release of two others who were sentenced as accomplices of Noriel to life imprisonment. He has now sent a cable dispatch addressed to the United States Supreme Court in Washington, asking that he be liberated pending an investigation of his case.

TO RESTRICT PARK SLOPE.

Tentative Plans Include All the Best Residential Streets.

Robert H. Whitten, Secretary of the Commission on Building Districts and Restrictions, announced yesterday that, according to tentative plans, all of the good residential streets of the Park Slope section of Brooklyn will be permanently protected against possible invasion by stores, garages, or factories. In addition to restricting the side streets for residential purposes, the Prospect Park Plaza and parts of Prospect Park West, Eighth Avenue, and Sixth Avenue will be restricted against factory or business use.

There are a number of stores at present in the portion of Sixth Avenue between Sterling Place and Ninth Street, which it is proposed to restrict to residential use. This restriction, however, will not interfere with existing stores, but will prevent the entrance of additional stores. By allowing business on Flatbush Avenue, Fifth Avenue, and Seventh Avenue, this high-class residential district will be amply supplied with shopping facilities.

BILL WILL SIMPLIFY BUILDING INSPECTION

City Officials and Real Estate Interests Agree on Provisions of Proposed Law.

TO CREATE NEW BOARD

It Will Be the Supreme Authority in All Matters Covering New Structures and Alterations.

Important changes in the inspection of buildings are to be made in a bill agreed upon yesterday by the city authorities after a conference in the City Hall. Consolidation of inspection functions of all departments having to do with building construction, alteration, and structural changes is practically assured. The new bill will end the existing conflict and duplication of departments doing inspection work. It will be introduced in the Legislature next week and will take the place of the Lockwood-Ellenbogen bill, which was vetoed by Mayor Mitchel last year because it transferred the Tenement House functions to the Building Superintendent.

The bill provides for the elimination of the State Labor Department from building inspection in this city, transferring its power over the supervision of construction to the Building Superintendents and the enforcement of safety requirements to the Fire Department. It creates a Board of Standards and Appeals, which succeeds the existing Board of Examiners. The new bill was agreed upon at a conference at which was present the Mayor, members of the Board of Estimate, and the representatives of the real estate and business interests. The bill was prepared by a sub-committee of which Fire Commissioner Adamson was Chairman, and of which Alfred R. Kirkus, representing the Allied Committee of Real Estate and Commercial Organizations; Laurence MrGuire, of the Real Estate Board; George W. Olvaney, Walter Lindner, F. J. T. Stewart, Charles Meyers, and Robert S. Blinkerd were members.

To Create New Board.

The Board of Standards and Appeals is created, which is to be the supreme authority in all matters relating to the making of rules and regulations covering laws and ordinances relating to buildings and building occupancy, and it is to be the court of appeal from the orders of the Fire Commissioner and the Building Superintendents. The head of this board will be a salaried official, who shall be either an architect or an engineer of fifteen years' experience, and five other members of the board are to be appointed by the Mayor, all of whom shall be technical men, with experience either as architects, structural engineers, or builders. The Fire Commissioner and the five building superintendents will also be members, but they will have a vote only upon the adoption of building standards. All appeals will be decided by the six appointed members, together with the Chief of the uniformed force of the Fire Department.

The supervision of all new building construction or structural alteration will be under the jurisdiction of the Building Superintendents. Plans for all new buildings will be filed with the Building Superintendents, and the structural work supervised by the Superintendents, and when it is completed the Building Superintendents shall issue a certificate of occupancy, stating the purpose for which the building is to be used and the number of persons permitted to occupy.

Tenements Unaffected.

The Tenement House Department is not affected by this bill, this department retaining all of its present powers. Under the plan builders will be required to file their building plans with only one department, the Building Department, and only one department will inspect a building in course of construction.

The agreement upon the proposed bill came only after a series of conferences and the smoothing out of difficulties that at first seemed hopeless. The first step toward agreement was reached when the Mayor declared himself in favor of the borough plan. Other concessions were made and then the Fire Commissioner paved the way for complete agreement by waiving the power to inspect construction and alteration provided the authority was vested in him to inspect for housekeeping violations.

When the proposed law is in operation it will be necessary to file a single set of plans for a building, (except a tenement house or a combustible storage) with the Superintendent of Buildings in the borough in which the building is to be erected. They will be approved by the Superintendent and the construction work done under his supervision. No other department is to have anything to do with the approval of plans or the inspection of construction.

Japan Sends New Consuls.

TOKIO, Feb. 17.—Masanao Hanihara, chief of the telegram section of the Foreign Office and formerly attaché of the Japanese Embassy to the United States, has been appointed Consul General at San Francisco. Rokuro Moroi, First Embassy Secretary at the Foreign Department, has been appointed Consul General at Honolulu.

CITY IS COVERED BY SLUSH AND MUD

Even Fifth Avenue Had Only an Occasional Dry Crossing at the Corners.

WATER FORMED PUDDLES

Clothing Was Spattered and Tempers Were Strained in the Shopping District and Elsewhere.

A visitor to the city stood in Times Square yesterday afternoon and his eyes wandered to all points of the compass. Uptown, downtown, and across town he looked. Then he shrugged his shoulders and delivered his opinion.

"This is the biggest town in the country," he said, "and it certainly is the slushiest!"

An all-afternoon tour of the shopping and financial district led the observer to the belief that there was not one dry street crossing in the whole city. There were few stretches of sidewalk that were not as wet as the streets.

Forty-second Street, the chief east and west highway of the city, was a horrible example of what a metropolitan thoroughfare should not be. In the early afternoon there were puddles that enfulfed rubbers, overshoes, and goloshes. At Madison Avenue until quite late in the afternoon there was a little lake formed by the water that ran down the hill from Forty-first Street. Crossing Madison Avenue became a sporting event while the lake lasted, and many tempers were ruffled. Eventually one of Commissioner Fetherston's men spoiled the sport by providing an escape for the water.

Fifth Avenue lost its reputation for immaculateness, although its condition was better than other main arteries of traffic. Between Fifty-ninth Street and Twenty-third Street at least six blocks were fairly dry. These were the exception that proved the rule, though. Down near Thirtieth Street there was a dry crossing. Many persons commented on it. A janitor explained that several steam pipes were laid under the street there and they had dried out the crossing. One little old woman said she didn't see why Mayor Mitchel did not have steam pipes laid under all the crossings. She suggested that letters be written to the papers on the subject.

In the shopping district about Thirty-fourth Street conditions were as bad as everywhere elso. From Twenty-third Street north the planked surface of Broadway was one long vista of mud, slime, and puddles. Here and there the boards had swollen so that the subway workers under the street were protected from the muddy showers from above, and the water, left to its own devices, formed puddles, pools, and lakes. These were innocent enough when unmolested, but if you happened to be near one at the same time an automobile passed through it you were pained or angry or both at the spattering of your clothes.

In spite of what the stranger said about this being the slushiest city in the country, there were several old New Yorkers who said they remembered worse days. One of them remembered when there was little, if any, Street Cleaning Department, and sweepers preceded pedestrians across the wet crossings. They were rewarded with gratuities for their services. Under those conditions it would have proved very expensive to walk dry-footed from Twenty-third to Fifty-ninth Street yesterday.

It will be better today. Nearly all the ice has become slush, and the snow water. This helps the Street Cleaning Department, and the city will be much cleaner tonight. Last night men were out with lengths of hose flushing the crossings on the main thoroughfares, and the mud was rapidly disappearing.

WAR MAKES DIAMOND RICH.

Devery and Herlihy Misjudged ex-Policeman's Bobbinet Mill.

Special to The New York Times.

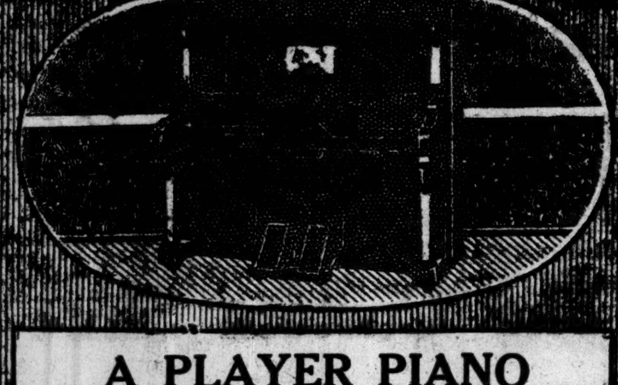
NEWBURGH, Feb. 17.—Ex-Captain J. T. Diamond of the New York police did not deny today that he had acquired a fortune in the last year from the bobbinet business, which has been stimulated by the European war, and admitted that "Big Bill" Devery and former Inspector Herlihy had sold their holdings in the business to him when the outlook was not encouraging.

The American Bobbinet Company, which Diamond operates, is the successor of the Lackey Manufacturing Company, Incorporated. George E. Lackey, head of the concern, sold his stock to Diamond, who interested Devery and Herlihy.

Devery and Herlihy wanted to get rich quickly, and indications were that the lace mill would enrich no one suddenly, so they sold out. The output was then competing with Nottingham.

Captain Diamond reorganized the company, capitalizing it at $500,000, and on Jan. 1 changed the name to the American Bobbinet Company, with T. J. Diamond President and Treasurer and C. L. A. Diamond Vice President and Superintendent.

With the outbreak of war in Europe, prices began to soar, and Diamond has cleaned up a fortune. "We are doing well enough," he said today, "and we soon may be living in Easy Street, on a corner."



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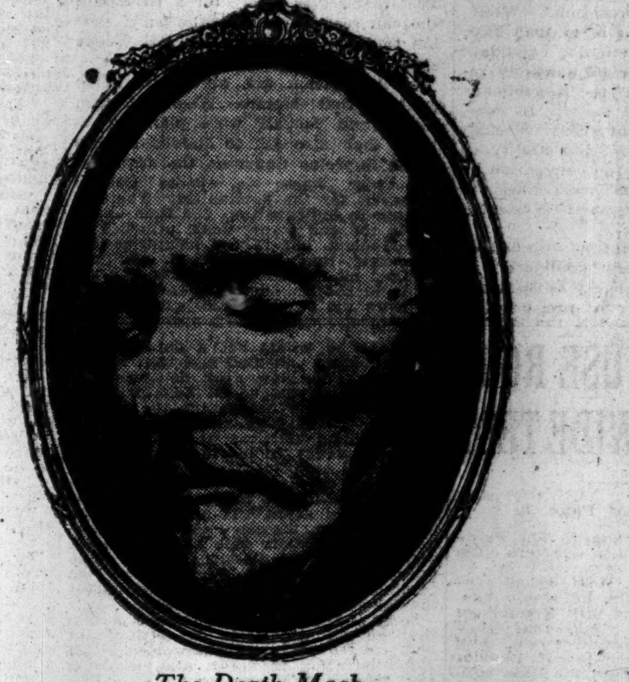

The Death Mask

"His Soul Is In Men's Hearts"

Professor William Lyon Phelps, who quotes "Browning's noble phrase," also says that Shakespeare is the "best seller" in his article written for the first of The New York Times Shakespearean Supplements.

The Lampson Professor of Literature at Yale believes that Shakespeare's fame is still "in its first morning."

John Corbin doesn't hesitate to array himself against Emerson and he makes a strong showing.

Emerson's famous essay and Dr. Johnson's famous Preface are in this first supplement. The Ten Supplements will be an anthology of Shakespeare.

The supplements will select the best that has been written about Shakespeare in 300 years, together with the discoveries and interpretations of modern scholars, written for The Times.

The illustrations in the Ten Shakespearean Supplements make a valuable and striking collection, amazing in its variety and its beauty.

There is a reproduction of "The Death of Cordelia" in the first supplement that will remain long in your memory.

The first of the Ten Supplements issued with The New York Times next Sunday.

Out Next Sunday
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Only by ordering in advance can you be sure of getting your copy of The Times and the Shakespearean Supplement next Sunday, for the advance orders determine the number of copies printed. Preferably your order should be placed through the newsdealer. If this is inconvenient, all of the ten supplements can be secured by subscribing for the ten issues of The Sunday Times containing the series at the regular price of five cents each or fifty cents for the series, postpaid.

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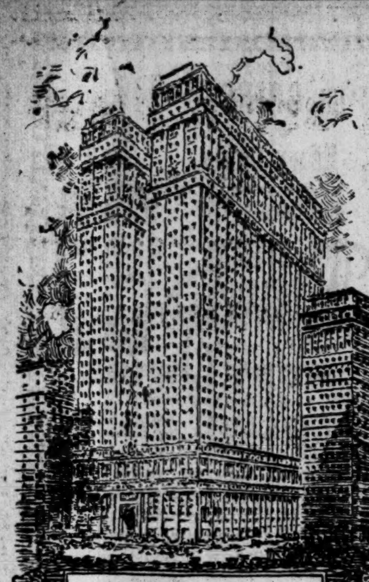

EQUITABLE BUILDING

WOULD TRAIN SCHOOLBOYS.

Governor and Guard Leader Favor Compulsory Drill.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Governor Whitman and Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, commanding the National Guard of the State, today conferred on a plan for introducing compulsory military training into the High Schools of the State. The Governor said after the conference that the matter had not reached a stage where a public announcement was justified.

There are several bills before the Legislature relating to preparedness. The one most discussed is the measure introduced by Assemblyman Welch of Albany, who comes from William Barnes's district, providing that the Adjutant General and the State Commissioner of Education shall prescribe a course of military training in the high schools. There are features of the bill which Dr. Finley, Commissioner of Education, does not like. The Governor probably will ask Adjutant General Stotesbury, General O'Ryan, and Dr. Finley to frame a new bill. There is much discussion as to what the new training is to be called.

"Physical culture" is deemed by some safer than "military training." That is one of the many details to be worked out. The Governor is determined that some such measure shall pass the present Legislature. He is in favor of compulsory military training and thinks that the training of high school boys in the physical and scientific rudiments of military education will be a long step in advance.

Values Services at $1,800,000.

Charles S. Nevelson sued the Aetna Explosives Company in the Supreme Court yesterday for $1,800,000. The plaintiff said that prior to Sept. 1, 1915, he acted as a broker for the defendant and procured customers for 6,000 tons of picric acid, and that his services wede worth the amount sued for.

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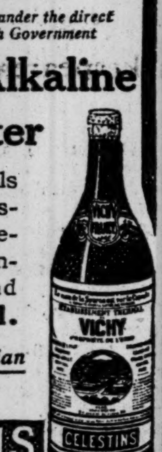

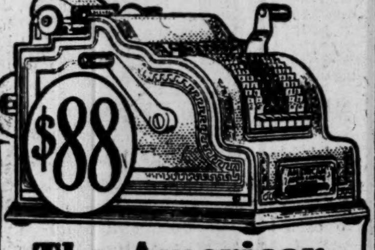

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PURE RYE WHISKEY

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ASSAILS BRANDEIS FOR WRECK OF ROAD

Moorfield Storey of Boston Bar Denounces His Action in New England Railroad Litigation.

CALLS CLIENT A DUMMY

Justice Kelly of Supreme Court Here Disputes Him and Explains Brandeis's Attitude.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Moorfield Storey, an attorney of Boston, today told under oath before the Senate's sub-committee which is considering the nomination of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston to the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, how Mr. Brandeis, long before he began his campaign against the New Haven Railroad, brought suits which eventually led to the wrecking of the New York & New England road and its acquirement by the New Haven. In the suits against the New England, said Mr. Storey, Mr. Brandeis asserted that he acted for a Boston liquor dealer of the name of Goldsmith, a small stockholder in the New England, but in the trial of the New Haven's Directors it came out that the New Haven had paid Goldsmith $27,000 for "expenses," and in a subsequent dispute over the use of Goldsmith's name the New Haven settled by paying $10,000 additional.

A still heavier blow against Mr. Brandeis came, in the opinion of some observers, from the friendly testimony of Sherman L. Whipple, another Boston lawyer, who had given out a statement commending President Wilson's selection of Mr. Brandeis. Federal District Attorney Anderson of Boston, who is seeing that Mr. Brandeis's side of the case is presented to the sub-committee, had described Mr. Storey as the head of the Boston bar. In introducing Mr. Whipple, he said that he was the greatest litigating lawyer in New England.

Mr. Whipple read to the committee a copy of the interview he had given to the press praising Mr. Brandeis's unselfish service in the cause of the less fortunate of humanity. That expressed his views of the nomination, he said, and he added that he thought Mr. Brandeis's opinions, which were criticised in some quarters, would make him extremely useful in the Supreme Court.

But in telling of Mr. Brandeis's part in the so-called Lennox case, Mr. Whipple told the committee that he thought Mr. Brandeis, with the purest motives, had followed a mistaken course as far as the regular practice of the profession was concerned. Mr. Whipple said that James T. Lennox of the financially embarrassed firm of P. Lennox & Co., had a conference with one of the company's creditors at which he was advised to engage counsel. He went into conference with three lawyers for the purpose, and as the four thought, retained Mr. Brandeis. Upon Mr. Brandeis's advice, Mr. Lennox made an assignment of assets to Mr. Brandeis's law partner. A short time after this Mr. Brandeis's firm, representing the creditors, brought involuntary bankruptcy proceedings against the Lennox Company, on the single ground that Mr. Lennox had made the assignment which Mr. Brandeis had advised. In spite of the agreement of the four witnesses that Mr. Brandeis had been retained by Mr. Lennox, Mr. Brandeis denied that he ever represented him.

The testimony of Mr. Storey and Mr. Whipple seemed to make a profound impression upon the sub-committee. While Mr. Storey was questioned a little as to his summary of the Boston bar's opinion that Mr. Brandeis was untrustworthy, there was no cross-examination as to his statements regarding Mr. Brandeis's part in the New Haven's effort to absorb the New England Railroad. The Republican members of the sub-committee seemed to be impressed by Mr. Whipple's narrative of the Lennox case, while the Democratic members asked only a few questions bringing out Mr. Whipple's personal belief that the facts he had recited did not reflect on Mr. Brandeis's integrity.

In his testimony, referring to the New Haven's acquisition of the New England Railroad, Mr. Storey said:

"In the Spring of 1892 the New Haven Railroad undertook to destroy the New England Railroad as a competitor. In the Spring of 1892, Mr. Brandeis, acting apparently for one Goldsmith, a Boston liquor dealer, brought a series of suits aimed to paralyze the finances and operations of the New England road. One was to prevent payment of preferred dividends, another to prevent the issue of bonds, while still another attacked leases and franchises. In all ten suits were brought.

"In the Spring of 1893, at the instance of certain dealers in produce, the Massachusetts Legislature appointed a committee to consider the relations between the two roads. I conducted the hearings, and Mr. Brandeis testified that he was personal counsel in these suits. The results of these suits was that the credit of the New England road and its earnings were cut off, and in the Fall of 1893 a receivership was established, from which it emerged as a part of the New Haven.

"At the investigation I tried to find out whom Mr. Brandeis really represented. He testified that Goldsmith was his client. I asked him who paid the bills, and he declined to answer. He began by saying that, while he was willing to give the information to the committee, he wanted it agreed that his testimony would not be used in other suits. To this we said we could not agree.

"It turned out that Mr. Goldsmith was the owner of sixty shares of New England stock, worth about $3,000, and was not in a position to incur the expense of six months' employment of counsel.

"Apparently before bringing the suits the list of stockholders had been gone over and the name of Goldsmith finally selected as plaintiff. Apparently he was promised a considerable sum of money for the use of his name. A New York lawyer, William J. Kelly, appeared to be behind the suits. In the Fall of 1892 Kelly seemed to lose interest in the suits, and Messrs. Olling, Webb, and Morehouse appealed directly to the New Haven road, and the suits thereafter were in the name of the New Haven.

"It is apparent that the suits were not in good faith, but for the purpose of injuring the New England road. It was clear that Goldsmith and Kelly were not Mr. Brandeis's clients; that he never regarded them as such, and that he took orders from somebody outside. This outside person may have been Austin Corbin of New York, then President of the Long Island Railroad. It may have been the New Haven road. That party was either interested in the New England road or he was not. If he was there was no reason why his name should not be used in these suits, and if not, then it was clear that some outside person, for a reason not disclosed, was working to injure the New England road.

"It was then impossible for me to understand how Mr. Brandeis should have brought a bill in the name of people who were not his clients without knowing that the suits were certain to accomplish the destruction of the New England railroad's credit. It appeared afterward in the New Haven Directors' trial that when the agreement was made for the New Haven to continue the suits against the New England, the New Haven paid Goldsmith $27,000 for expenses. After Austin Corbin's death the Goldsmith estate brought suit against the Corbin estate, alleging that Goldsmith had been promised liberal compensation for the use of his name in the suits. This action was settled by the New Haven Railroad for $10,000."

"Did you consider Mr. Brandeis's conduct unethical?" asked Chairman Chilton.

Mr. Storey replied that he did.

"Did you file a complaint before the Bar Association?" asked the Chairman.

"I did not," said Mr. Storey. "It was like the Ballinger case, in which Mr. Brandeis appeared for Mr. Glavis when, as a matter of fact, he was retained by Collier's Weekly. If he had said he represented Collier's Weekly the committee probably would not have heard him, as that illustrated paper was not a party in interest."

"What is Mr. Brandeis's reputation in Boston?" was asked.

"His reputation," said Mr. Storey, "is that of a shrewd man, and able lawyer, energetic, not scrupulous as to his methods and not to be trusted. I don't mean that he did not pay his debts."

As to the Lennox case, Mr. Anderson tried to bring out that Mr. Brandeis believed that he was attorney for all parties without particular regard for the interests of Mr. Lennox. Mr. Whipple replied by presenting correspondence which showed that Mr. Lennox and the three lawyers who were present when he talked with Mr. Brandeis all agreed positively that Mr. Lennox had retained Mr. Brandeis and that Mr. Brandeis had accepted the retainer. One of three lawyers, Moses J. Stroock of New York, who represented one of Mr. Lennox's creditors, afterward took the stand and corroborated Mr. Whipple's statement.

"When I came into the case as counsel for the Lennoxes," said Mr. Whipple, "Mr. Brandeis had already said he had never been retained by them. After some correspondence I told him that he could not free himself from the charge of having 'followed the property.' I told him that under the bankruptcy law he could have received only a small fee from Mr. Lennox, and that he had gone to the more lucrative employment of the creditors. He said I misunderstood his motives. Afterward I was sorry I had said it.

"In my effort to clear up the misunderstanding as to the precise relations between Mr. Lennox and Mr. Brandeis I wrote once to Mr. Brandeis suggesting that he confer with Mr. Stroock to refresh his memory. I added that Mr. Brandeis himself had mentioned and Mr. Lennox had reminded me that at the conference where Mr. Brandeis was supposed to have been retained a stenographer had taken down the conversation and I asked for a copy of the record. It is only fair to say that in his reply he ignored my request for the stenographer's notes, and expressing a willingness to see Mr. Stroock. I did not, in fact, get the stenographer's notes till the court proceedings began, and then only after I had subpoenaed the stenographer."

Mr. Whipple presented Mr. Brandeis's letter in evidence and it contained no reference to the request for the stenographer's notes.

"I believed then," said Mr. Whipple, "and I believe now that in the Lennox case Mr. Brandeis's part was the result of a misunderstanding. He was so much absorbed in caring for the situation that he overlooked the more human aspect that Mr. Lennox had come to him for personal assistance in his troubles. I think Mr. Brandeis looked upon the case as a problem in the distribution of assets. I think this was a mistake. But it is not necessary to believe that he deserted his client, though he was, of course, going with the property to a more lucrative employment. I don't think the sordid pecuniary motive influenced him

"I can see his point of view. He thought his paramount duty was to see to the general distribution and to go on with that rather than to return as nearly as possible to the point where the misunderstanding arose.

"I think that is why Mr. Brandeis is misunderstood by the Boston bar. He is too aloof; he has to little of camaraderie; he does not consult with others over delicate points. He is, perhaps, too intensely centred in carrying out his own ideas, which, I believe, are pure and high. He will sometimes do startling things, as in this Lennox case. If I hadn't gone to him and made him explain his side—and he never would have come to me—I would have thought of him just what others think.

"It is most unfortunate he has not consulted with other men equally as high-minded as himself and been guided by them. I think he takes a delight sometimes in smashing things, sometimes in smashing traditions, which, perhaps, ought to be smashed.

"I think it is wrong for a lawyer to advise a client to make an assignment to him or to his firm. But in this Lennox case the situation was embarrassing. Disclosures that ought to have been made were not made, though, as far as I know, criminal charges against the Lennoxes were never sustained. As a result of this embarrassing situation one of the petitions in involuntary bankruptcy against Mr. Lennox was brought by Mr. Brandeis's firm solely on the ground that Mr. Lennox had made the assignment, as advised by Mr. Brandeis, to Mr. Brandeis's law partner."

"What is Mr. Brandeis's general reputation with the Boston bar," asked Mr. Anderson.

"The bar is divided," said Mr. Whipple. "I think it is certain that a number of great lawyers of the highest standing have expressed the view voiced here by Mr. Storey and Mr. Bailey. But this is by no means a universal view. Personally, I think it arises from a misconstruction of Mr. Brandeis's motives. If they had gone to Mr. Brandeis and talked over things with him they would have got a different impression.

"But the same duty was on Mr. Brandeis. Instead of wrapping himself in his self-sufficient purity of conscience, he should have assumed that they were mutually interested. Then they would not have impugned his good faith, though there might still have been a difference as to the propriety."

The sub-committee will continue the hearings tomorrow morning.

Justice Kelly Paid Brandeis.

Justice William J. Kelly of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn is the "New York lawyer, William J. Kelly," who, Mr. Storey testified, appeared to be behind the suits against the New England Railroad. At his home in Brooklyn Justice Kelly said last night:

"If there was any attempt to wreck this road, I do not know of it. I admit I was counsel for Austin Corbin at that time. There was a dispute between the railroad company and some of the Directors, and Mr. Corbin resigned as President of the road. Later on these suits were brought against the railroad company. Goldsmith was one of the stockholders, and also one of the plaintiffs in the suit against the railroad company. This litigation grew out of a dispute in the Directorate. If the road was wrecked it was incidental to this litigation.

"I admit paying Brandeis for his services in that litigation. There was nothing irregular about that. While I was the counsel for Mr. Corbin I did not take any part in the trial of these suits. Mr. Brandeis was the trial attorney. I paid Mr. Brandeis simply because I acted as fiscal agent for Mr. Corbin. There was no effort to conceal any facts in these suits. All these matters, in fact, were brought out at the recent investigation of the New Hoven road."

Justice Kelly referred to the later suit by the estate of Goldsmith against the Corbin estate, and said that, contrary to Mr. Storey's statement that the suit was brought to recover payment for the use of Goldsmith's name, it was brought for the recovery of expenses and disbursements incurred during the trial of the action against the railroad company.

"There were several stockholders," he said, "in the joint action embracing some ten suits, and each was supposed to pay his pro rata share of the costs. Goldsmith paid more than his share at the time, and this overpayment was due from Mr. Corbin."

HOLLAND IS SWEPT BY FURIOUS STORM

Its Path Is Marked Also in Germany and France by Floods and Ruin.

WAR FRONT IS AFFECTED

Several Persons Are Killed in Paris and Telegraph Lines Are Down.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 17, (via London.)—The northwesterly storm is still blowing with undiminished violence, and the situation is described as critical. Reports from various places of the damage which has been done are causing grave apprehension. Monnikendam has suffered considerably. The water rose a foot yesterday afternoon in this town, in the province of North Holland, a few miles from Amsterdam, and is still rushing in. At Volendam twenty houses have been abandoned. The railway embankment between Purmerend and Oostzaal, in the same province, has been destroyed, threatening a fresh catastrophe.

Breaking of the dikes around Westlinder Lakes at Aalsmeer, eight miles southwest of Amsterdam, appears to be inevitable.

BERLIN, Feb. 17, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—Reports from the north coast indicate that considerable damage was done by a storm last night which caused an unusually high tide between 2 and 4 A. M. Portions of Hamburg near the waterfront were flooded and residents were obliged to abandon their quarters temporarily. Firemen were called out to empty cellars. At Altona, on the Elbe below Hamburg, the water entered the engineroom of the electric works, causing interruption of street railway service until 9 o'clock this morning.

At Gluckstadt, on the Elbe twenty-nine miles northwest of Hamburg, the water rose nine feet above the normal level. Docks and storehouses containing coal and wood were damaged and a jetty was destroyed.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—A gale swept France yesterday and caused serious damage in Paris and in the provinces. A number of shipwrecks have been reported from the maritime districts and the channel services have been delayed and at some ports interrupted. Telegraph wires and tree have been blown down and several persons were killed and injured in Paris by falling tiles and chimneys. In the Chambery district a local torrent broke its banks and flooded the plains lying below.

Reports from the war front describe the weather for the last forty-eight hours as the worst experienced since the war began. The gale was particularly severe in the Belgian district, where roofs were blown off houses, trees uprooted and many persons injured.

Inhabitants of some districts around Amsterdam show signs of leaving, and many who during the previous flood remained in their houses are now coming into Amsterdam. Queen Wilhelmina today traveled from Amsterdam to Alkmaar on an inspection trip.

GARDNER HITS AT DANIELS.

Doubts Whether the Secretary Knows There Is War in Europe.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—National defense figured in several developments in the House today and was discussed both on the floor and in committee. Representative Gardner of Massachusetts introduced a resolution asking Secretary Daniels to advise if the contract for the Schley, a fleet submarine, gave the Electric Boat Company three years in which to complete the vessel. He issued a statement assailing the Navy Department because of the slow work on submarine vessels.

His resolution recites that Congress authorized the construction of one fleet submarine in June, 1914, and two in March, 1915, and that "no work whatever has been done in the construction of any of these vessels."

"I have been informed," said Gardner, "that last Spring Secretary Daniels entered into a contract for the construction of the seagoing submarine Schley, and that the contract calls for its completion in three years. As the construction of the Schley was authorized in June, 1914, fourteen months ago, and as not a stroke of work has yet been done on her, I am forced to the conclusion that the Navy Department is not aware of the fact that war is going on in Europe."

Congressman Elsea Williams of Illinois told the House that he had made a mail canvass of sentiment in Illinois, and 85 per cent. of the people heard from were in favor of the preparedness program.

Congressman Richard Wayne Parker of New Jersey urged immediate appropriations to obtain ample supplies of guns and ammunition.

The House Naval Affairs Committee held a closed session to discuss the submarine situation with Rear Admiral Grant, Commander of the Atlantic submarine flotilla.

The Committee on Military Affairs is at work on an army bill that will probably authorize a standing army of 140,000 to 150,000 men, and the "federalization" of the National Guard.

JEWS THANK THE PRESIDENT

Committee Tells Him Relief Proclamation Aided Its Work.

A committee of those who have been active in Jewish relief work in New York City called upon President Wilson yesterday and thanked him for having set aside Jan. 27 by proclamation as a day when all could contribute to relieve the destitute Jews in the war zone. There are about 9,000,000 Jews in the war district who are in want.

Mrs. Samuel Elkeles, Chairman of the Women's Committee, presented the President with an illuminated copy of the proclamation, designed by Albert Lucas, the Executive Secretary of the Central Committee for the Relief of Jews Suffering through the War, of 63 Park Row, who was responsible for the Congress resolution asking for a relief day. In a brief speech Mrs. Elkeles thanked the President.

The committee was headed by Leo Kamaiky of New York, who in thanking Mr. Wilson told him the public response had been generous.

TELLS OF NAVY'S OBSTACLES

Commander Crank Says People Are Ignorant of Country's Forces.

Commander R. K. Crank, U. S. N., asserted at a luncheon at the Vanderbilt Hotel yesterday that the chief obstacles in the way of building up the army and navy were the "ignorance and misconception in the minds of the majority of the people in the country concerning the character of the life and training in the army and navy and the true mission of the armed forces of the country."

Commander Crank was a guest at the luncheon of Harry L. Harkness and George H. Dillenbeck, who are promoting the military and naval tournament and exhibition to be held at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway May 20 to 28. Others present at the luncheon were Commodore R. P. Forshew, in charge of the Navy Militia of the State of New York; Commodore C. L. Poor of the Navy Militia, Colonel W. G. Gates of the Seventy-first Regiment, Major A. L. Reagan of the New York National Guard, who represented Major General O'Ryan and H. E. Bourcher.

"Many people really do not understand what an army and navy are for," said Commander Crank. "People don't seem to realize that the army is to back up what they think themselves and to defend their persons, property, and principles. Now, I would like to say this: The extent of the ignorance on the part of most people concerning the navy was impressed on me about three years ago in Philadelphia, where I had charge of the running of a so-called navy celebration at the navy yard there. I found that many people were very ignorant of the most commonplace details of naval life and training. The interest manifested was great.

"This interest has increased a hundredfold on account of the European war. Several months ago, at my suggestion, the Navy Department made small exhibits of navy ordnance material at the recruiting stations in the large centres of population. The interest manifested by the public was surprising. These exhibits were all still exhibits. There can be no question that the combination of a complete still exhibit, with drills and manoeuvres in the open, in addition to this, illustrating every phase and operation of naval and military life, would draw enormous crowds and prove of the greatest benefit in correcting many false impressions now prevalent concerning the army and navy forces of the country.

"The President in his recent public utterances has emphasized the need of training. I regard this exhibition project as pre-eminently a wise and good move in the line of training. It is the greatest mistake in the world to say that we are thinking of preparedness for war—it is preparedness against war."

TRACTION ENGINES IN WAR.

War Department Experimenting with Device for Pulling Artillery.

FORT SILL, Okla., Feb. 17.—Experiments in using traction engines instead of artillery horses to pull heavy field pieces, have been conducted here recently under the direction of the War Department, it became known today. It is said that one of the feats accomplished was the crossing of a railroad bridge, a task said to be impossible with draft animals. Pulling a heavy cannon behind it, the machine rumbled over the ties without mishap.

The official report of the experimenting board as to the adaptability of tractors for use in active service will be made to the War Department.

Warehouses in No Danger.

In connection with Tuesday night's Brooklyn fire, in which two steamships were burned and a third damaged, it was stated incorrectly that the flames endangered the Pioneer Warehouses. The warehouses, as a matter of fact, are in Flatbush Avenue, far distant from the scene, and the error was due to hurried telephone transmission of the name of Pioneer Street, which is near the burned pier.

WANTS TO BOMBARD TIMES SQ. FROM AERO

Flying Enthusiast Seeks to Show War Dangers to a City in a Land Unprepared.

PLANS HANGAR 300 FEET UP

Will Ask License to Drop Dummy Destruction While Searchlights Play Upon His Plane.

Edward W. Browning, owner of the World's Tower, a thirty-story building at 110 West Fortieth Street, and an enthusiast for preparedness, announced yesterday that he was going to build a steel hangar for aeroplanes on top of his building and demonstrate with fleets of aeroplanes flying over the Times Square section of New York and dropping dummy bombs what is likely to happen to a big city in a country unprepared to defend itself.

Some time next week, before the hangar is built, Mr. Browning said that a number of aeroplanes from Garden City, L. I., would circle the tower and drop imitation bombs with search lights playing on them.

Mr. Browning was yesterday preparing an application to the City Bureau of Licenses and to Borough President Marcus M. Marks for permission for these flights and to build the aeroplane cote on top of his building, more than 300 feet above the street. He was sure that no danger was involved in having aeroplanes flitting over streets on which tens of thousands of persons walk daily and alighting on an area of about 50 by 100 feet which will be provided in the hangar.

Mr. Browning said he had had some flying experience and intended to go to and from his work in an aeroplane. The Browning house at 35 West Eighty-fifth Street is notable for the hanging garden on the roof, and Mr. Browning says he still has room on his roof for an aeroplane to rise or alight.

Mr. Browning said the plans for the hangar were being worked out by W. K. Micky, President of the General Aeronautic Company, which has offices in the World's Tower, and that aeroplanes would be entered in the demonstrations of air raiding by the United States Air Navigation Company, which also has offices in the building.

Mr. Micky was away yesterday, but Leon Mayor, Secretary of the United States Air Navigation Company, said he had nothing to do with Mr. Browning's plans beyond being willing to enter aeroplanes in the exhibition of bomb-dropping, if Mr. Browning could obtain the permits.

"If Mr. Browning thinks it is practical to build a hangar on top of this building he is entitled to go ahead. It will be a remarkable thing if he succeeds. I should like to see an aeroplane make a landing in the limited space on top of a building like this."

ICE GIVES WAY; 3 DROWNED.

Father Loses Life in Attempt to Save His Son.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—Andrew Surab, 40; his son John, 10, and John Carpenter, 8 years old, were drowned today in Darby Creek near this city. The boys were skating on thin ice when they broke through and fell into the water. The elder Surab attempted to rescue them, but his hevay boots caused him to sink to the bottom, where he stuck in the soft mud.

Other skaters threw ropes to the drowning boys and managed to bring young Surab ashore, but in his grief and excitement at the failure of his father to reappear on the surface, he jumped into the water again and was drowned.

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In Dark Brown or Gray-Green Gum Wood; Regularly $156; at $104

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All styles, such as Gate-leg Tables, Richly Carved Tables, Plain Tables, small, medium and large sizes, for Living Room, Library, Hall and Dining Room, together with some odd Dining Chairs—*all extraordinary bargains.*

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A SURPRISE IN DOUBLES

Rosenbaum and Lovibond Take the Measure of Washburn and Dabney Easily in Straight Sets.

Wylie C. Grant and Alrick H. Man, Jr., advanced to the semi-final round of the singles in the national indoor tennis championships on the Seventh Regiment Armory courts yesterday afternoon. The other two men in the semi-final round are R. Lindley Murray and Watson M. Washburn. Grant will play Man and Murray will play Washburn in the semi-finals tomorrow afternoon.

In winning his way through the fourth round Grant met the most stubborn opposition that he has yet encountered. Abraham Bassford, Jr., who was his opponent, played for a set and a half exceptionally brilliant tennis. It seemed certain that Grant had met his master and would be eliminated. Bassford took the first set at 8—6 and had three games in the second set, with the fourth game 40—0, when remarks by the spectators threw Bassford off his game, and he could not recover his effectiveness. He fought stubbornly against the cool playing of Grant, but finally lost by 11—9. Grant had an easy victory in the deciding set at 6—2.

Grant's service has held terrors for all his other opponents, but Bassford, for half of the match, at any rate, was able to play it back with more assurance. This was accomplished by a complete change of tactics. Instead of playing back of the baseline, he stood well up in the court and outguessed Grant, who was playing to catch the corners. As soon as there came the impact of Grant's racquet on the ball, Bassford jumped to one side or the other of the court, as his judgment dictated, and generally guessed right, so that Grant's service was shot back at him by rapid-fire play.

One of the spectators called to Bassford that it was unfair for him to make such a jump when his opponent's service was being made. Bassford argued the point, and his game suffered in consequence. Then, too, Grant, even when under hot fire, was always cool and did not allow several decisions which he thought bad to perturb him greatly.

Bassford had made his bid for the honors after winning three straight games in the second set, and thereafter he was unable to play consistently against the uphill fight that Grant was making. Twenty games were necessary before Grant won the set at 11—9, and at the conclusion Bassford was rapidly weakening.

When the third set started Grant opened by winning a game, and then took two more before Bassford won one. Grant forced the set to a quick ending.

In the fourth round single match Man defeated George King, 6—2, 6—3.

One of the surprises in the doubles event was the defeat of Watson M. Washburn and Alfred S. Dabney by Dr. William Rosenbaum and A. M. Lovibond at 6—1, 6—4. Dabney was completely out of form, netting frequently on his drives. His poor game seemed to influence the playing of Washburn, so that Rosenbaum and Lovibond scored an easy victory.

Grant and Schafer will play Rosenbaum and Lovibond this afternoon, this being the only match scheduled for today in any of the tournament events.

King Smith and Arthur S. Cragin advanced to the semi-final round yesterday by defeating R. B. Haines and A. Von Bernuth in a three-set match, and Whitney and Beekman entered the same round by defeating Goold and Botsford at 6—3, 6—4. The summary:

Championship Singles.—Fourth round: Wylie C. Grant defeated A. Bassford, Jr., 6—8, 11—9, 6—2; Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated George King, 6—2, 6—3.

Championship doubles.—Third round: Dr. W. Rosenbaum and A. M. Lovibond defeated W. M. Washburn and Alfred S. Dabney, 6—1, 6—4; fourth round: King Smith and A. S. Cragin defeated R. B. Harris and A. Van Bernuth, 3—6, 6—1, 6—2; E. H. Whitney and L. Beekman defeated P. Goold and W. Botsford, 6—3, 6—4.

Consolation Single.—First round: V. E. Arguimbau defeated Donald Allen by default; H. Lamb defeated R. Tunis by default. Second round: H. Lamb defeated G. H. Stadel by default. Third round: E. H. Whitney defeated R. B. Haines, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2; Dr. J. Travell defeated V. C. Arguimbau, 6—3, 6—4.

COREY VICTOR ON COURT.

Puts Vander Poel Out of Running in Squash Club Tournament.

One of the features of the handicap squash tournament at the Squash Club yesterday was the victory of Alan Corey over W. H. Vander Poel in the third round of the event. Both contestants were playing from scratch, and the match went to three games all, closely contested. Corey won the first at 18—15, lost the second, 11—15, and took the third at 15—13. The summary:

First Round.—W. H. Vander Poel, (scratch,) won by default; J. A. Le Boutellier, (one hand and 5 aces,) defeated W. V. Griffin, (one hand and 5 aces,) 15—9, 15—10; G. E. Parks, (scratch,) defeated A. H. Mosle, (one hand and 5 aces,) 15—8, 10—15, 15—7; B. Van Gerbig, (plus 5 aces,) defeated A. Billings, (one hand and 5 aces,) 15—3, 15—3.

Second Round.—W. H. Vander Poel defeated J. A. Le Boutellier, 15—8, 15—10; Alan Corey, (scratch,) defeated L. Hine, (plus 3 aces,) 15—18, 15—12, 15—13; W. J. Knapp, (scratch,) defeated G. Godley, (one hand and 5 aces,) 8—15, 15—9, 15—11; G. W. Mead, (plus 5 aces;) G. Lowell, (one hand and 5 aces;) G. R. Noyes, (minus 3 aces,) and C. M. Bull, Jr., (8 aces,) won by default.

Third Round.—Alan Corey defeated W. H. Vander Poel, 18—15, 11—15, 15—13; G. W. Mead defeated G. Lowell, 15—2, 15—5; W. J. Knapp won by default.

Miss Gates and Miss Blum in Final.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 17.—Miss Eleanor Gates, Locust Valley, and Miss Alice Blum, South Shore Field Club, won both their first and semi-final rounds in the annual February tennis tournament for women and will meet in the final tomorrow.

New York A. C. Invites Swedes.

An official invitation to Sweden to send a team of athletes to the United States this Summer was forwarded yesterday by Matthew P. Halpin of the New York Athletic Club to Sven Laftmann, Secretary of the Swedish Amateur Athletes, the organization which governs track and field sport in the Scandinavian country. Halpin did not mention when the Swedish team should come here or where the meet would take place in New York if negotiations are completed. He leaves these details to be settled after the Swedes make known their intention regarding the acceptance of the Mercury Foot organization's invitation.

Fordham Prep Beats Mt. Pleasant.

Fordham Prep scored the biggest victory of its basket ball season yesterday when the five of Mount Pleasant Academy was swamped by a 72 to 36 score. The game was played on the court of the cadets at Ossining. Frisch and Collins made a regular marksmanship drill out of the contest, making shots from every imaginable angle of the floor. Frisch with sixteen field goals and four fouls made as many points as the entire home quintet. It was the last trip of the season for the Maroon youngsters.

Skating in the Parks.

Van Cortlandt Park—Skating yesterday.

Central Park—No skating yesterday.

Prospect Park—No skating yesterday.

HEIGHTS CASINO BEATEN.

Harvard Club Squash Players Lead for Class B Title.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Harvard	5	2	.714
Yale	5	3	.625
Casino	4	4	.556
Columbia	3	5	.375
Princeton	2	5	.286

The Harvard Club squash tennis players defeated Heights Casino in a postponed match of the metropolitan Class B team tournament yesterday by a score of 3 to 0. Two of the contests were postponed and may be played later, but they will not affect the standing.

Harvard now has a lead over Yale, and the best that the Blue can expect is a tie with Harvard in the event that the Crimson players are beaten by Princeton, which is considered unlikely.

Harvard has made almost a clean sweep of the squash laurels of the season. The national championship and the Class B championship have been won by Harvard men, and the Class A team championship has also gone to the Crimson players. The Class B team championship is the only event undecided, and Harvard has all but won that. The summary of yesterday's match:

J. Monroe, Harvard Club, defeated R. Catlin, Heights Casino, 15—10, 15—7; L. I. Grinnell, Harvard Club, defeated F. S. Page, Heights Casino, 15—9, 15—12; A. Rushmore, Harvard Club, defeated T. H. Beardsley, Heights Casino, 15—5, 15—7. L. Whitman, Harvard Club, vs. R. Carhart, Heights Casino, and T. A. E. Harris, Harvard Club, vs. Stanley Martin, Heights Casino, postponed.

MISS ROSENTHAL IN FINAL.

Western Girl Will Be Opponent of Miss Witherbee at Palm Beach.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 17.—Miss Elaine Rosenthal, the Western women's golf title holder, became a finalist in the women's Florida championship today by defeating Mrs. A. F. Rossin, Century Club, 8 and 7. When the match ended, on the tenth green, she continued for the full eighteen holes and turned in a card of 75, equaling the record for the course, made by Miss Lillian B. Hyde three years ago. Several people in the large gallery asserted after her card was posted that Miss Rosenthal had made a 4 instead of a 5 on the fifth hole. This would be a new record of 74, and a protest will be considered in committee, but it was pointed out that the card of 75, having been once posted, probably, technically, would have to stand.

In the upper half of the bracket Mrs. Louis Grumbach, Century Club, who had put out Miss Hyde in the first round, had a nineteen-hole contest with Miss Louise Witherbee of Port Henry, and lost. Miss Witherbee has never won a tournament and is playing hard this week, as she yesterday disposed of such a good golfer as Mrs. Edwin H. Fitler without great difficulty. The summary:

First Flight, Semi-finals.—Miss Louise Witherbee, Port Henry, defeated Mrs. Louis Grumbach, Century, 1 up, 19 holes; Miss Elaine Rosenthal, Ravisloe, defeated Mrs. A. F. Rossin, Century, 8 and 7.

Second Flight.—Mrs. C. J. Felber, La Crosse, defeated Miss Alice Conners, Buffalo, 4 and 3; Mrs. Benjamin Rosenthal, Ravisloe, defeated Mrs. M. A. Wolf, Norwood, 4 and 2.

AUGUSTA FOUR-BALL GOLF.

Loose, a Pro., and A. Gregory, an Amateur, Win Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 17.—With perfect golfing weather, the annual professional and amateur four-ball tournament was played off here today at the Country Club. Among the well-known professionals entered were M. J. Brady, T. L. McNamara, Fred McLeod, Jack Jolly, Tom Kerrigan, Carl Anderson, Leon McDonald, A. and D. Ogilvia, and A. Cunningham.

First place was won by Loose, the Charlotte professional, paired with A. Gregory, their best-ball score bing 73 for each morning and afternoon round. Second place went to M. J. Brady, paired with S. B. Owens, their scores being 73 and 75 for the two rounds. Third place was won by Tom Kerrigan, paired with F. H. Denny, thir scores being 76 in the morning and 73 in the afternoon. Jack Jolly, Alex Cunningham, Davie Ogilvia, Fred McLeod, and Tom McNamara followed in the order named. Tomorrow's event will be an open tournament of thirty-six holes, medal play.

Palmetto Golf Club Victors.

AIKEN, S. C., Feb. 17.—In the third round of the annual handicap match golf play for the Thomas Hitchcock trophy at the Palmetto Golf Club today, Henry Morgan (10) won from René La Montagne (11) by default. Clarence W. Dolan (8) defeated J. E. Davis (8) 3 and 1; E. W. Jewett (7) defeated J. C. Tappin (7) 3 and 1, and C. Temple Emmet (7) defeated Dr. Alexander W. Biddle (7) 4 and 3.

In the semi-finals Morgan defeated Dolan 5 and 3, and Emmet defeated Jewett 3 and 2.

The surprises of the match were the appearance as a dark horse of Morgan, who meets Emmet in the finals tomorrow, and the failure of Thompson of Philadelphia to go through on the semi-finals.

New Golf Course at Bayside.

Another addition is planned to the already large number of golf links in the metropolitan district. Tom Wells has designed and will begin construction work immediately on an eighteen-hole course at Bayside, Long Island, near the present Oakland links. It was intended to start work on the course some time ago, but the lessee of the property refused to let the surveyors and engineers on the land until his lease had expired. As it is now designed the course will be over 6,000 yards in length, with a variety of scientifically made traps. The club will be known as the Bayside Golf Club.

Mrs. Vanclief Golf Victor.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 17.—Mrs. H. H. Vanclief of Duchess County, with a handicap of 23, won first prize, and Mrs. J. V. Hurd, (scratch) won second prize in the Silver Foils' weekly golf tournament over the No. 1 course today, in their match play contest against bogey.

AMERICAN LEAGUE ADOPTS SCHEDULE

Yankees to Open Their Season Here with the Washington Club on April 12.

Phil Ball, the new owner of the St. Louis Browns, was received into the American League at its annual schedule meeting at the Hotel Wolcott yesterday. Mr. Ball made a speech. He told of his experiences in the Federal League and said that all he got out of his work for the independent league was a lot of fun.

Mr. Ball told his new associates that during the first year of the Federal League in St. Louis, he and his partner, Otto Steifel, lost $88,000 and last season they dropped about $94,000.

"We danced," said Mr. Ball, "and let me tell you, we also paid the fiddler, and, what's more, we paid him well. Never mind, we are going to have a great ball club in St. Louis this season and the lost money may all come back. We took the chance and there is no kick coming."

The schedule was adopted and the Yankees will open at the Polo Grounds on April 12 with the Washington Club. President B. B. Johnson stated that the Cleveland Club had not yet been sold, but the deal would probably be consummated soon. It is understood that J. C. Dunn, a Chicago contractor, will buy the controlling interest in the club.

At the request of Colonel Jacob Ruppert and Captain T. L. Huston, owners of the New York Club, the league ruled that a club could have the privilege of farming out fifteen players to minor leagues. Formerly each club was permitted to farm out only eight players. It was also voted to permit the clubs to farm out five players during the second year of their service with each club, instead of two players.

The league took up the new drafting plan of President Charles H. Ebbets of the Brooklyn Club which permits the second division clubs to have the first pick of the minor league talent each season. The league favored the new plan and referred it to the National Commission. The league also approved of the new rule of the minor leagues to extend the time of sending contracts to players from Feb. 1 to March 1. This was also referred to the National Commission.

The league discussed, in an informal way, the remaining features of the peace agreement with the Federal League which have not yet been settled. The matter may be decided today when Chairman August Herrmann of the National Commission will be here in conference with President J. K. Tener of the National League and President Johnson of the American League.

Manager Clarke Griffith of the Washington Club announced that he had signed Joe Judge, formerly with Buffalo, to play first base for the Senators next season, and Chic Gandil, his regular first baseman, is for sale. Third Baseman Charley Pick, last season with Jack Dunn's Richmond Club, has been purchased by Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics.

Colonel Ruppert of the Yankees denied the rumor that Fritz Maisel would be traded for Joe Jackson, the Cleveland outfielder.

Harry Smith, the former manager of the Newark International League Club, and last season with the Brookfeds, will go South with the Yankees on Sunday and he may be retained as a regular backstop during the coming season.

BASEBALL AT COLUMBIA.

Fourteen Pitchers and Catchers Report to Coach Coakley.

Baseball work got under way yesterday afternoon at Columbia University under the direction of Coach Andy J. Coakley, who arrived Tuesday night to take charge for the third season on Morningside Heights. Only battery candidates were called out, and from 2 to 5 o'clock fourteen men reported and received light assignments for next week.

Coach Coakley decided last night to suspend practice for the entire squad until Monday, Feb. 28, instead of calling out the infielders and outfielders next Wednesday, according to the original plan. All next week the cage will be reserved for 'Varsity battery candidates.

George Smith, the mainstay of last year's twirling staff, reported for a work-out, together with Eddie Shea and Don Beck, a southpaw, also veterans. Other pitchers included M. F. Levy of the 1917 freshman team, C. C. Latour and W. T. Criswell of last year's cub team. J. Stickel and R. W. Westwood of the present first-year class also took turns throwing the sphere.

Lester Lane and Alan Temple, veteran catchers, were again on hand to do the receiving. R. D. Franklin, a senior who caught for the 1916 freshman team three years ago, announced his candidacy for a backstop position or first base. Other catchers were I. T. Rosen of last year's freshman team and J. Linchitz and A. Goodman, new candidates.

Bill Mannion, a pitcher from Hamilton College, and who was ineligible at Columbia last year because of the one-year residence rule, reported for work. He told the coach he would try for an infield berth, probably third base, instead of a place on the pitching staff.

Poly Prep Baseball Schedule.

Fifteen games have been carded for the baseball team of Poly Prep School, comprising the longest schedule the Brooklyn institution has ever arranged. John J. O'Connell, former Columbia University star, has been engaged to coach the Poly Prep team and will start battery practice in the school gym next month. The schedule:

April 8, Stuyvesant, at Poly Field; 12, Brooklyn Prep, at Poly Field; 15, New Utrecht, at West End Oval; 19, Jamaica, at Jamaica; 22, Boys' High, at Poly Field; 26, St. John's Prep, at Poly Field; 29, Peekskill M. A., at Peekskill, N. Y.; May 3, Erasmus, at Poly Field; 6, Commercial, at Commercial Field; 10, Manual, at Poly Field; 13, Alumni, at Poly Field; 17, Richmond Hill, at Poly Field; 20, St. Paul's School, at Garden City; 24, Adelphi Academy, at Poly Field; 2? Erasmus, at Erasmus.

YALE BASEBALL MEETING.

Coach Billy Lauder Outlines Plans for Building New Nine.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 17.—Yale's baseball candidates assembled at the gymnasium today and heard Coach Billy Lauder outline plans for this season. The loss of five men of last year's nine makes it especially hard for Lauder to build a team this Spring.

Last year's freshmen will be called upon to fill the gaps made by the disqualification of Captain Milburn, Pumpelly, Le Gore, Rhett, and Easton, and by graduation, but Coach Lauder is getting an early start, and plans to play several games here before the nine goes on the Eastern trip.

Instead of the usual monotonous routine of practice, Lauder intends to select two teams as soon as outdoor work is possible and put them through five-inning games on each day of practice. He thinks a real test of the players' skill is better than the usual fielding and batting practice.

Besides the five debarred players Yale has lost through graduation Captain Middlebrock, Reilly, the star third baseman, Hunter, a catcher, and Hawes, an outfielder. Bush at first base is the only member of last year's infield who is available this Spring.

Two substitute pitchers of the 1915 team will comprise the nucleus for the twirling staff, while Garfield and Grant of last year's freshman nine are expected to develop into first string men.

For the vacancies in the infield Snell, Fulton, Shipley, and Crotty are the most promising men, while Vauxton may return to the outfield and Mudge and Munson are expected to make the team as catchers.

NAME FOR NEW LEAGUE.

Two Merged Organizations to be Known as the Eastern.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The circuit of professional baseball clubs which is to take the place of the New England League and the Eastern Association in territory formerly occupied by them was named the Eastern League at a meeting of the representatives of the ten merging clubs here today. It was voted to maintain the league at least until Nov. 1, 1920.

Steps toward the organization of the circuit were taken by the appointment of committees to draw up a constitution and by-laws, to draft a playing schedule, and to decide upon an official baseball. Election of a President, Vice President, Secretary and Treasurer, and five Directors was deferred until next Thursday, when a second meeting will be held in Springfield.

The schedule will be planned by representatives of the Portland, Lawrence, Hartford, New London, and Lynn Clubs. The Committee on Constitution, as appointed by Eugene B. Fraser of Lynn, who presided, consists of Springfield, Worcester, Lowell, New Haven, and Bridgeport representatives. An agreement was reached on the payment of umpires, game guarantees, and a sinking fund.

During the meeting Fred Lake announced that he had petitioned formally for territory rights for a new league in cities formerly of the New England and Colonial League circuits not included in the new Eastern League.

HARVARD VETERANS OUT.

Last Year's 'Varsity Crew Has Lost Only Two Men.

Harvard's 'Varsity rowing season has started. William Haines, the former Union Boat Club professional, who has succeeded Jim Wray; Captain Morgan and R. F. Herrick, '90, the new graduate head coach, greeted one of the biggest squads that ever reported for early work on the machines.

The coaches have plenty of material, but as the season starts almost every place in the 'Varsity shell seems decided. Captain Morgan has five other members of last year's eight, the only losses being Murray, the bow oar, and Harwood, who rowed No. 4. Talcott rowed bow for the second crew in 1915 and Whitmarsh was No. 4. Both rowed last Fall with the regular eight. The stern half of the boat remains intact, with Lund stroke; Cabot, 7; Parsons, 6, and J. Mittendorf, 5. The other veterans are Stebbins, No. 3, and Captain Morgan, No. 2.

SENIORS OUTRUN JUNIORS.

Close Relay Race in Harvard's Winter Track Carnival.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 17.—The Harvard senior relay team, comprising ten men, closed Harvard's Winter track carnival today by beating the juniors by 7 yards in the 2,600-yard race. At no time were the teams more than 12 yards apart, the juniors leading for a time, but being unable to hold out against the veterans who represent each of the four major sports. The seniors' time for the 2,600 yards was 5:08 1-5.

The 45-yard hurdle race was won by H. Coolidge, '16, in 6 1-5 seconds. Freshmen showed up well in the handicap events. A. Perkins did 5 feet 8 inches in the high jump, which R. O. West, '19, won at 5 feet 11 inches with a four-inch handicap. H. C. Flower, Captain of the freshman football team, cleared 20 feet in the broad jump. C. P. Reynolds, '18, won the 900-yard run in 2:10, and the novice 520-yard race was taken by F. C. Fishback, '19, in 1:03. H. Haydock, the 'Varsity pole vaulter, cleared 12 feet 3 inches in practice.

Commission Not to Meet.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—August Herrmann, Chairman of the National Baseball Commission, said today that there would be no meeting of the commission at New York this week. He stated that the commission would settle all matters pending before it by mail.

NEGRO HEAVIES BOX DRAW AT GARDEN

Langford and McVea Clever and Clubby in Bout—Anderson Knocks Out Rodel.

Sam Langford and Sam McVea, the world touring negro heavyweights, have fought many a draw between New York and Australia by way of Paris in their day, but never have they boxed a cleverer exhibition than the ten-round affair at Madison Square Garden last night. There were lots of good, solid punches exchanged and there was defensive boxing shown beyond the ability of the best of the white boxers of the present ring generation.

There were no knockdowns and never a suggestion of a knockout. Both of the big black men used all the tricks of their boxing knowledge, and from a purely technical point of view it was a pretty bout to watch. But it was not what the crowd wanted. Sam Langford's perilous short knockout punch was several times on its way to McVea's caveman jaw, but each time it was under way it was blocked with a quick, shifty defense which was so well timed that it was hardly noticeable.

From the top galleries the crowd yelled for a knockout. They didn't want to see this fancy boxing play. They hung over the rails, pop-eyed, waiting for Langford to pull that crushing right smash which has two or three times sent the massive McVea to dreamland.

Langford was in fine shape. He was down to 193 pounds and the muscles stood out on his ebony back, revealing the power of a Nubian giant.

The first round was full of action. McVea did the better boxing, and every smash which Langford threw at the Californian's jaw slipped off harmlessly. Once McVea shot a tremendous, silent thump into the pit of Langford's stomach which sent the latter back to boxing cautiously. Langford's best work was done in the third round, when he cut McVea's mouth and beat a rat-a-plan of jolts on his rugged, hanging jaw, for McVea could find no place of refuge in such a storm.

After the fifth round the bout slowed up, and the negroes knew so much about each other's tricks that, to the crowd, the contest became tedious, and the small gathering which represented the well-known public began to jeer and hoot the easy-going black men.

This is the eleventh time the two have boxed. The negroes are strong, powerful fist men, and in the clinched mitt of each of them lurks a smash which, when properly placed, means a deep, peaceful sleep.

But last night the only trouble was that it never occurred to either one of them to be so unclubby as to hit the other hard enough to register a knockout.

Langford and McVea will continue their tour, and before their boxing days are over they will undoubtedly box many, many more draws.

In the semi-final, Jimmy Johnson's Hercules, Andre Anderson, knocked Boer Rodel out in the fifth round. This isn't much of a boost for Andre, because it has been done many times before.

SHORT BOXING BOUTS.

Only One Amateur Match Goes Three Rounds at N. Y. A. C.

Only one bout in the four classes of the preliminaries of the New York Athletic Club's February tournament last night continued through the limit of three rounds. All the remaining contests were decided either by knockouts or were so onesided that the referee stopped them.

Some hard mauling was witnessed in the two heaviest classes, which brought together 145 and 158 pounders. In the latter division William Logeman of the Trinity Club knocked out Frank Powers, unattached, in the second round.

P. Ryan, the heavy-hitting 145-pound boxer of the Morningside Athletic Club, dropped M. Gallagher of the Union Settlement A. C. for the count in the second round of the opening tilt in his section. It tok little more than a minute for James Lomax of the East Side House to dispose of Carl Rydell of the Bartholomew A. C., who was so badly battered in the first round that the referee stopped the exhibition.

This is the final tournament for the big trophy which will be presented by the N. Y. A. C. to the club scoring the largest number of points during the season. There are three clubs which have a chance to gain possession of the prize. The summary:

108-Pound Class.—Preliminary Round—Ralph Castelland, Brounie S. C., defeated Charles P. Owens, unattached, three rounds, bout stopped by referee; Abe A. Goldstein, Ninety-second Street Young Men's Hebrew Association, defeated Patrick Dolan, unattached, two rounds, bout stopped by referee; George Hart, St. Bartholomew's A. C., defeated Herbert L. A. Teaton, Presentation Club, two rounds, bout stopped by referee; Charles Lutz, St. Anselm A. C., defeated Roy Blake, Iroquois A. C., three rounds, bout stopped by referee.

130-Pound Class.—Preliminary Round—Phil Murray, Young Men's Christian Association, defeated Louis Scandall, unattached, three rounds, bout stopped by referee; Fred Hamilton, Union Settlement A. C., defeated Joe Januzzi, unattached, four rounds, judges' decision; James Sullivan, unattached, defeated J. Guttman, unattached, one round, by knockout; Arthur Schreck, Clark House A. A., defeated Charles Poppe, St. Joseph's Y. M. A., by default.

145-Pound Class, Preliminary Round.—P. Ryan, Morningside A. C., defeated Edward M. Gallagher, Union Settlement A. C., two rounds, by knockout; James Lomax, East Side House, defeated Carl Rydell, St. Bartholomew A. C., one round; bout stopped by referee.

158-Pound Class, Semi-final Round.—William Logeman, Trinity Club, defeated Frank Powers, unattached, two rounds, by knockout.

Greek-American A. C. Gets Bouts.

The metropolitan wrestling championships were awarded yesterday by the A. A. U. to the Greek-American A. C., which was the only applicant. The dates allotted are April 13 and 15.

Terse News of Sports

High School Selects to Go on Tour.

The All-Brooklyn High School Selects, a basket ball team composed of former members of school fives of that borough, will make a short tour of Connecticut soon. Upon a former trip all the games were won by the Brooklyn players except two against the Penn Five of Trenton, which were lost by scores of 39 to 27 and 33 to 24 respectively.

Infielder Fritz Sold to Syracuse.

Infielder Harry Fritz was sold to the Syracuse club of the New York State League yesterday by the Chicago Nationals. Manager Tinker of the Cubs has booked an exhibition game with Syracuse for June 11.

600 Teams to Bowl at Toledo.

Six hundred teams have been entered in the American Bowling Congress tournament, which begins at Toledo March 4. President E. J. Ryan of Detroit has turned in entry fees for twenty-five teams, gathered in the Michigan metropolis. This number will be increased by twenty, Mr. Ryan said. Cleveland will have thirty-five teams. Toledo promises 200 and a large percentage of that number is already in.

Penn to Swim at C. C. N. Y.

Tonight, in the City College pool, the swimming team of the University of Pennsylvania will meet the team of C. C. N. Y. Bosworth of the local team is expected to win the 50-yard swim. In the dive Liebner will oppose Kuhn of Penn. Jones who broke the plunge record for the Annapolis tank, may force Lehman to his utmost in the plunge.

Old Ball Player Found Dead.

The body of Tom Seymour, a former National League baseball player, was found Monday on a trail lading from Long Valley west to the mountains, according to word received at Boise. He started from his home ten days ago for a mine in which he was interested. Death was due to exposure. He was 47 years old.

Central League Meeting Feb. 27.

The schedule of the Central League for the 1916 season will be adopted on Feb. 27 at Springfield, Ohio. The three schedule makers, Arthur Coble of Grand Rapids, Otto Reimer of Chicago, and J. W. Baumbach of South Bend, have been instructed to have their drafts ready by Feb. 20 so that copies can be mailed to the club owners.

Brown Loses Swimming Captain.

T. M. Hull, '16, Captain of the Brown University swimming team, has left college. He has entered business and does not plan to return to Brown.

Golf Pool Easy for Wild Bill.

They played the new game of golf pool in approved form at Doyle's Academy yesterday afternoon when two golfers and two baseball players, who think they are golfers, contested a foursome on the green table. Wild Bill Donovan of the Yankees, and Smokey Joe Wood played against such golf experts as Gardner White and Philip V. G. Carter. Two events were played, one eighteen holes medal play and the other an eighteen-hole match, and Wild Bill and Joe Wood won both, the first by 70 to 78 and the second by 4 and 2.

Choose Club Sevens for Benefit.

The players to represent the Knickerbocker and Union Clubs in the hockey game to be played for the benefit for the Belgian Relief Fund at the St. Nicholas Rink next Wednesday night were selected yesterday. The two sevens will line up thus: Knickerbocker Club, Harry Tweed, George J. Milburn, Jr., Courtlandt T. Moss, Charles Morgan, Cary Morgan, a former Harvard Captain; Francis Roche, and Mifflin Wharton. Union Club, George A. Wagstaff, Bernon S. Prentice, Clarence C. Pell, Samuel Wagstaff, Addison Cammack, Victor Onatavia, Jr., and Reginald Reeves, Jr.

Union Defeats Williams Five.

Union College defeated Williams College in basket ball at Schenectady last night by the score of 28 to 23. The score at the end of the first half was Union 16 and Williams 8.

Chick Davies to Quit Baseball.

Charles (Chick) Davies, pitcher and outfielder of the Philadelphia Athletics for the last two seasons, has given up professional baseball permanently and will devote all his time to business affairs. Davies a few years ago was a prominent athlete at Massachusetts Agricultural College.

Mosquitos Beat Blue Birds at Polo.

The Essex Troop Mosquitos defeated the Central Park Blue Birds of this city last night in a rather one-sided game of polo played in the Essex Troop Armory in Newark. The score was 6 to 2.

Dominican Lyceum Run Sunday.

Weather permitting, the Dominican Lyceum will hold its weekly cross-country run from the clubhouse, 224 East Sixty-second Street, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Owing to the poor condition of the streets these runs have been postponed for the past two Sundays. It is the intention of the Athletic Committee to have a prize run in the near future.

As Versatile as Jo Loomis.

A promising young athlete was uncovered last night in the indoor games of the John Wanamaker Commercial Institute, when Harry Church, an intermediate, displayed the versatility of a Jo Loomis by winning the 30-yard dash and then captured the running high jump. He also ran on the relay team which finished second. Joe Best ran a good race from scratch in the mile handicap, but was beaten by Berenzweig, who had 175 yards handicap.

New Clubs in Catholic A. C.

Three new clubs were admitted to membership in the Catholic Athletic League, held last night at Holy Cross Lyceum and presided over by the Rev. James Ferris, President of the league. The new members are the St. Agnes A. S., St. Peter and Paul A. C., and Loughlin Lyceum. These additions bring the total club membership to thirty-eight.

Pole Vaulting for Richards.

Alma Richards, Cornell's versatile athlete, has taken up a branch of sports new to him, that of pole vaulting. Richards was the winner of the high jump at the Olympic games in Stockholm in 1912 and is the American decathlon champion. He has been a big point winner for Cornell in the high and broad jumps and shot put and now he is ambitious to become as successful in vaulting. Coach Moakley is not very keen about Richards taking up vaulting, for he fears that he may injure himself, but has had a special pole, heavy and strong, made for him. Moakley is restricting Richards's vaults to 11 feet 6 inches, which the athlete does so easily that it indicates that he would have little difficulty in clearing the bar over 12 feet.

Gilroy to Stay at Georgetown.

Georgetown's star half back, Johnny Gilroy, who was second to "Chuck" Barrett of Cornell as the best individual point scorer in football last Fall, has decided to remain at Georgetown instead of entering Yale next Fall. Gilroy's father is opposed to his son's making a change. Young Gilroy is taking a course in dentistry at Washington.

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GET THE GENUINE Dewey's PORT WINE Combined with OLIVE OIL
and in a week or two, note the improvement. Ask your doctor. No taste of oil. At your dealer's, $1.00. Take no substitute.
If you need iron combined with Port and Oil, get Dewey's Iron-For-Oil
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BLOW TO MIXED BOUTS.

New Boxing Commission Prohibits Negroes Fighting White Men.

The State Athletic Commission, at its meeting yesterday, voted not to rescind the rule to permit mixed bouts between white and negro boxers in this State. It is understood that Chairman F. A. Wenck voted for the measure and Commissioners Frank Dwyer and John Franey voted against it.

Several legal authorities have advised Chairman Wenck that the rule was unconstitutional, but Commissioner Dwyer stated that the majority of the people who have the best interest of the boxing game in mind were strongly opposed to permitting mixed bouts. Joe Woodman, manager of San Langford, stated yesterday that he may institute legal proceedings to test the legality of the rule prohibiting mixed bouts.

Edward Paterson, manager of Shamus O'Brien, who brought charges against Benny Leonard, the Harlem lightweight, that he had his gloves "packed" when he fought him last week in Syracuse, appeared before the commission. As his testimony was in part contradictory the matter was referred to Commissioner Dwyer, who will investigate the charges when he returns to Syracuse. Billy Gibson, manager of Leonard, denied that his boxer's hands were bandaged contrary to the rules of the commission.

John Riesler, the boxing promoter, was exonerated on the charges involving the failure of Battling Jim Johnson to box Sam McVey at the Harlem Sporting Club last week. Johnson's failure to appear caused the commission to order him not to appear in any bouts in this State until he fulfills his contract to box McVey at the Harlem Club.

NEWS OF THE BOXERS.

Benny Leonard will appear tonight in the ring of the Harlem Sporting Club. His activities in the arena will be limited, but he promises to resume them with vigor late tonight in his home circle, if his brother Charley, whose second he is to be, fails to take the measure of Ray Rivers. Charley, to whom domestic scenes are distasteful, is expected to seek earnestly to avoid the one that threatens. He held the amateur title before seeking to convert his knowledge of ring tactics into bread and butter, and seems pretty confident of the outcome of his ten-round go with Rivers. Allie Nack and Carey Phelan will meet again, and the winner, according to the earnest-minded author of the Harlem Club's effusions, will be the lightweight champion of Harlem. These two boys fought a fortnight ago, and a decision was hard to make, although Nack was generally given a shade. A certain feeling of resentment on the part of each followed the rival claims and recriminations, and the result is that the boxers will have their hearts in their work tonight. There will be three other ten-round bouts on the same card. One of them will call the two negroes, Willie Langford and Nero Chinck, into the ring together.

Nine bouts are carded for the New Polo A. A. arena in Harlem tonight. In one of the principal matches, each at ten rounds, Pete Collins, styled Greek middleweight champion, and that other noble Athenian, Greek Kid Wilson, will seek to demonstrate the noble art of offense and defense as developed by their Grecian ancestors on the fertile, green plains of Scranton, Penn., and Paterson, N. J. In the other leading bout Cowboy Charley Shends, of El Paso, Texas, will tackle the Harlem middleweight, Young Hickey.

If the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn carries out its expressed intention, the winner of the Dutch Brandt-Kid Taylor bout, billed for that club's arena tomorrow night, will be matched to box Johnny Ertle for the bantamweight championship. Each will agree to meet any conditions stipulated by Ertle, including weight, height, complexion and color of the eyes. Brandt has been trying ever since his arrival here to get a match with Ertle, and thinks he sees his chance to force it by leaping the hurdle yclept Kid Taylor. The other bouts in the Broadway Sporting Club's show will be between Young Clinton and Young Oscar Gardner; Harry Burke and Young Dominick, and Young Carr and Billy West.

The Scotch of great age
DEWAR'S
WHITE LABEL

WILLARD IS RECOVERING.

May Be Able to Resume Training in a Week.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Jess Willard is resting easier today. The heavyweight champion will resume training probably within the next eight or ten days provided he does not have a relapse. He has contracted a severe cold that has settled in one lung, and it has given him considerable bother since he has ceased training at the Chicago Athletic Club. He has been improving rapidly for the past three days, and he expects to be able to do a little light gymnasium work at the end of next week.

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC NEWS.

Try-outs for the Columbia freshman fencing team, which will open its season tomorrow against the Yale freshman team at New Haven, have resulted in the choice of O. P. Perkins, A. Hammer, and F. R. Sanborn as the team to engage in the first meet. Hammer has been the individual leader in the try-outs. The last of the five bouts between Perkins and Sanborn resulted in a victory for the former by a 5—4 score. The scores were: Hammer defeated Franklin, 5—1; Hammer defeated May, 5—1; Perkins defeated Franklin, 5—4; Sanborn defeated May, 5—3; Perkins defeated Sanborn, 5—4. Perkins has been named as acting Captain. Try-outs are to be held before every meet to allow the whole squad to enter the elimination trials on a competitive basis.

Columbia will swim against the Yale watermen tonight in the first league meet at home in the Columbia tank. Malcolm M. Roy, mainstay of the distance plunging squad, may not compete for the Blue and White. Roy is a senior in the Law School, and practically completed his course when the first semester ended two weeks ago.

Yesterday's attendance at crew practice at Columbia brought the squad up to 125 candidates, of which ten were coxswains. Crew work this year has appealed especially to freshmen, many of whom have had elementary rowing training in their high and preparatory schools.

Columbia will enter two relay teams for the medley event at the Horace Mann School games, which are to be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory Monday night. This race is one of the special events and will be open only to teams representing colleges in New York City. Four men will compete on each team for a total distance of one mile and one-quarter. The first man will run 220 yards, the second 440 yards, the third 660, and the last man 880 yards.

Chaney and Delaney Draw.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 17.—George Chaney of Baltimore and Cal Delaney of Cleveland fought ten fast rounds to a draw here tonight, the bout marking the resumption of professional boxing in Cleveland under the new City Boxing Commission.

Knickerbocker Yacht Club Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Knickerbocker Yacht Club, held at the Hotel Manhattan Wednesday night, the following officers were elected: Commodore, Daniel Noble; Vice Commodore, Charles L. Carson; Rear Commodore, Louis M. Taylor; Treasurer, George H. Cooper; Secretary, J. O. Sinkinson; Measurer, Charles G. Davis; Fleet Surgeon, Dr. W. H. Peer; Board of Directors, Rodman Sands, Harry Stephenson, W. F. Buhl, R. H. Crawford, and H. L. Curry. The report of the Treasurer showed the club to be in a prosperous condition.

In Homes, Clubs, Restaurants & Hotels
C AND C
IMPORTED Ginger Ale
one of the few things properly qualified by the word BEST—
Cantrell & Cochrane
Dublin & Belfast

PRINCETON'S SLATE CLEAN.

Tiger Swimmers Undefeated in Intercollegiate League.

Standing of the Teams.

SWIMMING.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Princeton	3	0	1000
Columbia	2	0	1000
Yale	2	1	.667
Pennsylvania	2	2	.500
C. C. N. Y.	0	6	.000

WATER POLO.

	W.	L.	P.C.
Princeton	3	0	1000
Yale	3	0	1000
Pennsylvania	2	2	.500
Columbia	1	1	.500
C. C. N. Y.	0	6	.000

Princeton is leading the Intercollegiate League in both swimming and water polo, both Tiger teams having a record of three victories and no defeats. Five more league contests are scheduled for both teams, two with Yale, two with Columbia, and one with Pennsylvania. One meet with Yale and one with Columbia will take place in the Brokaw tank at Princeton.

Princeton's next appearance in the water will be with Harvard in the Princeton tank tomorrow night. Harvard, however, is not a member of the Intercollegiate League, and the result of the meet will have no bearing on the league standing. The next league game for Princeton occurs with Yale at New Haven Feb. 25.

Princeton has three men among the first five individual scorers in water polo to date. Herb Warden is leading the league with a total of 73 points, scored by fourteen touch goals and one thrown goal. Russel of Pennsylvania ranks second, with twelve touch goals, three thrown goals, and two from fouls, totaling 72 points. Norman Nourse of Princeton is third, with 35 points.

NEW PLUNGE RECORD.

J. P. Lichter of Chicago Does Sixty Feet in Nineteen Seconds.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—Plunging the length of a sixty-foot tank in nineteen seconds, J. R. Lichter of the Chicago Athletic Association last night established a new world's mark for the event. The previous world's record was held by Craig Redmond of the University of Chicago, whose mark was 19 1-5.

Hamilton Signs Football Coach.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Feb. 17.—C. W. P. Reynolds, former Syracuse end, today signed a contract to coach the Hamilton college eleven next Fall. Reynolds has been coach there since 1913.

The snow chill in the air suggests men's overcoats in winter weights.
Revised prices suggest reason for buying now—both for now and next winter.
Where does the wear come? That's where our "Shire" collars are pure linen; 25c. each.
ROGERS PEET COMPANY
Broadway at 13th St.
Broadway at Warren
"The Four Corners"
Broadway at 34th St.
Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

OFFICIAL AMERICAN LEAGUE SCHEDULE, 1916.

	AT CHICAGO.	AT ST. LOUIS.	AT DETROIT.	AT CLEVELAND.	AT WASHINGTON.	AT PHILADELPHIA.	AT NEW YORK.	AT BOSTON.
CHICAGO		April 29, 30 May 1, 2 June 20, 21, 22, 24 Sept. 3, (4,) (4)	April 20, 21, 22, 23 May (30,) (30,) 31 June 1; July 23, 24 Sept. 2	April 25, 26, 27, 28 June 26, 27, 28 Sept. 28, 29, 30 Oct. 1	May 22, 23, 24, 25 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 18, 19, 20 July 14, 15, 17, 18 Aug. 28, 29, 30, 31	May 9, 10, 11, 12 July 6, 7, 8 Aug. 19, 21, 22, 23	May 13, 15, 16, 17 July 10, 11, 12, 13 Aug. 16, 17, 18
ST. LOUIS.......	April 16, 17, 18, 19 July 3, (4,) (4) Sept. 10, 11, 12, 13		May 4, 5, 6, 7 May 27, 28, 29 Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9	April 12, 13, 14, 15 June 29, 30; July 1, 2 July 23 Aug. 13; Sept. 2	May 9, 10, 11, 12 July 6, 7, 8 Aug. 19, 21, 22, 23	May 13, 15, 16, 17 July 10, 11, 12, 13 Aug. 16, 17, 18	May 22, 23, 24, 25 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 18, 19, 20 July 14, 15, 17, 18 Aug. 28, 29, 30, 31
DETROIT	April 12, 13, 14, 15 June 29, 30 July 1, 2 Aug. 11, 12, 13	April 25, 26, 27, 28 June 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 29, 30 Oct. 1		April 16, 17, 18, 19 July 3, (4,) (4) Aug. 14 Sept. 10, 11, 12	May 13, 15, 16, 17 July 10, 11, 12, 13 Aug. 16, 17, 18	May 9, 10, 11, 12 July 6, 7, 8 Aug. 19, 21, 22, 23	May 18, 19, 20 July 14, 15, 17, 18 Aug. 28, 29, 30, 31	May 22, 23, 24, 25 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 24, 25, 26
CLEVELAND ...	May 4, 5, 6, 7 May 27, 28 June 25 Sept. 6, 7, 8, 9	April 20, 21, 22, 23 May (30,) (30,) 31 June 1, 2 Aug. 11, 12	April 29, 30 May 1, 2 June 20, 21, 22, 24 Sept. 3, (4,) (4)		May 18, 19, 20 July 14, 15, 17, 18 Aug. 28, 29, 30, 31	May 22, 23, 24, 25 July 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 24, 25, 26	May 13, 15, 16, 17 July 10, 11, 12, 13 Aug. 16, 17, 18	May 9, 10, 11, 12 July 6, 7, 8 Aug. 19, 21, 22, 23
WASHINGTON...	June 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 14, 15	June 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Sept. 16, 17, 18	June 3, 4, 5 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25	June 6, 7, 8, 9 July 29, 30, 31 Aug. 1 Sept. 19, 20, 21		May 4, 5, 6, 8 June 20, 21, 22 Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30	April 12, 13, 14, 15 June 23, 24, 26, 27 Oct. 2, 3, 4	April 17, 18, (19,) (19) May (30,) (30,) 31 June 1 Aug. 12, 14, 15
PHILADELPHIA	June 6, 7, 8, 9 July 29, 30, 31 Aug. 1 Sept. 19, 20, 21	June 3, 4, 5 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25	June 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Sept. 16, 17, 18	June 10, 11, 12, 13 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 13, 14, 15	April 25, 26, 27, 28 May 26, 27, 29 Sept. 1, 2, (4,) (4)		April 17, 18, 19 May (30,) (30,) 31 June 1 Aug. 12, 12, 14, 15 April 25, 26, 27, 28	April 12, 13, 14, 15 June 23, 24, 26, 27 Oct. 2, 3, 4
NEW YORK.....	June 3, 4, 5 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25	June 6, 7, 8, 9 July 29, 30, 31 Aug. 1 Sept. 19, 20, 21	June 10, 11, 12, 13 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 13, 14, 15	June 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Sept. 16, 17, 18	April 20, 21, 22, 24 July 3, (4,) (4,) 5 Sept. 5, 6, 7	April 29; May 1, 2, 3 June 28, 29, 30 July 1 Sept. 8, 9, 11		May 4, 5, 6, 8 June 20, 21, 22 Sept. 27, 28, 29, 30
BOSTON	June 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10 Sept. 16, 17, 18	June 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 3, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 14, 15	June 6, 7, 8, 9 July 29, 30, 31 Aug. 1 Sept. 19, 20, 21	June 3, 4, 5 July 25, 26, 27, 28 Sept. 22, 23, 24, 25	April 29; May 1, 2 June 28, 29, 30 July 1 Sept. 8, 9, 11, 12	April 20, 21, 22, 24 July 3, (4,) (4,) 5 Sept. 5, 6, 7	April 25, 26, 27, 28 May 26, 27, 29 Sept. 1, 2, (4,) (4)	

TARANTULA SPEEDY IN BOBSLED RACE

Captures Time Prize in Meet at Huntington, L. I.—Adelphi Wins Distance Honors.

5,000 PERSONS SEE SPORT

Course Made Slow by Thawing Conditions—Junior Class Bobs Race.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., Feb. 17.—The annual bobsled races conducted by the Huntington Association were held today on a course made slow by the thawing conditions. An assemblage of about 5,000 persons watched the contests. The sudden announcement that the races would be held after they had been declared off for the year affected the attendance. No accidents occurred to mar the sport, notwithstanding the numerous entries.

The Matinecock, owned by Martin Sheridan of Locust Valley, with a crew of nineteen young women in uniform costumes, attracted much attention. The Adelphi, manned by a crew of students from Adelphi College, Brooklyn, shared in the attention given the Matinecock and had many backers against the field.

The well-known bob Tarantula, with many honors at racing carnivals to its credit, entered by William Jones, a Huntington resident, captured the time prize, covering the three-quarters of a mile course in 53½ seconds. The Adelphi was second and the Matinecock third.

These three bobs divided the cash prizes, amounting to $150. The Tarantula also won, for the second time, The Brooklyn Daily Eagle and the Henry L. Stimson trophies. These trophies must be won three times in succession to become the winner's permanent property.

A trophy offered by Squadron C, which camps near Huntington, went to the Adelphi.

In the Junior Class for small bobs the Jeannette, owned by Robert Van Sise of Huntington, was first for distance the Tipperary, owned by Russell Sammis, Huntington, was second. These two sleds, in that order, captured the time prizes. The best time of the Jeannette was 1 minute and 12 seconds. The other entry in the junior class was the Rex, belonging to Dr. Charles Macy, Superintendent of the State Hospital, Kings Park.

In the distance competition for the big bobs Adelphi was the winner, covering 356 feet 10 inches. The Tarantula was second and Matinecock third.

Other starters in the races receiving honorable mention and ribbons were: 1911, owned by Isaac Wanser, Locust Valley; 1915, Martin Wightman, Greenlawn; 1912, Richard Eberts, Oyster Bay; Henrietta II., William Rice, Oyster Bay; Candy Kid, Joseph Paggie, Locust Valley; Dominoes, Roy Archer, Cold Spring Harbor; Uncle Sam, Edward Scudder, Huntington; Idylla, Thomas Utter, Centreport.

POLY PREP BOYS WIN.

Undefeated in Tank in Four Years, They Beat Manual Training.

The swimming team of Polytechnic Preparatory School, which has been unbeaten for nearly four years, triumphed over Manual Training High School, P. S. A. L. champions of Brooklyn, in a dual meet held yesterday in the Fourth Avenue baths. The Poly Prep boys scored 34 points against 19 credited to Manual Training.

The competition in every event was of the keenest. The finish in the 100-yard swim was so close that some of the spectators who witnessed the exhibition thought Johnny Shields of Poly Prep had won, but he was placed third to Mort Redmond, his schoolmate, and S. Canter of Manual Training.

J. Renney of Poly Prep captured the plunge for distance in his final effort, traveling the length of the tank, sixty feet. H. Hinch of Manual Training did 59 feet 6 inches on his final trial. The summary:

Relay Race.—Won by Poly Prep, (M. Redmond, L. Gelliffe, J. Shields, and C. Shields;) Manual Training, (R. Tyrrel, S. Canter, E. Carnaus, and G. McManus, second. Time—1:27.

Dive for Form.—Won by G. McManus, Manual Training, with 28⅜ points; T. Bernard, Poly Prep, second, with 26 points; G. Stratton, Poly Prep, third, with 24⅛ points.

Plunge for Distance.—Won by J. Renney, Poly Prep, with 60 feet; H. Hinch, Manual Training, second, with 59 feet 6 inches; J. De Fronzo, Manual Training, third, with 55 feet.

100-Yard Swim.—Won by Mort Redmond, Poly Prep; L. Canter, Manual Training, second; C. Shields, Poly Prep, third. Time—1:05 1-5.

220-Yard Swim.—Won by R. Tyrrel, Manual Training; J. Renney, Poly Prep, second; A. De Fronzo, Manual Training, third. Time—3:01.

HELD WINS PRO CONTEST.

Wins Special Fancy Skating Event on Hippodrome Ice.

In the fancy skating contest for professionals at the Hippodrome after the matinée yesterday Arthur Held, a foreign expert, who makes his Winter quarters at the St. Nicholas Rink, led the professionals, according to the votes of the audience. He received 330 votes, against 93 for Gerald Bowden, his nearest opponent, who is also a member of the St. Nicholas skating family. Third place was taken by Walter W. Brewer of the Arena, New Haven; fourth place went to C. H. L. Heins, the veteran "ground and lofty" expert on fifteen-inch high skates, and fifth place was won by Adolph Windsperger of New Haven.

C. H. L. Heins provoked much mirth when he ventured waveringly forth on his peculiar skates, but as he proceeded to demonstrate that he could do the "grapevine," cut his initials, whirl around in reverse "eights," and accomplish all the other difficult evolutions done on ordinary skates the audience showed appreciation.

Walter Brewer was another veteran to compete, and the leaps he performed were remarkable for a man of his years. One thing balked him, however, a somersault from a straight jump. After missing it three times in his regular allotment of time he kept on trying after the music had stopped and the lights had been put out and after everybody else had left the place.

After the "pros" had finished Charlotte gave an exhibition that made them look like beginners.

SOUCY ASSISTANT COACH.

Harvard End to Aid Wittington in Wisconsin Football.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 17.—Ernest W. Soucy, end on the Harvard football team of last year, tonight said that he had agreed to assist Dr. Paul Withington, a former Harvard athlete, in coaching the eleven at the University of Wisconsin next Fall. He added that no agreement would be signed until after the close of the college year.

It is understood that R. S. C. King and John Doherty, both Crimson backfield players of the past season, will also join the Wisconsin coaching corps.

College Man to Go with Braves.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—The Boston Nationals, it was learned tonight, will take with them to the Spring training camp at Miami, Fla., Bernard J. Lee of Trasbury, Vt., who was Captain of the Tufts College baseball teams of the last two years. Lee was the leading batsman among third basemen of college teams last year.

WON CROSS FOR BRAVERY.

Young New Yorker Returns Home from Service in France.

Wearing the Military Cross for gallant conduct under fire, J. B. Taylor, 22 years old, of 320 West Eighty-third Street, who has been driving an ambulance in France for eight months, returned home yesterday on the liner Espagne. Mr Taylor spent the greater part of his service in the American Ambulance Corps at Pont-à-Mousson, from which place he made daily trips to the rear of the firing lines to bring back the wounded.

Mr. Taylor was instructed on Dec. 19 to go to the third line trenches to pick up two wounded men. He reached the place safely and had put one soldier in the ambulance and was lifting the other when a rifle bullet hit him in the right shoulder. In spite of the pain and the loss of blood Mr. Taylor got his second man into the ambulance and drove to the dressing station. Then he went to a surgeon and had his own wounds treated.

The officer in command at Point-à-Mousson suggested that it would be better for the plucky American driver to rest for a few days and take care of his wound. Mr. Taylor refused and went out with the ambulance on the following day to receive another wound. He was driving through a village which was being fired at by the German artillery when a shell burst almost directly ahead of his ambulance.

One piece of shrapnel hit him on his wounded shoulder and a bigger piece struck the steering gear of the ambulance, causing the machine to swerve suddenly and hurl Mr. Taylor through a window into a partly demolished house.

Bleeding from his new wound and half dazed from the shock, the young New Yorker managed to get clear of the shell fire and return safely to his headquarters, where he was put in the hospital.

Mr. Taylor was decorated afterward with the military cross and one star, which denotes that the wearer was mentioned in the report of the commanding General of his division for bravery. Mr. Taylor is now on furlough, and on his return to France, after a few weeks' rest, he intends to join the aviation corps of the French Army.

Herbert Ward, an English sculptor who lives in Paris, arrived on the Espagne yesterday with his wife, both dressed in deep mourning for their son, Charles Stanford Ward, an officer in the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, killed in action on Jan. 28. They have another son, Herbert, an officer in the British Army Flying Corps, who was wounded a month ago in a fight with a German aeroplane. Falling inside the lines, he was made a prisoner. Mr. Ward himself saw service with the Chasseurs des Alpines in the French Army and was wounded in December. After his recovery he received an honorable discharge.

DAVID BELASCO SUED.

Owners of "The Cradle Song" Copyrights Say It Was Plagiarized.

Charging that David Belasco in his production "Marie Odile" has plagiarized their work, John G. Underhill of Brooklyn, owner of the American copyright of "The Cradle Song," and Gregorio Martinez Sierra of Madrid, owner of the Spanish copyright of "Cancion de Cuna," of which the "The Cradle Song" is the Spanish version, brought a copyright suit yesterday against the playwright in the Federal District Court. They ask an injunction and an accounting from Mr. Belasco.

According to the complaint "The Cradle Song" was copyrighted about April 1, 1912, and its manuscript was left with Mr. Belasco. He accepted it, the plaintiffs allege, for production on Jan. 10, 1914; but when on Jan. 20 they asked him to sign a written contract defining the royalties they were to receive and mentioning the copyright, Mr. Belasco, it is asserted, professed to be offended and declined peremptorily to make any arrangement. Moreover, according to the complaint, he threatened to proceed in violation of the rights and interests of the plaintiffs. It is also stated that Mr. Belasco did not return the manuscript for four weeks, although it was demanded repeatedly, on the plea that he had lost it.

The plot of "The Cradle Song" deals with a young girl, who is brought up from infancy in a convent. Although only nuns are around her, her natural desire to be married conquers her, and she leaves the convnt to contract a highly desirable marriage, to the bitter grief of the nuns.

TO BOOM SARATOGA SPRINGS

G. F. Peabody Says the State Will Be Asked for More Money.

The development of Saratoga Springs, now under State control, was the subject of an extensive discussion at a meeting of the New York Academy of Medicine at 17 West Forty-third Street last night. George Foster Peabody, formerly Chairman of the Saratoga Commission which maintains the springs in the interest of the people, declared that scientific investigation has found the Saratoga resort to be far superior in its advantages to any of the famous European watering places.

Mr. Peabody said it was time that the physicians of the country should realize the value of the springs and recommend them to patients who heretofore have been accustomed to going abroad for treatment. Although $1,500,000 has already been spent by the State in acquiring and developing the Saratoga Springs, Mr. Peabody, said the Legislature should be persuaded to make further large appropriations for the erection of such buildings and facilities as will be necessary to meet the constantly increasing demand for accommodations at the Saratoga.

Others who participated in the discussion last night were Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, Professor in the Cornell University Medical College, who read a paper on "The Springs of Saratoga—Their Value in the Treatment of Disease," and Dr. Albert Warren Ferris, the Superintending Director of the Saratoga Springs, who spoke on "The Geology of the Saratoga District and the Source of the Mineral Waters."

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"The Blue Envelope," a farce by Frank Hatch and Robert Homans that was given some preliminary performances out of town last season, has been placed in rehearsal and will be presented by Richard Lambert shortly. Its cast will include Walter Jones, Franklyn Ardell, John Park, Edwin Fosberg, Ralph Nairn, John L. Kearney, Ford Fenimore, Ethel Valentine, Beth Franklyn, and Belle Theodore.

Eleanor Painter, who is taking the rest cure at a sanitarium near White Plains, is recovering and expects to rejoin "The Princess Pat" when it comes to the Majestic, Brooklyn, next week.

With the addition of Frank McCormick for the principal character role, the cast of the operetta, "Come to Bohemia!" is complete. Daisie Irving, Alice Hegeman, Muriel Hudson, Fritz Williams, and Denman Maley will be the other principals.

The march Sousa's Band will play when Charles Chaplin conducts it at the Hippodrome Sunday night will be "The Peace Patrol," and not "The Police Patrol," as announced.

Clara Kimball Young will return to New York today from Cuba, where she has been acting in scenes for a picture, entitled "The Feast of Life." Paul Capellani acted the principal male role. Miss Young will lead the grand march at the Movie Ball in Madison Square Garden tomorrow night.

The Neighborhood Players will give their last two performances of "The Waldies" and "The Subjection of Kezia" at the Neighborhood Playhouse tonight, tomorrow, and Sunday nights.

Additional headliners at the benefit performance of Company A, Seventy-first Regiment, at the Liberty Sunday night will be Belle Blanche, Barney Bernard, the Dolly Sisters, Will Rogers, Morton and Moore, and Alice Lloyd.

The Washington Square Players have issued invitations for a party to celebrate the first anniversary of their tenancy of the Bandbox tomorrow night. Every one who has been connected with the organization will see the performance and then go to the restaurant next door to dance.

Margaret Nybloe, who played the role of Mag Duncan in "Kitty MacKay" when it was produced at the Comedy, will sail for London tomorrow to appear in the role when the comedy is presented there shortly.

GERALDINE FARRAR A LIVELY CARMEN

Introduces a Wrestling Bout in Bizet's Opera—Caruso a Masterful Don Jose.

"SIEGFRIED" IN RING CYCLE

Sembach Sings Hero's Role for First Time Here—Schumann-Heink Back After Thirteen Years.

Bizet's "Carmen" was sung for the first time this season at the Metropolitan Opera House last night, and the performance brought out a huge audience and all the excitement appropriate to a gala occasion. Geraldine Farrar, appearing for the second time this season, had the title rôle, and a large share of the audience's attention centred on her, but there were also Mme. Alda and Messrs. Caruso and Amato to share the honors, with the secondary rôles sung by Misses Sparkes and Braslau and Messrs. Rothier, Leonhardt, Bada, and Laurenti.

Miss Farrar, who had a good chance last Summer as a moving-picture heroine to study the rôle of Carmen, introduced several bits of new stage business. One of them was a lively wrestling bout in which she threw her opponent easily and had all but succeeded in plucking out handfuls of her hair when the rude soldiers intervened. Miss Farrar has now brought her performance of the rôle to a point of more animation and power than it had last year, and has made progress in the direction of building it up to a more consistent whole along the lines in which she conceives the character.

Unfortunate with Rhythms.

She has scarcely succeeded as well on the vocal side. Last night there were many moments when good vocal quality was conspicuous by its absence. She also had unfortunate moments with the rhythms which kept Mr. Polacco from having too good a time in his task of following her, and once in the second act she made a wrong entrance. These defects will doubtless disappear in subsequent performances as they are not characteristic of her. It is also to be hoped that she will become more of a virtuoso on the castanets, for in the Habanero they were quite disturbing to the marked rhymth of the number. Probably a large part of the audience will overlook these matters, since in her acting she emulates the busy bee and is always providing something to occupy the eye if not to soothe the ear.

Mr. Caruso repeated his masterful singing of Don José, and the careful workmanship which underlies all that he does was made apparent even more than usual by contrast. He sang the "Flower Song" with as much sweeping power as ever. Mme. Alda's singing as Micaela was excellent and a word must be said for the vocal and histrionic distinction which Mr. Rothier brought to the comparatively unimportant part of Zuniga. Escamillo is not one of Mr. Amato's best rôles, as in conspicuous moments its tessitura lies beneath the best range of his voice, but he did well within the natural limitations imposed.

The minor rôles were excellently done, as they were last season. Miss Galli imparted a great deal of spirit to the dances.

Mr. Polacco conducted with enthusiasm and skill.

Sembach as Siegfried.

There were many of the excellent qualities that have been noted this season in the previous performance of "Siegfried," disclosed at the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon, when the drama took its place in the cycle of the "Ring" dramas. But there were certain features that gave the performance an unusual interest. One was the first appearance here, and one of the first appearances anywhere, of Mr. Sembach as the young Siegfried. As might have been expected, it was a representation of great present excellence and with a promise of more, when Mr. Sembach shall have grown further into the part and matured and elaborated the details of his conception of it. Youthful energy and enthusiasm are expressed in it not only by his appearance, figure, and action, but, as well by his voice. He delivered the music with splendid power and sonority, with unusually fine diction.

Another interesting feature was the reappearance of Mme. Schumann-Heink as Erda, after thirteen years' absence from the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House. Her absence has been a real loss to the lyric drama, especially the Wagnerian drama. Erda could not do much to atone for it yesterday, because Erda has only one short scene, that with Wotan at the beginning of the third act. But it is essential that her solemn utterance then given forth, as from an oracle, should be impressively delivered. It was most impressively delivered by Mme. Schumann-Heink. Some might have wished for more homogeneous quality between her lower tones and her middle and upper ones. But there were the orotund and massive power, the significant declamation, the finely formulated diction, and the episode was made to have its whole significance in the drama.

Clarence Whitehill Superb.

It was, in fact, a fine day for diction. Mr. Clarence Whitehill displayed some of the best in the music he sings as the Wanderer. He had only appeared before this season once in a performance of "Parsifal." He sang with amazing splendor, opulence and richness of voice, and dominated the stage, when he occupied it, by the powerful personality and the accomplished skill as an actor that he brings to this part. In place of Mme. Gadski, still unfortunately incapacitated by illness, Mme. Kurt took the part of Brünnhilde, as she did at the previous performance this season.

Mr. Bodansky conducted. There were much dramatic life and vigor, much musical beauty, much finely elaborated detail in his reading. Is he changing his methods in regard to a proper balance between the orchestra and the voice? Is he seeking for the effects so easily obtained in this bad old way, by letting the orchestra loose? Sometimes it seemed so yesterday. If he has artistic principles in this matter, as he has shown earlier in the season, with so brilliant success, that he has, he had better stick to them.

KOO FAVORS PEACE COURTS.

Chinese Minister Tells of International Law's Witness.

Dr. Vi Kyuin Welligton Koo, Chinese Minister to Washington, speaking last night on the "Administration of International Law" at the Friends' Meeting House, Fifteenth Street and Stuyvesant Square, pleaded for more serious consideration by the powers of the various mediatory commissions and tribunals which are grouped unded the head of The Hague Peace Court for the settlement of their difficulties.

Dr. Kood said that the unfortunate fact that international law is always a little behind present facts, and is not readily adjustable to new conditions in trade and warfare, especially when put to the test of warfare, should never be lost sight of. The mere fact that, in its very nature, it cannot be made to anticipate events and prepare itself for new crises was not to be interpreted as a weakness.

That the precedent of the various Hague conferences will in the end create a habit among the nations of resorting to this means of settling disputes rather than the old way of declaring war, Dr. Koo declared to be the inevitable tendency of diplomacy, with the lesson of the great war to show the futility of the older methods.

THE BOSTON ORCHESTRA.

Music by Debussy, Strauss, and Haydn Superbly Given.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra is again in New York, on its fourth visit, and gave its first concert last evening in Carnegie Hall. Dr. Muck made it an occasion for putting two of the moderns before his listeners at considerable length; the first numbers of the program were Debussy's three "symphonic sketches," called "La Mer," and Strauss's fantastic variations, "Don Quixote." Then came at the end Haydn's symphony in E flat, that begins with the kettle drum roll.

Debussy's pieces had been heard here before, and were first played in this country by the Boston Orchestra. The three sea pictures are entitled, respectively, "From Dawn till Noon on the Ocean," "Frolics of Waves," "Dialogue of Wind and Sea." The titles are of the general sort that serve to direct the listener's imagination in a certain direction, not requiring him to find the music exactly descriptive of a definite and detailed succession of things or thoughts. This particular music is accounted highly impressionistic. The composer has attempted little that suggests musical form or the development of musical ideas as such. He is almost exclusively concerned with color. There are passages of real beauty in all three pieces, passages of a singularly successful ingenuity in instrumental combination. But much of it seems now as it did when this music was first heard here, inept in picturing the sea, and its atmospheric effects. There is too much for some listeners of the crackling oboes and stopped trumpets—stopped trumpets have become apparently an obsession in some of Debussy's later works for orchestra. There are too many angular little phrases sharply outlined, leading, of course, nowhere, that shoot across the surface of things. There seems to be in these sketches less specifically musical ideas than in some of Debussy's other compositions, less that is really valuable musically, more that is merely the surface of music without its substance.

There was an extraordinarily fine performance of the composition, which presents great difficulties in many ways. The first division seemed to bewilder the audience and got little applause. There was much more after the others. Some of it must have been for the remarkable achievement of Dr. Muck and the orchestra in playing it as they did.

Even greater, more complex, and certainly more extensive are the difficulties of Strauss's fantastic picture of Don Quixote's adventures with Sancho Panza. Here was program music of a diametrically opposite sort, music aiming at the most exact definition. This was first played here by the Boston Orchestra under Mr. Gericke. The composer conducted a performance of it when he was in New York in 1903, a performance that broke down for a moment in the middle because the difficulties of the music had not been mastered.

The piece is thoroughly characteristic of the later Strauss of the orchestral pieces. It has the extravagances into which his quest for the most minute and detailed orchestral realism led him. The bleating of the brass instruments, to denote the bleating of real sheep, (which do it better,) is only a crass reductio ad absurdum of a sort of thing that pervades this and other such compositions. The wind machine keeps it close company. There are many pages that have little value as music; their function is to delineate, to describe definitely, which they cannot do, and they fall between two stools. But there are also pages of much beauty as music of imaginative and noble quality. Much of the introductory part and the long finale is of this sort. Some passages that might verge on the commonplace if heard otherwise gain an apparent increase in value by juxtaposition with what is harsh and violent. The general effect of the composition is thus uncertain and unequal.

The performance of its almost incredible difficulties and complications was of apparently easy mastery. Mr. Warnke, first 'cellist of the orchestra, and Mr. Férir, first viola, played the obbligatos for their instruments in a masterly manner. The applause after the performance was very generous, and Dr. Muck made his men rise to share it, of course singling out Messrs. Warnke and Férir.

'WATER-WAGON WEEK' PLANS

Health Board to Distribute Tracts in Public Places.

The Health Department is busy planning for the observance of "Water-wagon Week," which will begin on Monday. It had been originally planned for a distribution of anti-alcohol pamphlets to saloons, clubs, and hotels. Inspectors were to leave the circulars or tracts in every saloon and they were to be mailed to the hotels and clubs. Instead of this, the tracts will be distributed at church services during the week, in ferry-houses, railroad stations, lodging houses, and other public places.

On Tuesday the campaign against intoxicating liquors will be carried on through educational films in the moving-picture houses. Instead of urging total abstinence upon all persons, the plan is changed, and only those who have certain physical characteristics will be urged to total abstinence.

These changes are to be made in the pamphlets, and the words "alcohol" or "intoxicants" have been substituted for the inelegant "booze."

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ETHEL BARRYMORE in the New Comedy.
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Next Mon. at 8:15. Rigoletto. Barrientos, Perini; Caruso, De Luca, Rothier. Cond., Polacco.
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Wed. at 8:15. Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, De Luca, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 1:30. Goetterdaemmerung. Kurt, Homer, Heinrich; Urlus, Braun, Weil. Cond., Bodansky.
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NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 18, 1916.

BOOMERANG TAXES.

The result of the personal property tax in Manhattan was sufficiently ridiculous, except as a demonstration of the futility of the tax, but the result in Brooklyn was more preposterous. There $520,000,000 was added to the rolls, and the tax will be collected on $6,000,000 less than the year before. Senator Mills might very well get out a postscript to his report and add the personal tax figures as proof of what he said about the personal property tax. Naturally the Senator would leave to others to say that the income tax which he proposes is open to the same objections as the personal property tax.

Under personal tax and income tax alike many swear to the thing which is not, and others flee from the strain on their conscience. The cost to the State is greater in loss of citizens than in loss of resources. Senator Mills estimated that $400,000,000 of capital was removed from the State because of a tax law. It would be interesting to have his estimate of the number of citizens who would leave New York if his income tax were to be adopted. Hundreds of thousands of commuters travel to Connecticut and New Jersey daily. Not all of them are fugitives from the State laws, but the fugitives from a New York income tax law might be numerous enough to have an influence on the income of the rapid transit improvements which the city is financing to lure back the wandering children expelled for lack of them.

RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP COMBINATIONS.

The hearings in this city have drawn attention to the working of the Panama Canal act regarding combinations of railways and steamships. Their existence proves that business regards them as valuable facilities. The existence of the statute proves that Congress had its doubts about it. The reference of the matter to the Interstate Commerce Commission proves that Congress did not know its mind fully, and sought to get rid of the matter rather than to take the trouble to reach a right decision. The procedure of the Commission reflects a like state of indecision to which business must adjust itself. For examples may be mentioned the Commission's decision that the Great Lakes steamships must be separated from the railways operating them, but that several railways may retain their lines, notably the Great Northern, the Florida East Coast, the Atlantic Coast, the Central of Georgia, and the Illinois Central Railways. The Southern Pacific decision is awaited, and the Sound lines inquiries are those under way in this city.

The catalogue is useful as partially indicating the extent to which business is disturbed by this statute. To complete the picture it is necessary to add that the decisions of the Commission are far from final or from settling the opinions of business about such actions of the Commission as go into effect. For example, the Lehigh Valley has secured a Federal injunction returnable next month against the enforcement of the Commission's order in the lake lines case, and the Commission's action was bitterly commented on by the very interests that the Commission designed to benefit by givin' them the benefit of competition in transportation. The shippers said that they regarded themselves better served by the combination in restraint of trade than they could be by the competition if it existed, while the prospects of the competition being created are reduced by a combination of the lake carriers.

A similar state of mind among Sound shippers is revealed by the hearings here. One of the witnesses compared the extension of the railway service by Sound steamships to the lighterage service around New York Harbor, and said that the separation of the New England railways from their steamship connections would be as absurd as to prohibit the New Jersey railways from operating their lighter service around the harbor. The witness did not show knowledge that the separation of the lighterage service as a terminal facility had been recommended to an open-minded Commission, and that final action is now in doubt. Another witness testified that it would be a "crime" to separate the Sound steamships from the railways. The Merchants' Association filed its unanimous opinion in favor of existing conditions remaining undisturbed, explaining that such action was based upon the opinions of a majority of shippers consulted. The Merchants' Association declared its opinion that the Commission's control of rates was sufficient control over the entire matter.

The extension of railway service by steamship connections is about as old as the railway industry. On the Sound present methods have existed for seventy years. The testimony in this city is that the freight service by the Sound combinations rivals the express service on the rail lines at this time. Instead of complaint of service there is complaint of disturbance of it. The combinations of railways with steamships operating from ports on the Lakes, the Sound, and the Coasts are a large part of commerce, and all are placed at the mercy of the discretion of a Government bureau, operating without standards or precedents. It would be interesting to know what Congress thinks of the manner in which its scantily considered action takes effect, and whether it is impressed by the disapproval of men of business.

IT WAS A GLORIOUS VICTORY.

It is refreshing to see a public man of calm and philosophic disposition. Governor Whitman is not flushed or puffed up by his glorious victory in the Republican State Convention. He accepts as "the usual indorsement which" he "expected and received" a resolution in which the Republicans simply "commend" him, the Legislature, and the entire Republican administration. "We unqualifiedly in-"dorse the administration of Governor "Whitman" said the resolution of his friends. The indorsement was copiously protested at once, the resolution hacked and thrown out. Mr. Whitman's opponents, whose coldness to a merit so thoroughly appreciated by himself seems deplorable, did not go so far as to deny him outdoor relief, so to speak. They commended him in a resolution, subsidiary, ancillary, a sideshow, no part of the platform and declaration of principles. To be sure, the principles are national, but so is he by his strong desideration of the Republican nomination for President, by his intimate possession of a "boom," invisible, inaudible, "a poor thing, Sir, but mine own."

The Governor is not head and front of the "Big Four." His candidate for Delegate at Large was beaten. Mr. Barnes and the rest of the Amorites and Amalekites prosper reasonably for a season. Yet the Governor wins notably on one point. "Say for me," he tells the hushed reporters, "that I "shall go to Chicago in favor of nom-"inating Justice Hughes." The other New York Delegates at Large may plot what dark designs they please; the Governor will be steady in his adherence, which is shared by so many Republican politicians, to the candidacy of the non-candidate.

If the Governor be a little lonely, as all the mountain peaks of mind are; if he be a little saddened by the mayhem and the murder done to that resolution of unqualified indorsement, cheerful hopes may still be churning in his bosom. He remembers how Garfield was taken and John Sherman left. He remembers how Mr. Bryan was nominated in 1896. He is to be in the convention. That is enough. Ships that approach the Magnetic Mountain cannot escape its attractive power.

In splendor the Governor went to San Francisco. Victorious as Burgoyne at Saratoga, he will go to Chicago.

THE PUMPING STATION.

The proposal to build a spur from the aqueduct underneath the site now occupied by the Water Board's temporary structure in Morningside Park to the higher ground of Morningside Drive, and to build there the pumping station for the new aqueduct, is the best in the way of a compromise with public opinion that the vigorous public protest against the disfigurement of one of our most attractive parks has thus far produced. It is not very promising, as the engineer who makes the proposal rejects it in the same breath on account of the large expenditure it would entail. It would also delay the completion of the aqueduct. We must hope for a better compromise. A building of the size and character now planned for the pumping station would injure the park for all time. Compromise having been suggested by the engineers, or one of them, however, we are emboldened to hope that a fair compromise may yet be effected.

All the engineers contend forcibly that the pumping station cannot be kept under ground, but their arguments on that point are not convincing. They say that an underground station would be too damp for the delicate electric machinery to be used. But, without instancing the subways, in which electric machinery is used, and the underground electric conduits, it is fair to argue that a large part of New York, and a larger part of many other cities, is underground. The audiences at the Criterion Theatre in London, the upper gallery of which is far below the street level, have never complained of dampness. The thousands of London stockbrokers who eat their midday meal three or four stories below the Threadneedle Street pavement are not aware that they are affected by dampness. These are not pumping stations, of course, and we merely mention them for the sake of argument, since the engineering mind seems to be in the mood for argument.

Surely the pumping station could be built underground in such a way as to make it permanently damp-proof. We are confident that the engineers must comprehend that their plan to build a large, formal, and tomblike structure at the selected point has caused much public discontent. They do not desire, we are sure, to be remembered as park despoilers or to be responsible for a precedent to be cited later on by others who have schemes for park invasion. If they will put their minds on the new problem that confronts them, they can surely solve it.

CLOSING THE RING AGAIN.

Russia's strength is like the slow rising of many waters, not irresistible at any single point, but always overflowing. That is why the Teutons fear her. They swept her back by a mighty effort and built a dam against her from the Baltic to the Black Sea, with Poland on the dry side. But you cannot build a dam across the world. Russia had a way around. She has descended upon Asia through the Caucasian country, which lies between the Caspian and Black Seas, touching Persia on the north and Turkey on the northeast.

From this direction Turkey now for the first time is invaded. That is why the fall of Erzerum is so interesting. It lies just inside the northeast Turkish frontier, guarding many ancient roads, and was called a fortress of great strategic value. It occupies a high open plain, protected by mountains, especially on the east by the Camel's Neck, and is itself surrounded by an earthen enceinte. It is a town of flat-roofed houses, very old and very cold.

The sensational importance of its capture by the Russians remains to be confirmed. The Grand Duke Nicholas, offering his victory to the Czar, did not speak of many prisoners nor of many guns, and at first thought it seems improbable that the Turco-German army of 100,000 to 160,000 men reported to have been shut up there was taken. It must have had ways of exit. However, in the absence of authoritative details, unofficial reports deserve to be considered. Those from the Russian side are very enthusiastic, and estimate the haul at from 40,000 to 100,000 men, besides 1,000 guns. If this were true it would mark the Russian victory as the one of the war so far most humiliating to German pride. It would pay the Teutons back for the disaster inflicted upon Russia at Novogeorgievsk. The first assumption was that Erzerum had been captured by frontal attack, in which event the loss of the defending army would be hard for the German commanders to account for, unless to say, perhaps, that they had never learned the Russian art of leaving a citadel empty. But if the place was surrounded, and all retreat cut off, then the magnitude of the Russian operations in this area must have been underestimated. Nothing yet is very clear.

It is improbable in any case that the taking of Erzerum will be followed up by a march directly westward to Constantinople. It is 700 miles to Constantinople through very difficult country. The Turks and Germans together could make a long and stubborn defensive in that direction. It is possible that the Russians for the present are looking not that way at all, but are moving only southward, as by force of gravity, into Mesopotamia, to meet the English forces. If they struck hands across the plains of Mesopotamia, that would close again the ring which the Germans broke by cutting a way across the Balkan peninsula to Constantinople. It would be a larger ring, with the Turk inside instead of out. It would, provided it did not break, bar the way to India.

BATTLE CRUISERS AND SCOUTS.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has listened to a great deal of testimony less informing and unprejudiced than that given by Rear Admiral Grant, commander of submarines. As to submarine construction, the Admiral's testimony was not particularly new. It was well known that most naval authorities favor the building of only the larger types of submersible vessels. Admiral Grant would have all the money lately appropriated for submarines, and all to be appropriated at this session of Congress, devoted to the building of boats of about 800 tons' displacement. He has no faith in those of the smaller type. But there was nothing sensational in his testimony and he hopes that all the problems relating to engines will soon be solved. But when speaking of the enlargement of the navy generally, Admiral Grant became a trifle more "revolutionary." He has commanded dreadnoughts and he knows those floating fortresses as well as any officer in our navy. But he would suspend the building of dreadnoughts until we have more large ships of greater speed. He favors the early construction of eight battle cruisers and twelve scout cruisers. We have no ships in either class.

No navy can be complete without such ships. There is no disposition, even among the less violent of the small navy men, to stop the building of submarines. That work will go on. But provision for battle cruisers and scouts should not be further delayed. The Administration program calls for two new dreadnoughts this year and two battle cruisers. The battle cruiser is scarcely less effective in its hitting power than the dreadnought. It steams at a speed of 32 knots or more. It is to be hoped that the clear testimony of so moderate and experienced an officer as Admiral Grant will be heeded by the committee in drawing its bill.

SELF-SUPPORTING COLLEGE GIRLS

The boy "working his way through college" is numerous enough, and a variety of ways for larding his lean purse, from car driving and waitering to tutoring and teaching bridge, is at his disposal. In fact, more than one youth has lamented that he made more money in college than he could a year or two after he left it. Of the wholly or partly self-supporting college girl a good deal less is heard, as is natural and right. The Dean of Mount Holyoke gives a little information as to a single class:

> Answers to questions were received from 135 out of 170 seniors; 90 of these reporting have neither earned money nor borrowed; 38 have earned some part of their college expenses. Of these 27 have earned $100 or more. The largest amount earned by one student is $950; 3 intend to pay all their expenses; 16 earned the money by Summer work alone; 14 earned money by work in college; 9 earned money before entering college or during a year's absence; 19 borrowed money, the largest amount borrowed by any student being $1,875. The college offers to its students some opportunities to earn money by assisting in the library, laboratories, and Post Office, by doing clerical work, and by assisting with the household duties in the residence halls. It is not advisable for a girl to enter college with the expectation of earning any considerable part of her expenses during the college year, as such effort ordinarily interferes with her academic work and makes too great demands upon her strength.

The Dean's view commends itself to common sense. It is not desirable that young women should bear the stress of study and of work at the same time. As a rule, they are more painstaking, ambitious, and conscientious students than the mass of male undergraduates, and their health should be the prime consideration of their college authorities. "Statistics," says the resident physician at Mount Holyoke, "show that the records of health "maintenance and improvement are "from 96 to 98 per cent. in our lead-"ing women's colleges, but they do "not entirely take into account the "minor givings-out and the weari-"ness incident to dormitory living and "the strain of college life."

Speaking of the expenses of girl undergraduates, a curious sociologist of Smith College gives these averages, founded on expense accounts of all the students for parts of the college year:

> The average girl at Smith spends 87.4 per cent. of her money for necessities, 8.2 per cent. for pleasure, including dues, recreation, and contributions to church and charity, and 4.2 per cent. for books and stationery. Individual expenditures ranged from $350 to $1,850, the average being $765.

One misses the "sundries" that account for such a multitude of things in young men's expense accounts. Indeed, some undoting fathers sniff at such accounts, knowing that any ingenious youth finds it easy to account for even more money than he received.

Eight and two-tenths per cent. of pleasure is the Smith average. How is it with the young men? Their expenditure for "books" would certainly be much greater. The amount expended for "books" by collegians often invites the suspicion of parents and guardians.

Mr. Frederic R. Coudert's remembrances of the muddling incompetence of militia management during the Spanish war, which he narrated at the Security League's meeting, will doubtless inspire the advocates of the militia pay bill to explain that the State troops have improved greatly since the passage of the Dick law. This is perfectly true, both as to officers and men, though the keenest observers are unwilling to admit that the militia is yet sufficiently developed, with all the money that has been expended upon it by the Federal Government, to make it really serviceable in case of sudden war. Nor is there any promise in all the outgivings at Washington of the wonderful results that are to be secured by the new system of "federalization" that its management as a whole will be more soldierlike in the future than in the past. We must remember that the New York National Guard is not to be taken, by any means, as a fair example of the whole body of organized militia. In some of the States next to nothing has yet been done to conform to the requirements of the War Department.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

If That Were Their Only Mistake!

For confession to be good for the soul or for other purposes there would seem to be need that the sins, either of omission or commission, should really have been committed or omitted. Therefore is there some difficulty, at least for a distant observer, in understanding why the First Lord of the British Admiralty told Parliament in such humble tones that the Government of which he is a part had gravely erred in not building betimes airships of the Zeppelin type. They saw now, he said, that it was a mistake to let Germany get so far ahead in that direction that there was now little or no hope of overtaking her. Such aircraft, he added, might have played an important part in English hands, not so much for aggression or defense as for maritime and other scouting.

Mr. Balfour ought to know all about these things, and perhaps he does, but it is hard to see what the English could have done with the largest and best of dirigible balloons more than, or different from, what the Germans have done with them, and if the Teutonic achievements with Zeppelins produced any enviable advantage, its nature has not yet been revealed to the outside world. A few scores of people have been killed and a little property destroyed, in the course of raids made on foggy nights, but of military efficiency, of influence on the outcome of the war, these exploits have not had, so far as known, the slightest trace. Instead, again so far as known, their result has been to add a new bitterness to belligerent animosities already sufficiently bitter, and to cause in neutral minds a clearer realization why the avowed enemies of the Germans call them "Huns."

As for maritime and other scouting, the aeroplane has done more of that, and done it better, a fact which the Germans have of late tacitly admitted by turning their attention more and more to the construction and use of heavier-than-air machines, and among the proudest of their recent boasts is the one that now their aviators in aeroplanes can meet their French and English foes on equal or more than equal terms.

The Zeppelin has demostrated no fighting ability. Its capacities are rather those of the assassin who strikes from the dark and runs away—and of an assassin, at that, who usually kills an innocent bystander, not his selected victim. The dirigible can carry a heavier load than the aeroplane, and, in case of need, can travel more slowly, or even remain almost stationary in the air, but these are differences rather than superiorities, at least for the operations of war.

He's Right, but Only in a Way.

It would be impossible to deny that there was something, and even a good deal, of truth in what E. A. Le Sueur wrote in the letter printed on this page yesterday about American dislike for the Englishman, as such. Memories of Revolutionary and pre-Revolutionary doings of the British over here do survive in a considerable fraction of the American population, and Mr. Le Sueur erred when he claimed that there was no basis in fact for the old beliefs as to the cruelty and injustice with which our colonials were sometimes treated by their foreign overlords and their savage allies. The Deerfield massacre, for instance, was not an illusion, nor were the tales of the prison ships all false.

But these ancient animosities, though they have not wholly died out, long since came to be of an academic and theoretical nature, and to influence in no measurable degree our treatment of the individual English who came over here, either to visit or to live. They have been and are liked or disliked as their personal peculiarities happen to justify, just as was and is the case with other people. Whatever of the old feeling survives is at least balanced by a survival in England of that feeling of superiority which the home-staying Briton, like the home-staying national of every kind, always has had and probably always will have, for brothers who abandon the home nest and seek new fortunes up and down the world.

It is a curious fact that the tendency which Mr. Le Sueur criticised is strongest in Americans who, so far as "blood" goes, are nearest to those against whom it is directed. That is, it prevails most in New England and in the older Southern States that were settled almost exclusively by the English. It is, in other words, an old family quarrel of the kind that produces bitter and enduring hostilities, and yet those hostilities are more than apt to be forgotten when either of the factions is attacked by outsiders. Before the war there was no love lost between Germans and German-Americans, and the latter, when they returned to Germany, usually soon had enough of the sort of treatment they received there.

The average American likes the English fully as well as the average Englishman likes him, and on neither side is the prejudice of any real importance.

An Envoy Well Selected.

There is a large significance in the sending out of Sir Rider Haggard to make a tour of Great Britain's overseas possessions and to report on the opportunities and advantages they offer to the great armies of men who after the war is over will be released from military service. It means appreciation at home of the fact that the men in question will return to a country which, while grateful for the service they have rendered, will have some difficulty in finding or making places for them.

The truth is that the promises to give them their old positions are in many cases promises that cannot be kept without inflicting almost intolerable hardship upon the persons who, in one way or another and to one degree or another, have come to fill those positions. These, too, constitute a great army, and the soldiers in it have rendered services to the country always valuable and sometimes heroic.

It is an old British custom to assign lands in conquered or appropriated countries to disbanded troops. Descendants of such troops can be found today living on and near what is left of the great fort at Louisburg on which the French King wasted so many millions. But there will be no conquered or appropriated land for the English after this war, or at least none in Europe or America, and it is to the British colonies that the new tide of emigration will have to be turned. It will be an assisted as well as an accelerated emigration, and a form of exile too nearly inevitable to count as a grievance.

Sir Rider Haggard is more than ordinarily equipped for making the necessary investigations. Known here chiefly as the author of some novels of wild adventure in Africa that were once deservedly famous and popular, the creator of the impossible but wonderfully plausible "She" is by no means an irresponsible romancer. At any rate, he is much besides that—a man of many and sound attainments who knows his Empire accurately.

From a Wearer of White Boots.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In my dual capacity as an ardent woman suffragist and the owner of several pairs of white, high-laced boots, I feel it my duty to protest at the condition of our streets and sidewalks.

What does this male-run municipality mean by such bad housekeeping, anyway? Here we are, on the third day after the snowstorm and the streets, even Fifth Avenue, are still practically untouched and the consequent filth—well, it certainly is hard on the all-prevailing light-colored footgear of the feminine half of the community! Can you doubt for an instant that such a condition would never have existed today had the suffrage been granted the women last Fall?

NINA WILCOX PUTNAM.

New York, Feb. 16, 1916.

ART NOTES.

Work of Field and Laurent at the Petrus Stuyvesant Club.

At the Petrus Stuyvesant Club is the work of two artists, Hamilton Easter Field and Robert Laurent. Mr. Field paints Brooklyn subjects and European subjects, and is happiest in the former. The figure composition, "At the Piano," manages to suggest with very little definition a comfortable interior where one might agreeably invite one's soul and be happy with one's dog curled on the rug beside one. Mr. Laurent in his clever wood carvings is less intimate. His ladies with intricate smiles have the look of detachment. They sponge their shoulders, wind their hair, dance and glide or sit in slippered ease in a rocking chair without coming closer than South Africa to your sympathies. But your tactile sense unquestionably is stimulated. No hand so insensitive as not to wish to touch the lovely wood caressed by the carver until its beauty is raised to the utmost pitch of expressiveness.

The little exhibition speaks volumes on the subject of environment. In an ordinary gallery the pictures and carvings might hold their own, but they certainly would miss the spice of interest attaching to this old house, with its mahogany stair rail and curiously paneled doors, its perilously steep Dutch "stoep," and the glimpse through the windows of the little graveyard in which lie old Peter Stuyvesant's bones and where small evergreen trees are growing. The rooms in which the exhibits are hung evidently wear upon ordinary occasions a rather terrible wallpaper of bright colored flowers and scrolls, but the pattern glimmering through white cheesecloth takes on charm. At one end of the room is a piece of printed cotton from the West Indies, with an Indian version of Cleopatra in the central oval, and gentlemen with awful noses march in line along the border. Suddenly one seems to understand how art has always been coming to us from the Orient by way of Brooklyn since the days of Petrus Stuyvesant.

Ossip L. Linde's Pictures.

Paintings by Ossip L. Linde are on view at the Braun & Co. Galleries until March 4. They bridge the distance, now incredibly great, between New England and the European travel field. The painter knows his Venice and his Bruges, the stately architecture of the Chioggia stairway, the Belgium marketplace of primitive gutters and mellow shadows. He is not as much at home with the New Hampshire hills, although he does some charming things with their spottings of white birch and yellow leafage. He sees them with an eye long keyed to the picturesque and has not yet fathomed their unique simplicity. There is a touch of Old World languor, too, in the Connecticut scene as it unfolds to him. But in Europe his brush is happy. The extreme blandness of his medium fits the richly developed tone of place in ancient communities. And his figure work is excellent, although appearing only as accessory. The little group of peasants in a Bruges street has elegance of form and expressiveness beyond its value as an incident of color and composition.

Miniature Painters' Exhibit.

The seventeenth annual exhibition of the American Society of Miniature Painters opens at the Fine Arts Building on March 18, to continue to April 23. All works intended for the exhibition will be received only at the galleries Wednesday, March 1, between 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. The Jury of Selection, as well as the Hanging Committee, are Lucia Fairchild Fuller, Lydia Longacre, Katherine S. Myrick, Elsie Dodge Pattee, and William J. Whittemore. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Maria J. Strean, 140 West Fifty-seventh Street.

Portrait Impressions.

At the galleries of Jacques Seligmann & Co. is an exhibition of Robert Reid's "Portrait Impressions," swift studies of physiognomy, made with oil color on rough canvas, and left before the first fine careless rapture has a chance to subside. It is unnecessary to comment on the well-known skill of this artist in obtaining a decorative effect plus likeness, but one very well may say a word as to the soothing influence of such a portrait on the sitter who knows that he or she, whatever may happen, is not to pose before the world pompous and weighty or even with undue stress placed on the importance of the undertaking. If you can say to your contemporaries: "My portrait? Yes; but just a sketch. I sat for an hour, perhaps," all the little disconcerting sense of confessing to vanity in spite of the fact that you did it to please your wife vanishes. Mr. Reid's sitters include among their number Mrs. Otis Skinner, J. Frank McFadden, Mrs. William B. Elkins, Mrs. Harold Sands, Mrs. Duncan C. Harris, Mrs. George Peabody Wetmore, Mrs. Leonard M. Thomas, Mrs. Robert L. Bacon, Mrs. Thomas A. Edison, Mrs. John A. Dix, Mrs. Frederick Muschenheim, Albert Eugene Gallatin, Robert Sprague, and George Fawcett.

The Fate of City Evergreens.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In The Times for Feb. 15 Mr. H. Sutra suggests that we have evergreen trees planted in the city parks. The reason why these trees will not thrive in city parks is physiologic in its nature. The cone-bearing evergreen trees, like pines and spruces, breathe in some of the products of combustion of coal which are found in the air of cities. The sulphurets have been held to be most injurious to the evergreen trees. When the trees breathe in substances of this sort from the air they elaborate chemical combinations poisonous to themselves. An excellent object lesson may be found if one will go through Fifty-ninth Street and note the condition of coniferous trees in the park. The ones nearest the street are pitiful objects, and even those at a distance near the centre of the park are not really thrifty.

ROBERT T. MORRIS.

New York, Feb. 16, 1916.

THE BURDEN.

The witch-wife held her babe within
  The rags that dressed her.
I took him up, nor thought it sin,
  That she might rest her.

And on until the dark o' night
  We fared together,
While in my arms the child lay light
  As any feather.

What matter if the way went rough
  With stones or stubble?
My bosom carried ease enough
  For all my trouble!

But sudden, as I bade him rest,
  And stories told him,
He grew so heavy on my breast
  I scarce could hold him.

He lay like stone across my heart
  To overcome me,
Till, by and by, where two roads part,
  She took him from me.

I kissed him sweet good-bye and prayed
  All luck befall him.
I asked her tell his name. She said:
  "It's Love they call him."

ANNE W. YOUNG.

A TAUBE RAID AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE.

Questions for the United States After Seeing the Murder of Civilians in a Town in France.

By THEODORE MARBURG,
Formerly United States Minister to Belgium.

At the Front in France, Jan. 21, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some days ago I was at the Officers' Hospital with my wounded boy when there was a loud explosion apparently quite near us.

"It's an air raid," at once exclaimed my companion.

The original explosion was followed by seven others at short intervals. One bomb fell only a block away, killing a woman. I went to the window and saw the Taube, fairly well up, describing a circle and leaving a corresponding circle of death in the town. There was a clear blue sky and no wind. Presently I saw what I took to be a bit of cotton floating down. I remarked this to my boy and said I would go out into the garden and gather it up as a souvenir. He smiled and explained that this must be smoke from the bursting "archies," fired by anti-aircraft guns, and sure enough my pure white fluffs of cotton soon began to melt into milk-white and then blue-white swimming patches, resembling opaque glass made indescribably beautiful by the lustre of the blue sky streaming through.

The bomb which fell a block away landed in a small garden belonging to the public baths. The woman who was killed was in the act of bathing in a one-story detached building. There was a crowd of curious people around the spot when I went to look at it. An attendant came out with her face bearing numerous, though not deep, cuts made by flying glass. The sides of several brick bath houses were torn out, all the windows facing the garden were smashed, and there was a great oblong hole in the ground where the bomb had fallen.

At another spot in the town a bomb fell in the street, landing at the base of a large and handsome house and breaking its way into the cellar. No one in the house was injured, but a man passing by on the street had his leg torn to pieces and died during the day. There was very great damage done to windows—many of them large casement windows along the street and around the corner in the neighboring street.

The next morning I sought the spot where a third bomb had fallen. By direction I pushed upon a heavy wooden gate and found myself in a large and attractive grassy court. Along one side was a row of cottages facing the court, on another an imposing building which might at one time have formed part of a monastery. The bomb had fallen in the centre of the court, making a perfectly round hole the depth of my cane and twice the length of the cane in diameter.

A comely young woman was passing through the court and I asked her whose were the children I had heard were hit. She answered: "They are mine," quietly enough at first, but when she began to give me the details she broke down, though seeming ashamed of her emotion and trying her best to suppress it. Just at this moment a sturdy little boy of about 6 years ran up to her. I put my hand on his head and said: "Is this your child, too?" She replied, "Yes, the only one that was spared. He generally plays with his sisters, but happened at the moment to be in the lane outside." She explained that her two little girls, one of 3 years and one of 9, were playing at the door of the cottage, which was about fifty yards from where the bomb fell. Both were badly injured. It was found necessary to amputate the right leg of the elder child below the knee, and both legs of the younger above the knee. The father of the children is off fighting. The family are refugees from a French town now in the hands of the Germans.

The other bombs fell in the country around the town, doing no damage. Not a soldier received a scratch. The result of the raid was simply the murder of civilians. A principal line of progress in war for generations has been in the direction of protecting the noncombatant, and tending to confine the struggle to armed forces. With this in view, it has been laid down that a place, even though defended—a large term implying the presence of troops or simply military stores, &c.—may not be bombarded without notice sufficient to enable the noncombatants to leave. If a town is so close to the field of battle that shells may reach it, that in itself is, of course, a sufficient notice. But this place cannot be reached by enemy guns. As in the case of the submarine, which is unfit for operations against merchant ships because it cannot conform to the rule which requires the ship's crew or passengers to be put in a place of safety before the ship is sunk, just so aircraft are unfit for operations against other than the purely military forces of the enemy, because it is impossible to know where a bomb dropped from a great height by aircraft in rapid motion will fall and how many innocent lives will be taken. Experience has demonstrated this so amply that performances such as we have just witnessed here amount to willful murder.

The people of neutral countries are becoming apathetic to the horrors of this war. Human sympathy has its limits and after a while becomes blunted. But when it is all over history will trace with an unrelenting finger the moral loss arising from such needless acts of inhumanity. It will stamp with the mark of Cain the nation which inaugurated them and will question the rightfulness of feeling of the great neutral nation beyond the seas—a nation of 100,000,000 souls — whose Government stood by in present security inactive while the wholesome recognized practices of the world were being put back. Clearly this is a turning point in history.

It is the duty of the United States to rise to the demands of it—its duty not only from the standpoint of its general welfare and good, but from that of enlightened self-interest as well. The danger lies in having practices such as these fastened upon the world for precedent in future wars, undoing the slow upward trend of centuries. If the nation which inaugurated them wins out, such practices are most apt to be fastened upon us, since success will then seem to have justified them. But if self-interest be our slogan, was there ever a time in history when it more certainly paralleled the general interest?

In the light of Germany's ruthless attack upon Belgium and her disregard of all the rules of war and decency from the very beginning of this struggle which she wantonly precipitated for her own ends, is there any longer any doubt what Germany's course would have been at Manila Bay if the English Admiral had not interposed his ship between the ships of Admiral Diederichs and Admiral Dewey? And if this war ends even in a stalemate, will we not witness Germany turning to conquest in South America in the near future in disregard of the Monroe Doctrine? As Bismarck falsified the Ems dispatch, and von Bethmann-Hollweg, though after sensing the indignation of the world, trumped up against Belgium the charge of conspiracy with England against Germany, so this philosophy will easily find a pretext for attacking us. And when this happens, will there have been anything in our attitude toward England in this war to lead England to believe that we are her friend, as she has been our friend, and so induce her to come to our aid?

Certainly, the sale of munitions has not been such an indication of friendship; everybody knows that plants would have been formed in the United States to sell Germany all the munitions she may have required if it had been possible for her to bring the munitions home. The enemies of today are the friends of tomorrow, and a future rapprochement between England and Germany—owing principally to our indifference to the results of this war, combined with a possible future Russian menace—is not at all impossible. Such an agreement would leave Germany with a free hand to attempt to realize her dream of colonies in the temperate zone of South America, the only habitable region for the race still open. True statesmanship deals not only with the present but with the future as well. France's years of the fostering of Prussia as a bulwark against Austria resulted in the disaster of 1870. England's standing aloof in the latter made possible the present cataclysm. Future national interest generally lies in the direction of the performance of a present duty to the society of nations. The crime of 1870 ought not to have been permitted by the rest of Europe. The crime of 1914 likewise holds within it the seeds of untold evil for the world, seeds which will ripen into fruit, unless the neutral powers — principal among them the United States—act now as if the society of nations were already in existence and fulfill their duty to that society by helping to discipline the lawbreaker.

THEODORE MARBURG.

WASHINGTON'S NEED.

A Grand Vizier, a Lord High Executioner, or a Germanic Official.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Loyal subjects have often remarked that the world owes its most beautiful and pleasant cities to tyrants and autocrats, for it must be remembered that Pericles and the Doges were men who would not stand for any nonsense. Certainly Rome of the imperial Caesars, Paris of Haussmann, Munich of the Wittelsbach Kings are a standing challenge to the democracies of the twentieth century.

The erection of a power house, with smokestacks 200 feet high, on the Potomac front is sufficient to confirm any doubter in the above theory. After the latest action by the Senate, can any one be blamed for holding that the only possible body fit to be intrusted with the future of a great capital city is a committee of two — a truculent Grand Vizier and an efficient Lord High Executioner? Failing this, let us adopt a grosskapitalstadtverschoenerungsoberdirektor. Such a one would wear a padded uniform, corset, spurs, monocle, and waxed mustaches, with a cold and unsympathetic manner to strangers; but he would, at any rate, expel from his august presence with a highly polished toe any person who proposed putting a cheap, air-tight stove, with ten feet of piping and elbow joint, in the middle of the nation's parlor.

KUTEMOFF HEDSOFF.

Arlington, Va., Feb. 15, 1916.

A Law for Government Employes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"A bill to regulate the method of directing the work of Government employes," (H. R. 8,665,) introduced into Congress by Mr. Tavenner, calls for careful scrutiny. There is a widespread prejudice against stop-watch time studies, founded, as the present writer believes, on misinformation, and the trade union leaders behind this measure in Congress are taking advantage of that feeling to get a law enacted. The bill also prohibits payment of bonuses or premiums. Probably not 1 per cent. of the people of the country, including the rank and file of the membership of the trade unions, want bonuses and premiums prohibited. This feature of the proposed legislation is a pure trick on the part of labor leaders. The object of the bill as a whole is to down "scientific management" in general, which breaks in upon the "solidarity of labor" in a way that the present writer believes to be advantageous to the general public and to the individual workmen in industry as well. The scheme is first to get these features of scientific management prohibited in Government work, next to enact that the Government shall buy no supplies from private concerns using the prohibited methods, and, finally, to get State Legislatures to prohibit them in all private industry generally.

CHARLES W. MIXTER.

New Haven, Feb. 15, 1916.

EXPORT BANKS HINDERED.

Prevented by Law from Getting Experienced Directors.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me to thank you for your editorial article on the "Federal and State Regulation of Banks." Whatever reasons there may be for or against interlocking directorates in domestic banks, no effective argument can be made in favor of forbidding experienced bankers from serving on the boards of export banks.

There is a general desire to tie up the trade of South America before the present war ends. To effect this better banking accommodations are absolutely necessary. Many banks would join hands for the formation of one or more export banks but for the prohibition against bankers serving on the boards of two banks in the Clayton act. Without impairing the effectiveness of the Clayton act for its intended purposes, amending it by inserting the words "Except banks maintaining two or more branches in foreign countries and actively engaged in financing foreign trade" in three places in Section 8 would clear the way for the formation of such banks. Ample money is available, but investors want to intrust it to the care of experienced bankers, especially when entering a foreign field.

WILL ATKINSON.

New York, Feb. 14, 1916.

The Newsboys' Rights Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Page 9 of your issue this morning, Feb. 14, contains an article entitled "Newsboys' Rights Defined." In the second paragraph the following statement appears:

> On two previous occasions he had been arrested for violating the same ordinance, but in each instance Magistrate Murphy decided that the act complained of was not a violation of the law. Following the third arrest Parelli was arraigned before Magistrate House." * * *

Without appearing captious, I wish to say in behalf of Peter Parelli that the quotation above set forth is not strictly accurate, the facts on the record appearing as follows:

Magistrate Murphy on the first arrest discharged the boy. After the second arrest and before the hearing Magistrate Murphy was interviewed on behalf of the Park Department, and on that ground refused to hear the charge, which after postponement came before Magistrate House, together with the charge upon the third arrest. Prior to this on the day of the second hearing and prior to the hearing of any cases on that day Magistrate House was interviewed by the Park Commissioner with regard to this case. The Magistrate very properly stated upon the record the fact that the Park Commissioner on that day interviewed him and expounded his theories of the case.

R. B. M.

New York, Feb. 15, 1916.

MISS GIBSON TO BE G. B. POST, JR.'S, BRIDE

Debutante Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson to Wed Banker's Son.

A BEAUTY LIKE MOTHER

One of Famous Langhorne Sisters—Marriage Will Unite Families of Great Artist and Great Architect.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dana Gibson of 127 East Seventy-third Street announced yesterday the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Irene Langhorne Gibson, to George B. Post, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. George B. Post of 3 East Fifty-first Street.

Miss Gibson was presented to society this Winter by hermot her, and since her début she has taken part in the social activities of the younger set. At the Junior League entertainment, held last month, she appeared as one of the priestesses in a dance called the Viking Offering.

She has inherited much of the beauty of her mother, who was formerly Miss Irene Langhorne of Virginia, a sister of Mrs. Waldorf Astor of Cliveden, England; Mrs. Paul Phipps of London, and Mrs. Phyllis L. Brooks.

Miss Gibson frequently visits the home of her grandfather, Colonel Chiswell D. Langhorne, and at the Langhorne estate, near Greenwood, a village in the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Like her mother, she is fond of riding over the beautiful foothill country and following the hounds. Her father is the leading black-and-white illustrator of his generation, and has created wonderful types, one of the best known being the Gibson Girl.

Their marriage will unite the families of a great artist and a great architect. Mr. Post's grandfather, the late George B. Post, who died in November, 1913, was one of the most prominent architects of America. Among the famous buildings which he designed are the New York Cotton Exchange, the New York Stock Exchange, and the residences of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt and the late Collis P. Huntington, which beautify the northwest and southeast corners of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.

Young Mr. Post is a graduate of Harvard University, class of '13, and is a member of the Knickerbocker Club and the Baltusrol Golf Club. His sister is Miss Harriette A. Post. His mother, before her marriage, was Miss Julia Cotter Smith. He is a nephew of William S. Post, A. Wright Post, James Otis Post, and Mrs. Arthur Turnbull. The Summer home of his parents is at Bernardsville, N. J. His father is the senior member of the banking firm of Post & Flagg of 38 Wall Street.

While no date has been set for the wedding, it will probably take place this Spring.

RUSSIANS WED TOMORROW.

Greenburg-Essatoff Nuptials to Have an International Feature.

An international wedding is to be celebrated tomorrow evening in the Central Christian Church, 142 West Eighty-first Street, when Miss Olga Essatoff will become the bride of Alexis C. Greenburg. The couple are natives of Russia.

The Rev. Dr. Finis Idleman, pastor of the church, is to perform the ceremony in English, and John Johnson, pastor of the Russian Christian Church, will interpret the ceremony into Russian for the benefit of the guests who do not as yet speak English.

The bride will have five attendants. Peter Janson, of the Russian Commission for Inspection of Ammunition, is to act as best man. The two young daughters of the Rev. Mr. Johnson, and nieces of the bridegroom, are to serve as flower girls.

The church will be decorated in Russian and American flags.

THOMAS F. RYAN IS HOST.

Many Distinguished Men Attend a Dinner at His Home.

Thomas F. Ryan gave a dinner last evening at his home, 858 Fifth Avenue. His guests included United States Senator Oscar W. Underwood, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, Francis L. Stetson, Henry Clay Frick, Frank S. Witherbee, Charles Schwab, James B. Duke, Morgan J. O'Brien, Alexander J. Hemphill, C. C. Dula, John B. Dennis, Justice Francis K. Pendleton, John D. Archbold, Theodore P. Shonts, John D. Ryan, Daniel Guggenheim.

J. Sergeant Cram, R. A. C. Smith, Francis L. Hine, Bernard M. Baruch, Charles B. Alexander, Henry Clews, Fairfax Landstreet, W. W. Fuller, Paul D. Cravath, Daniel G. Reid, James S. Alexander, Junius Parker, Percival S. Hill, De Lancey Nicoll, August D. Juilliard, William C. Potter, John D. Prince, Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, and Valentine P. Snyder.

Acknowledgment.

The New York Times acknowledges receipt of $5 from Anonymous for the benefit of the Belgian Relief Fund.

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PAGEANT IN WASHINGTON.

Beaux Arts Architects Give a Costume Ball at the New Willard.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The carnival spirit was in Washington tonight when 700 pleasure-loving men and women representing the artistic and social life of the capital united in a merry entertainment that combined a costume ball, a pageant, a cabaret, and a Mardi Gras festival.

The place was the New Willard, where the entire tenth floor was turned over to the Society of the Beaux Arts Architects and their associates, the local chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The object was primarily for the relief of the families of the French associates of the promoters of the entertainment, many of whom have been reduced to poverty by the present war.

The large ballroom was lined with a double row of boxes where patrons were able to view the continuous performance of pageantry, song, and dance. After midnight dancing was general in both ballrooms.

The pageant, which began at 10:30, was headed by France, a wonderfully designed float in which Mrs. Charles Cary Rumsey was the principal figure.

The Echo of the Nile was another float in which Miss Ruth Wilson posed as Cleopatra to Christian Hemmick's Antony, with a picturesque following of slaves and dancers, all costumed in Egyptian fashion. The Egyptian atmosphere was heightened by the attendance of a half-dozen small pickaninnies, born in Washington, but of African descent.

Mrs. Arthur Lee at the head of a group from the Riding and Hunt Club, rode through the ballroom on horseback.

Mrs. McAdoo, wife of the Secretary of the Treasury, was one of the Spanish dancers, with such well-known belles as Miss Juliet Crosby, Miss Symons, the Misses Chase, Miss Anderson, and Miss Helen Buchanan.

George O. Totten led the tournament in which Knights of Old rode for the favor of fair ladies on plaster of paris horses, caparisoned in polka-dotted calico or in the gay striped blue and yellow bunting that formed a conspicuous part of the ballroom decoration.

The supper, when nearly the entire company was seated in the large dining room on the first floor, was hardly less gorgeous than the pageant, for it was there that the detail of the costumes became noticeable.

In this company were Vice President and Mr. Marshall, Russian Ambassador and Mme. Bakhmeteff, Justice and Mrs. Holmes, General and Mrs. Scott, Colonel and Mrs. Charles L. McCawley, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher Harper of New York, Representative and Mrs. Frederick H. Gillet, Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Marshall Field, Mrs. Thomas F. Bayard, Mrs. A. J. George, Senator du Pont, Senator O'Gorman, Senator Phelan, Henry White, all of whom had dined with Senator and Mrs. Wadsworth; Mr. and Mrs. Larz Anderson, who entertained one of the largest parties of the evening; Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, who had among her guests Miss Lota Robinson and Miss Louise McAllister of New York; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Gaff, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson Fahnestock, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. Henry De Sibour, Mr. and Mrs. Garrison McClintock, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lee, Mrs. James R. McKee, Mrs. Deloss Blodgett, former Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Henry Breckinridge, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Walker, Mrs. Robert Hinckley, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ewing.

MISS HELEN KANE A BRIDE.

Wedded to Seymour Johnson in Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The wedding of Seymour Johnson, a son of Mrs. S. Fisher Johnson, and Miss Helen Dorothea Kane of Newport and New York, a daughter of Mrs. William E. Glyn by her firs husband, the late Walter L. Kane, was solemnized at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Morningside Heights, by Dean William M. Grosvenor. Vases of lilies adorned the altar, and boxwood trees marked the outer and inner lines of the choir stalls where the relatives were seated, and tall standards of lilies outlined the choir.

The bride walked with her stepfather, William E. Glyn, who gave her in marriage. Her soft white satin gown had a straight double front and a satin court train falling from the middle back. A wide flounce of point lace, yellow with age, and once worn by Mr. Glyn's mother, swept from one side of the skirt, where it formed a panel across the end of the train. The low-cut corsage of draped tulle had bretelles of ropes of tiny pearls and long close tulle sleeves. The tulle veil was arranged in graduated ruches on the top of her head and held with a bandeau of tiny orange buds, and the entire veil, which was most voluminous, was sprayed with tiny sprigs of orange blossoms. She carried a large sheaf bouquet of white orchids and jasmine, and a bar of diamonds was caught in the tulle corsage, which also showed long trails of orange blossoms.

Miss Louise Iselin was the maid of honor and only attendant. Her gown was cut in picturesque old-time effect. A looped polonaise of lilac chiffon figured with white wind flowers, the elbow sleeves were finished with wide white ruffles, and the neck with a deep turned-over collar of the chiffon and lace, topped a full straight petticoat of white lace. Her immense lilac-colored crinoline sailor hat was tilted far down at one side and wreathed with silver ribbons and shaded violet and purple wind flowers. She carried a sheaf bouquet of shaded pink and mauve sweet peas, with trailing showers of the pink peas, and a string of pearls showed in the fichu-outlined V of the corsage.

Mr. Johnson had Ogden L. Mills as his best man, and the ushers were J. Henry Alexandre, Albert Gallatin, Bernon S. Prentice, Courtland P. Dixon, Richard H. Williams, Jr., and I. Wistar Kendall.

A small reception followed at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Glyn, 42 East Sixty-seventh Street. Mrs. Glyn, who received, was in deep blue silk and chiffon, topped by a blue hat with ostrich plumes and gardenias, and the bride's sister, Mrs. Edgar Morris Phelps, was in taupe-colored taffeta, topped by a blue hat having taupe ostrich plumes.

Among the guests at the cathedral were Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Frank K. Sturges, Mrs. Frederic Neilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ashton de Peyster, Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. Grenville Kane, Mrs. J. Gordon Douglas, Mrs. Karrick Riggs, Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie, Mrs. Henry Brent Kelley, Mrs. Courtlandt P. Dixon, Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. J. Henry Alexandre, Mrs. Bernon S. Prentice, and Mrs. Albert Gallatin.

Mr. Johnson, who was graduated from Harvard in 1905, is a broker and a member of the Tuxedo, Country, Racquet, and Automobile Clubs.

OCEAN TRAVELERS.

Some of the Passengers from Bordeaux—The Departures.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday on the Espagne from Bordeaux were:

Mrs. Anna Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. P. Bronson, P. Brimond, G. Clarke, D. J. Johnson, Mrs. M. End, F. Enderlin, Martin Guzman, Mrs. A. W. Guzman, J. Legier, Dr. C. Pryor, Victor Renard, D. Robert, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ward, J. B. Taylor, Mrs. Cecilia Walls, Miss Clare Wilson, F. W. Cunningham, R. Laborde, Mrs. G. L. Porter, J. H. Spain.

Some of the passengers who sailed yesterday for Liverpool on the Adriatic were:

John A. Agnew, H. P. Allison, Mrs. H. G. Bate, Vernon Castle, Mrs. Hazel Cabrera, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Daniels, Miss Ruth Daniels, Mrs. M. St. H. Fenton, G. E. Foley, Captain Robert J. Foster, A. B. Hall, Donald Hammond, Miss Lillian Harde, Miss Edna Harde, Mr. and Mrs. G. Jefferson, A. Larke, C. L. Light, W. McCracken, J. Taylor Marsh, Professor W. G. Miller, W. G. Milne, R. B. Peck, F. Perry, T. F. Putnam, Mrs. H. C. Pyne, W. C. Scott, William P. Simms, W. F. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Williams, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Williamson.

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HELEN F. MEARS DIES; A NOTED SCULPTOR

Designer of Heroic Figure, "The Genius of Wisconsin," Stricken at Home.

WON A PRIZE AT 7 YEARS

Her Portrait Relief of Edward Alex MacDowell Is in the Metropolitan Art Museum.

Miss Helen Farnsworth Mears, nationally known as a sculptor, whose heroic figure of the "Genius of Wisconsin" attracted wide attention when it was placed on the dome of the Wisconsin Capitol, died suddenly last night at her home, 46 Washington Square, in her thirty-eighth year.

With her sister, Miss Mary Mears, well known as an author, she had lived there for several years. Yesterday morning Miss Mears seemed in the best of health, but during the day complained of feeling faint. This passed off for a time, but she became ill again and collapsed early in the evening. Her sister ran out to get help and when she returned Miss Mears was dead. Dr. Schwitz said that death was probably due to heart disease.

Miss Mears was born in Oshkosh, Wis., and was a daughter of John H. Mears and Mrs. Elizabeth Farnsworth Mears. She received her education in the public schools of her home town and in the State Normal College. From her earliest childhood she gave evidence of her ability for sculpture and at the age of 5 used to mould figures from the mud in the back yard and bake them in the kitchen oven.

When she was seven years old she made a bust of Apollo that took the prize at the County Fair, and then when fourteen years old, having had no other than the instruction of the public schools, she won the priez at the Chicago Exposition for the best symbolic figure of the State of Wisconsin. With the money this brought her Miss Mears went to Paris and studied at the Julien studio for several years. While there Augustus St. Gaudens recognized her ability and gave her private lessons. Of her more recent work he has said, "It has a man's strength, but the spiritual grace which only a woman's hand could lend it."

On her return here she started her serious work in this country, one of her earliest and best works being the lifesize statue of Francis E. Willard, now in the Capitol at Washington. Following this Miss Mears did her "Fountain of Life," which received the medal at the St. Louis Exposition. Another of her well-known works is the portrait relief of Edward Alexander MacDowell, which is familiar to visitors at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and at the MacDowell Club.

In addition to this she did the portrait reliefs of Louis Collier Willcox and her old master, Augustus St. Gaudens. At the time of her death, Miss Mears was finishing the model of a fountain which was to have been placed in a public park in this city.

In addition to her sister, Miss Mary Mears, the author, she is survived by another sister, Miss Louise Mears, who is a painter.

SUFFRAGE OPERA TONIGHT.

Big Audience Assured for Mrs. Belmont's "Melinda and Her Sisters."

The suffrage opera, "Melinda and Her Sisters," by Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont and Miss Elsa Maxwell, writer and composer, of London, in which society will appear to satirize society, is to be given tonight in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf Astoria. The boxes and most of the seats were gone yesterday and at generous prices.

The cast has been well selected. There is a tactful arrangement of professional and amateur talent. With Marie Dressler to take the principal comedy part, Marie Doro to be the pretty little suffragette Melinda, and Emmy Wehlen to sing and dance gayly through a comic opera part, to say nothing of Mme. Alda and Mlle. Odette le Fontenay to do some serious singing, there is no danger of the operetta coming to grief for lack of talent, and they represent only a part of it.

The chorus will be made up of the most charming of the débutantes of the season, and they, too, have some special singing and dancing stunts. The cast of the play is as follows:

Mrs. John Pepper	Miss Marie Dressler
John Pepper	Preston Gibson
Nellie Pepper	Miss Pam Day
Annie Pepper	Mrs. Idalia Ide
Dollie Pepper	Mlle. Odette le Fontenay
Pollie Pepper	Miss Gwendolyn King
Mollie Pepper	Miss Emmy Wehlen
Bessie Pepper	Mrs. G. Schirmer White
Bettie Pepper	Miss Grace Bristed
Melinda Pepper	Miss Marie Doro
Mrs. Grundy	Miss Ruth Cunningham
Mrs. Malaprop	Miss Josephine Hall
Dr. Doolittle	Claude Beerbohm
Mayor Dooless	Paul Leysace
The Rev. Wontstop	John Warner
Miss Know-It-All	Mrs. Muriel Draper
Mr. Vermifuge	Richard Fletcher
Butler	Addison Mizner

SPECIAL PARTS—Miss Ada Androva, Mme. Frances Alda, Miss Betty Lee from Dublin, Miss Dorothy Fellowes-Gordon, in "Little Searchlight."

LOVE LETTERS—Mrs. G. Schirmer White; Miss Aileen Sedgwick, Miss Adelaide Sedgwick, Miss Florence Gilbert, Miss Maud Kahn, Mrs. Harry Oelrichs, Miss Barbara Cushman, Mrs. Henry Pierrepont Perry, and Miss Kathryn K. Bache.

GRAND OPERA PRIMA DONNA—Mrs. Idalia Ide; Count Veedleslicskey from the Royal Opera House, Moscow; Albert Lindquest.

CLASSIC DANCING—Nellie Pepper, Miss Pam Day.

THE CASTLE DANCERS—Pollie Pepper, Euphonia, Miss Gwendolyn King, assisted by Ernest de Weerth; Miss Florence Gilbert, Miss Caryl Hackstaff, Miss Helene Moffat, Miss Constance Peabody, Miss Anne Scott, Miss Flora B. McAlpin, Harry C. Cushing, 3d, Richard Davisson, Harry Jenkins, Morris McKim Pryor, and George N. Richards.

SPORTING SISTER—Bettie Pepper, Diana, Miss Grace Bristed; Miss Marie Tiffany, Miss Kathryn K. Bache, Miss Symphorosa Bristed, Miss Caryl Hackstaff, Mrs. Henry Pierrepont Perry, Miss Constance Peabody, and Miss Margaret Erhart.

OPERA BOUFFE—Dollie Pepper, Iphigenia, Mlle. Odette le Fontenay.

HELLO SONG—Mollie Pepper, Atlanta; Miss Emmy Wehlen, Miss Symphohosa Bristed, Miss Kathryn K. Bache, Miss Maud Kahn, Miss Barbara Cushman, Miss Helene Moffat, Miss Marion Tiffany, Miss Renee du Pont, Miss Margaret Erhart.

SUFFRAGE PARADE—Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Jr., Mrs. Harry Oelrichs, Miss Symphorosa Bristed, Miss Kathryn K. Bache, Miss Maud Kahn, Miss Eleanor Doddridge Brannan, Miss Barbara Cushman, Miss Helene Moffat, Miss Marion Tiffany, Miss Caryl Hackstaff, Miss Edith Ivins, Mrs. Henry Pierrepont Perry, Miss Adelaide Sedgwick, Miss Aileen Sedgwick, Mme. Frances Alda, Miss Helen Hamilton Meeker, Miss Marie Doro, Miss Alice Preston, Miss Doris Stevens, Miss Margaretta Schuyler, Miss Adelaide Stedman, Miss Sybil Vane, Miss Minnie Friedman, Miss Renee du Pont, Miss Ada Androva, Miss Margaret Erhart, Miss Kurgan, Miss G. Greene, Miss Anne Scott, Miss Florence White, Mrs. James Dominick Hackett, Miss B. Jean Wilcox.

There is to be a program de luxe with pictures of the performers and an elaborate cover designed and painted by Ernest de Weerth. The libretto, with the greater number of the lyrics, has also been put in book form, in suffrage yellow and blue, and the music will also be on sale. Mrs. Charles Greenough will have charge of the program, with a number of well-known young women to sell it.

PRESSES SHIPPING BILL.

McAdoo Calls Conditions Deplorable and Prods Senate Committee.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Secretary McAdoo told the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries today that there was pressing need for the consideration of the Administration's revised shipping bill, and urged the committee "not to sit still and do nothing in the present situation." Mr. McAdoo said that the primary purpose of the revised bill was to provide naval auxiliaries, and the secondary purpose to relieve the shipping congestion. American shipping, he argued, was in a deplorable condition.

"Do you think Congress will be called upon later to appropriate more than the $50,000,000 carried in this bill?" asked Mr. Curry of California, a minority member of the committee.

"I do not," replied the Secretary.

"Is this bill intended to meet a temporary emergency or to provide the machinery for permanent Government ownership?" asked Mr. Curry.

"This bill does not put the Government in the merchant marine business," said Mr. McAdoo. "The ships are primarily designed for use as naval auxiliaries, and in order that in time of peace they shall not lie idle, it is provided that the Shipping Board may sell, lease, or operate them through a corporation."

Mr. Curry asked what assurance there was that private capital would invest in a shipping corporation controlled by the Government through majority stock ownership. Mr. McAdoo said he had none, but private capital need not be relied upon to come in unless it desired to do so. He was confident that Government-owned lines could be operated profitably.

Secretary McAdoo said it was hoped to provide by the Shipping bill "the greatest naval auxiliary in the world, which would strengthen the fleet more than anything else." He said he did not see the prospect of increased international complications through Government ownership or operation of shipping lines. The seizure of a vessel owned by the Government, he suggested, would be no more of an affront to the American flag than if a privately owned vessel flying the flag were seized.

MARQUIS LOST HIS WIFE.

Marchioness of Aberdeen Finds Husband, Replenishes Exchequer.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The Marquis and Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, who were guests tonight of the Transatlantic Society of America at a banquet in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, reached Philadelphia this afternoon from Jacksonville, Fla., which the British peer pronounced "a most unfortunate episode." The truth was the Maruis lots his wife completely frqom Jacksonville to Savannah, Ga.

The Marquis was not sure just how it happened. He and his wife were staying at Palm Beach, whence they went to Jacksonville, and started for Philadelphia. They were separated somehow, and when the Marquis boarded the train he found his wife was not a passenger. He was on the Atlantic Coast Line. She found herself on the Seaboard Air Line. As both trains departed from Jacksonville at the same time there was nothing for her to do but await developments.

The Marquis finally located his wife by telegraph and notified her to meet him at Savannah. Relieved, he thought for the first time of his hunger, and went to dinner. He enjoyed the meal thoroughly. hen finished, he reached into his pocket for the money to pay the bill. "And I had not a shilling," he explained today, in telling of the incident. The Marquis induced the conductor to vouch for him, and when he found his wife in Savannah she opened her purse strings and paid her husband's bills.

BIG PRICE FOR U. S. SHIP.

Daniels Sells for $301,107 Collier Justin, Which Cost Navy $145,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—On the basis of bids opened at the Navy Department at noon today Secretary Daniels sold the naval collier Justin to N. H. Busey, Jr., of New York for $301,107. A check for this amount was handed to Secretary Daniels and in return a bill of sale for the vessel, now at San Francisco, was issued.

The sum obtained for the Justin is more than double what the Government paid for the vessel eighteen years ago. The Justin was bought by the Navy Department in 1898, just before the outbreak of the war with Spain, for $145,000. A Naval Board of Survey and Appraisal reported that the appraised value was $75,000.

Two other bids were received today—one of $261,600 from John Rothschild & Co. of San Francisco and one of $261,050 from the Otis Manufacturing Company of New Orleans.

This was the second time the Justin had been advertised for sale. Recently the Rothschilds submitted a bid of $226,200 and Grace & Co. of New York $216,600. There was some question as to whether the Rothschilds had complied with the requirements, an the Navy Department refused to sell the Justin at the figure submitted. It is understood that Grace & Co. asserted that they were entitled to the vessel at their figure. Secretary Daniels, however, called for new bids.

When asked how he explained the high bids received today, Secretary Daniels said that these figures demonstrated the advanced price of ships on account of the shortage in ocean-going steamships.

SON TO KERMIT ROOSEVELT.

Mother of Heir Born in Buenos Aires Was Miss Belle W. Willard.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17.—A cablegram from Buenos Aires, Argentina, announces the birth of a son to Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt. Mrs. Roosevelt was Miss Belle Wyatt Willard of Richmond, daughter of the American Ambassador at Madrid. Mrs. Roosevelt has been in Buenos Aires two months. This is Colonel Roosevelt's fifth grandchild.

The marriage of Kermit Roosevelt, Colonel Roosevelt's second son, and Miss Belle Wyatt Willard, the daughter of Joseph E. Willard, Ambassador to Spain, took place on June 10, 1914, in Madrid. Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt sailed last Autumn for South America, where Kermit had been his father's companion on his trip of exploration.

BARS FOR OSBORNE WITNESS

Faher, Welfare Leaguer, Sentenced at Bridgeport on Girl's Testimony.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Feb. 17.—Judge Webb this afternoon imposed a sentence of from five to eight years in the State's Prison on George Faber, a member of the Welfare League established by ex-Warden Osborne of Sing Sing, on the charge involving white slavery. Faber has been subpoenaed as a witness for Osborne in the coming trial.

The man was convicted on the testimony of May Reiss of Brooklyn, N. Y. She told the court she came here with Faber on Christmas night. Faber was once an inmate of the reformatory at Elmira, and it is said once received commendation for saving a woman from drowning. He nearly collapsed today when the sentence was imposed.

Mrs. Helen Mann Silver.

Mrs. Helen Mann Silver, widow of Charles A. Silver, died yesterday at her home, 20 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, in her ninety-third year. She was born in Orford, N. H., her grandfather, John Mann, being the first settler of that city, locating there in 1765. Mrs. Silver was married for sixty-five years, and celebrated her golden wedding in Orford in 1897. Her mother, Mrs. Mary Mason Mann of Lyme, N. H., lived to be more than 102 years old. Mrs. Silver was a founder of Fort Green Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She is survived by three sons, Dr. Henry Mann Silver and Louis Mann Silver of this city and Dr. Edward Silver of Salt Lake City.

BIG STORES FIXTURES, DRY GOODS MEN HEAR

Herbert J. Tily Urges Fight Against Trade-Marked Articles at Annual Dinner.

RIGHT ADVERTISING URGED

Should Be Educational Along Lines of Value, Uses, and Dependableness of Wares.

The department store is here to stay, members of the National Retail Dry Goods Association were told last night at the annual dinner of the organization, held at the Hotel Biltmore. Advice regarding the most effective kind of advertising also figured in the evening's speeches. Alfred B. Koch, President of the association, acted as toastmaster, and at the tables set in the grand ball room of the hostelry were more than 200 representatives of department stores of this city and the country, who are attending the fifth annual convention of the organization, being held in this city.

Herbert J. Tily of Philadelphia had as his theme "Better Business Through Better Ethics." After discussing various matters of trade interest Mr. Tily came to the question of the permanency of the department store in the retail business life of the country. He said he did not agree with the inference that might be drawn from some recent articles on the future of the department store, and gave it as his belief that the retailers will need their buying organizations for a long time to come, and this notwithstanding the constantly increasing number of nationally advertised and trade-marked products.

"I am not one," said he, "who feels that the department store of the future is doomed to lock like the patent medicine corner of a drug store—that you will buy all your goods at such prices and at such times and in such quantities as manufacturers dictate. Neither do I go to the other extreme and suggest that you feel it a part of your legitimate work to fight the trade marked article. It is your duty, your fundamental duty, as merchants to select for your customers the best merchandise obtainable for their needs, whether or not that merchandise be branded. The simple act of trade marking an article does not make it the best, and the absence of a trademark from an article does not make it an undesirable piece of merchandise.

"We all know that certain trademarked article are the best of their kind; on the other hand, we have unbranded articles on our shlves that we know are superior in quality and value to branded articles of their kind. Of course, if the time ever comes when the owners of trade names shall have an absolute monopoly of all producing skill, then merchants as such may disappear, and the department store of the future will be a manufacturers' co-operative distributing station; in place of buyers, stock men will exist, with mere long lists of more or less grotesquely named articles alphabetically arranged for ready reference, and Mrs. Prince and her clever helpers will be teaching some other than retail salespeople."

Mr. Tilly said that advertising to be useful to patrons of a store must give them needed information of the store's activities; must, if the merchant is one who ashumes to know value, uses, dependabilities of his wares, give education along these lines to the readers of his daily announcements.

"I fadvertising," said the speaker, "is placed solely wiht the idea of the immediate dollar to be gained, and with no regard to ultimate dollars which may be earned, because of the advertising's usefulness, its truthfulness ,and its need from the customer's standpoint, it will degenerate, as it has in many places, to the point where it is unprofitable because not economically right."

Joseph E. Davies, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, told the diners that "a new kind of business man" was coming to the front in this country, and that this circumstance was a happy omen for the future business stability of the nation. The commission's Chairman praised the retailer's association for anticipating legislation in various reforcs it had worked out. In conclusion, Mr. Davies said that as a result of the European war the whole economic structure of modern States is being recast and remade in the interest of commercial and industrial efficiency.

W. F. Watters of Boston, the last speaker of the evening, discussed "Legislation and the Retail Interests," with special reference to the pending Stevens-Ayres Price Maintenance bill.

Orvel S. Dorman Dies at 100.

ROME, N. Y., Feb. 16.—Orvel S. Dorman died at his home here today in his 101st year after a few hours' illness. He was born in Coldbrook River, Conn., March 29, 1815. Most of his life was devoted to farming and merchandising. Mr. Dorman was a strong prohibition and suffrage worker, and he voted at the November election. Three daughters survive, the youngest being more than 73.

Obituary Notes.

Dr. JAMES H. GALLAGHER, a dentist of Hoboken, N. J., droped dead from apoplexy last night in his office at 704 Washington Street. Dr. Gallagher, who lived at 150 First Street, left a widow and a daughter. He was 37 years old and a member of Hoboken Lodge, B. P. O. E.

HENRY PIANO, for many years a leader of the band at West Point, a veteran of three wars, and one of the best known of old-time musicians, died in Middletown, N. Y., yesterday, in his ninety-fifth year.

CHARLES B. PRESTON, formerly for many years a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, died suddenly on Wednesday in Gloucester, Mass., in his seventy-fifth year.

WILLIAM ALFRED TERRY, son of the late Joseph Alfred Terry and Mrs. Emily Pierrepont Terry, died on Wednesday evening at his home in this city, in his eighty-first year.

THOMAS DUSENBURY, connected with the New York Telephone Company for nearly thirty years, died on Tuesday at his home in Passaic, N. J., in his fifty-eighth year.

JACOB KOLSTER, a hatter, died on Wednesday at his home in West Orange, N. J., in his sixty-sixth year.

Mrs. MINNIE CROWELL HOUSTON, wife of David Houston, a poultryman, died yesterday at her home in Washington, N. J., in her twenty-seventh year.

WILLIAM DAILY, an Inspector in the Customs Service, and connected with the service for thirty-six years, died on Wednesday at his home, 42 Bank Street, in his sixty-fifth year.

Miss ELIZABETH ROUNTREE, for forty years a servant in the homes of the late Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, the late Mrs. William Draper, Mrs. Joseph H. Choate, and Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson, died on Wednesday at her home in Red Bank, N. J.

CARLOS PEZET, brother of the Peruvian Minister of this country, died on Tuesday at the Emergency Hospital in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. ELEANOR GRISMAN HEYN, widow of August Heyn, formerly a sugar refiner of Cuba, died on Tuesday at her home, 249 Lenox Road, Flatbush, aged 68 years.

Mrs. MARY E. CASEY, widow of Thomas Casey, a Brooklyn contractor, died on Tuesday at her home, 518 Warren Street, that borough, from the grip.

DETLOFT J. LUHRS, 76 years old, a retired Brooklyn grocer, died from heart disease on Wednesday at his home, 617 Forty-seventh Street, Brooklyn, leaving two sons and a daughter.

Mrs. EDITH FRANCES FULLERTON, wife of William Fullerton, died at her home, 1,368 Eightieth Street, Brooklyn, on Wednesday. She was born twenty-seven years ago in East Brookfield, Mass., and, with her husband, was well known in musical circles in Brooklyn. She was married eight months ago.

Mrs. GEORGIANA IMLAY HOTCHKISS, a daughter of the late William H. Imlay of Hartford, Conn., founder of the Atlantic Docks, and widow of Philo Pratt Hotchkiss, died on Wednesday at the home of her grandson, W. L. Richards, Jr., 891 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

BUYS GOODS FOR AFTER WAR

Associate of D. A. Thomas Holds Conference in Chicago.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—R. C. Martens of R. Martens & Co., Limited, New York and Paris, is at the Blackstone Hotel in conference with local business men. D. A. Thomas, the Welsh coal magnate, is President of the company, an old-established concern doing a large business with France, Spain, and other countries. It has a fleet of steamrs on the Atlantic and is planning to enlarge the number of boats.

Bearing out a recent statement that great quantities of products are being stored up for shipment after the war, Mr. Martens said his concern had purchased a pier in New York from which shipments are not only being made now, but that products will be stored there for "after-the-war" shipment. He added that inquiries have been put out in the local market for about 300,000 tons of coal, great quantities of steel products, engineering supplies, and machinery, all for Russian consumption, to be shipped after the war. He plans to establish a local branch office and branches in other American cities.

Mr. Martens said his company was purchasing no food products. However, it was understood that he has an engagement to meet J. Ogden Armour and other packers.

Mrs. Tailer Smith Entertains.

Mrs. Tailer Smith entertained yesterday at the Ritz Carlton with a luncheon of eighteen covers, the decorations being Spring flowers. The guests included Mrs. H. McK. Twombly, Mrs. James Brown Potter, Mrs. James Lowell Putnam Mrs. Herbert Shipman, Mrs. Stuart Duncan, Mrs. Perry Belmont, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. Ralph Pulitzer, Mrs. Charles Wright of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Nelson O'Shaughnessy.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

MILLER.—To Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Miller, 136 Renner Av., Newark, N. J., Feb. 16, a daughter.

LAMB.—Mr. and Mrs. William Courtenay Lamb of 766 Ocean Av., Flatbush, announce the birth of a daughter, Feb. 17, 1916.

PORTER.—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Porter of 825 West 179th St., New York, announce the birth of a daughter Feb. 14, 1916.

Engaged

WEINGARTEN—ROSENBERGER.—Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Rosenberger of 19 West 86th St. announce the engagement of their daughter, Meta, to Mr. Sidney Weingarten, also of this city. At home Sunday afternoon, Feb. 20, from 3 to 6.

SANDERS—SIMON.—Minetta B. Simon to James S. Sanders.

Married

CLEVELAND—ROSS.—On Feb. 16, 1916, at Mount Vernon, N. Y., by the Rev. R. L. Forman, Anna May Ross to Newcomb Cleveland.

SAXE—LAMP.—Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 12, by Rev. Forrest L. Fraser, Howard B. Saxe to Marie H. Lamp of New York City.

MATHEWS—BRADNEY.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, 1916, at Rutherford, N. J., by Rev. George D. Allison, George Henry Mathews and Annie Swain Bradney, daughter of Mrs. Charlotte A. Yates.

WOLFF—HART.—On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 17, 1916, at 140 West 71st St., by the Rev. Dr. F. de Sola Mendes, Harriette, daughter of Mrs. Augusta J. and the late Dr. John I. Hart, to Willy A. Wolff.

TODD—OUTWATER.—Feb. 16, Anna L. Outwater to Victor Todd.

Brooklyn.

FINK—MAGENHEIMER.—Feb. 16, Agnes T. Magenheimer to John Fink.

JOHNSON—VAN RIPER.—Feb. 16, Edna Van Riper to William A. Johnson.

KELLY—McDONALD.—Feb. 16, Gertrude McDonald to Charles Kelly.

STEINBRINK—FRUCHTMAN.—Feb. 16, Mathilda Fruchtman to Joseph Steinbrink.

Died

BARTLEY.—On Feb. 16, 1916, Leah, daughter of the late Melancthon W. and Robina Bartley. Services at her home, 27 Neptune Av., New Rochelle, N. Y., on Friday, at 4:30 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central station at 3:30 P. M.

CARLUCCI.—Feb. 16, Frederick, beloved brother of M. Carlucci, M. D., and beloved uncle of G. A. Carlucci, M. D. Funeral from residence of his nephew, G. A. Carlucci, M. D., 1,954 Crotona Parkway, Bronx, 10 A. M. Saturday, Feb. 19. Mass at St. Thomas Aquinas's. Interment at St. Raymond Cemetery.

CLEARY.—Walter Cornelius, beloved husband of Mabel Delmar of Lakewood, Feb. 12. Funeral services at Presbyterian Church, Lakewood, N. J., at noon Saturday. Interment Evergreen Cemetery.

CONNOR.—Margaret L., age 15. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Frank Campbell Bldg.) Interment Mount Morris.

DAILY.—Suddenly, Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1916, at his residence, 42 Bank St., William A. Daily. Funeral from Gilham's funeral parlors, 78 Greenwich Av., on Friday, Feb. 18, at 8 P. M.

DAYTON.—On Feb. 17, Cornelia H. Hughes, wife of the late William Berrian Dayton and daughter of the late E. B. M. Hughes, in her 73d year. Services at her late residence, 201 West 55th St., Saturday, 10:30 A. M. Interment at New Haven.

DOUGLAS.—Robert, on Feb. 17, 1916, at his residence in Whitestone, Long Island, aged 53. Funeral private.

DUNLEAVY.—Feb. 16, 1916, Anna Dunleavy, (nee Feeney,) beloved wife of Joseph F. Dunleavy, member of Engine Company 217, N. Y. F. D., and chauffeur for the Fire Chaplain. Funeral from her late residence, 651 Marcy Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 9 A. M.; thence to St. Ambrose R. C. Church, De Kalb Av. and Tompkins Av., where a solemn mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Holy Cross Cemetery.

EVERTSON.—Headquarters Lafayette Post, 140, D. N. Y. G. A. R.: Comrades are invited to attend the funeral services of our late comrade, Henry H. Evertson, from the residence of his son, H. E. Evertson, 157 Harrison Av., Jersey City, Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Ritual service; uniform and white gloves. Take Hudson tube to Summit Av., Jackson Av. car to Harrison Av., one block west.

HENRY J. HOWLETT, Commander.
FRANCIS B. STEDMAN, Adjutant.

EVERTSEN.—Veteran Association, 71st Regiment, N. G. N. Y., comrades are requested to attend the funeral of our late beloved comrade, Captain Henry H. Evertsen, at 157 Harrison Av., Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 19, 1916, at 8 P. M. Take tube to Summit Av. station, and Jackson car from there.

E. A. McALPIN, President.
WALTER I. JOYCE, Secretary.

EVERTSEN.—At his residence, 52 Tonnelle Avenue, Jersey City, on February 17, 1916, Henry H. Evertsen, aged 82 years. Relatives and friends, also the members of Lafayette Post No. 14, G. A. R.; Lafayette Camp No. 14, Div. of N. Y. S. of V., and Veteran Association 71st Regt., N. G. of N. Y., are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son, Harry E. Evertsen, 157 Harrison Avenue, Jersey City, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

FRANKLIN.—Pauline, age 69, beloved wife of Louis H. Franklin and mother of Bella Saperston and Regina. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 20, at 10 A. M., from her late residence, 134 West 113th St. Friends, relatives invited. Cincinnati and Detroit papers please copy.

FRITSCHE.—On Feb. 16, 1916, after a short illness, Elise, beloved wife of Felix Fritsche, mother of Felix G., George H., and Henry G. Funeral from late residence, 252 9th Av., Long Island City, on Friday, Feb. 18, 2 P. M.

GERSON.—Gertrude, dearly beloved wife of Ephraim and devoted mother of Irwin and Ruth Gerson, beloved daughter of Louis and Sarah Mayer. Funeral from her late residence, 601 West 164th St., Sunday, Feb. 20, at 10:30 A. M.

GROLLMAN.—Beatrice, beloved daughter of Joseph W. and Lillie Grollman, on Thursday, Feb. 17, in her 12th year. Funeral Friday at 10 A. M. from her late residence, 886 Kelly St., Bronx.

HAWKINS.—J. R. V., on Feb. 16, 1916, at his residence, Warren Av., Palisade, N. J. Funeral services Friday at 2 P. M., private.

HIGHAM.—At Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1916, Lindley J., in the 69th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 136 Rich Av., Friday, the 18th inst., at 8:15 P. M. Carriages in waiting upon the arrival of 7:30 train from Grand Central, New Haven road. Interment private, in Kensico Cemetery.

HITCHCOCK.—At his residence, 780 Madison Av., Feb. 17, Charles Hitchcock, Jr., in his 34th year. Funeral private.

HOTCHKISS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 16, Georgiana Imlay, widow of Philo Pratt Hotchkiss and daughter of the late William H. Imlay of Hartford, Conn. Funeral private, at the residence of her grandson, W. M. Richards, Jr., 891 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

HOETZEL.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, Joseph, father of William and Edward. Services at late residence, 297 East 156th Street, Saturday, Feb. 19, 3 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

BANK AGENCIES WILL WAIT.

Reserve Board Denies B. Strong Is Arranging for Foreign Branches.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Denial was made today by the Federal Reserve Board of the published statement that Benjamin Strong, Jr., Governor of the Federal Reserve aBnk of the New oYrk District, had gone to England on a mission for the board.

The idea that he would take steps to arrange for the establishment of agencies of the Federal Reserve aBnk system in Europe was denied. The Reserve oBard has power to establish such agencies, but it is the policy of the board, it was stated, to defer action on this matter until after the war, when conditions have become normal.

No apprehension is felt among members of the Reserve Board as to the stability of the gold accumulations in the United States, because it is expected that when the war is over there will be a demand on this country for a long time for materials and machinery necessary to the rebuilding of Europe.

Mrs. Horace S. Ely Gives a Dance.

Mrs. Horace S. Ely and her daughter, Miss Fanny G. Ely of 19 East Fifty-fifth Street, entertained last evening at the Gotham with an informal dance and supper for about 125 of their friends. Among the guests were ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes and Mrs. Noyes, Mr. and Mrs. Wolcott G. Lane, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Marling, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Berry Britton.

Died

HOUSTON.—At Washington, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 17, 1916, Minnie Crowell, wife of David Houston, aged 27 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

INGRAM.—Suddenly, on Feb. 15, William Webb Ingram, only son of Helene and the late William B. Ingram, aged 27 years. Funeral service at All Souls' Church, St. Nicholas Av., near 114th St., Friday, Feb. 18, at 8 P. M.

KALISCHER.—Isidor. The Board of Governors, the General Committee, the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, and Lebanon Lodge, No. 9, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of Isidor Kalischer, on Friday, Feb. 18, at 10:30 A. M., at the home, Yonkers, N. Y.

MYRON SULZBERGER, President.
BERNARD M. KAPLAN, Secretary.

KRAMER.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, Ella Kramer, beloved daughter of Mayer and Emma Kramer, and sister of Jennie Kramer. Funeral at 10 o'clock Friday morning from late residence, 919 Avenue St. John, Bronx.

LANGE.—Feb. 15, 1916, Horace K. Lange, late of Jersey City, at Orange Memorial Hospital. Funeral services at Funeral Chapel, 304 West 126th St., N. Y., Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

MEAD.—At Greenwich, Conn., Feb. 16, 1916, Harriet R., widow of Lyman Mead, in her 79th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 56 Mason St., Saturday, Feb. 19, at 3 P. M.

MEHRBACH.—Dora, beloved sister of Adolf, Leopold, and Marcus Kahn. Funeral Feb. 18, 10 A. M., from Pick's funeral parlor, 122d St. and Lenox Av.

NELSON.—At New Brunswick, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1916, Julius Nelson, Ph. D., Professor of Biology in Rutgers College. Funeral service will be held at Kirkpatrick Chapel, New Brunswick, on Friday, Feb. 18, at 2:30 P. M.

O'CONNELL.—John, suddeny on Feb. 16. Relatives and friends of the family, members of Xavier Alumni Sodality, the Catholic Club, the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick are respectfully requested to attend the requiem mass at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 10 A. M.

O'CONNELL.—Members of the Catholic Club of the City of New York are requested to attend the funeral services of John E. O'Connell at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, on Saturday, Feb. 19, 1916, at 10 A. M.

MICHAEL J. MULQUEEN, President.
PERCY J. KING, Secretary.

OLDEN.—Mary Catherine Clemenson, widow of Joseph Olden, Princeton, N. J. Funeral Trinity Church, Princeton, N. J., Friday, Feb 18, 3 P M

O'NEIL.—In New York, on Feb. 17, Charles Ward O'Neil, aged 38 years, beloved husband of Ethel Hartshorne O'Neil. Funeral services at his late residence, 696 Ridge St., Newark, N. J., on Saturday afternoon, 2 o'clock.

PERRY.—At his residence, in New York City, Wednesday evening, Feb. 16, William Alfred Perry, in the 81st year of his age, son of the late Joseph Alfred Perry and Emily Constable Pierrepont. Funeral private. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

RENVILLE.—Feb. 16, 1916, Mary Barnes, wife of the late James Renville and daughter of the late Catherine Forbes and William Barnes, Jr. Services Saturday, 19th, 2 P. M., at her late residence, 125 West 126th St.

RICH.—Suddenly, Feb. 16, 1916, Mary S., wife of James A. Rich. Funeral Saturday, 19th, 11 o'clock A. M., at her late residence, 164 West 88th St.

RONTREE.—Elizabeth, born in England, died in Red Bank, N. J., Feb. 16, after a long and useful life; servant and valued friend for 20 years in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Thompson.

ROSSI.—The Children of Mary of Maplehurst are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. Auguste J. Rossi at the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, 71st St. and Broadway, on Friday, Feb. 18, at 10 A. M.

Miss GEORGINE ISELIN, President.
Mrs. EMILE VATABLE, Secretary.

RUSSELL.—Josephine, suddenly, at Lakewood, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 15, 1916. Funeral services from her late residence, Lakewood, N. J., Friday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M. Interment Rural Cemetery, Albany, N. Y. Albany papers please copy.

RYAN.—Michael J., on Feb. 17, at his late residence, 74 40th St., Corona, L. I., former U. S. Customs employe, member of Knights of Columbus, No. 217, New Amsterdam Council. Notice of funeral later.

SCRYMSER.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, Emeline Scrymser, daughter of the late Robert L. and Emeline Scrymser. Funeral services at her late residence, 368 Adelphi St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 19, at 2:30 P. M.

SILVER.—Suddenly, on Thursday, Feb. 17, Helen Mann, in the 93d year of her age, wife of the late Charles A. Silver and mother of Dr. Henry Mann and Louis Mann Silver of New York and Dr. Edward V. Silver of Salt Lake City, Utah. Funeral from her late residence, 20 Sidney Place, Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 19, at 3 P. M.

SIMON.—On Tuesday, Feb. 15, 8:40 P. M., after brief illness, Fanny, beloved wife of the late Louis Simon and mother of Jacob, Samuel, Ella, Alexander, Pauline Greenberg, Kallman M., Miriam, Leon, and Rae. Funeral from her late residence, 207 East 61st St., on Friday morning, 10 o'clock. Funeral private. Please omit flowers.

SMITH.—At Hackensack, N. J., Feb. 16, 1916, Mary A. Fisk, beloved wife of Mahlon B. Smith. Funeral from her late residence, 303 Prospect Av., Hackensack, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 19, at 3:15 o'clock.

TENCH.—On Thursday, Feb. 17, 1916, Maude Alberta, beloved wife of Frank M. Tench and daughter of the late Andrew Gregory Hill of Niagara Falls, Ontario. Funeral from her late residence, 2,299 Andrews Av., on Saturday morning at 11:30. Toronto papers please copy.

TOTTEN.—Abraham Rappelye, on Wednesday, Feb. 16. Friends and relatives invited to attend services at the home of his sisters, 406 2d Av., Astoria, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 21, at 2:30 o'clock. Interment convenience of family.

WORRALL.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Feb. 16, 1916, at his home, Elms Four, near Port Washington, L. I., Peters B. Worrall, in his 72d year. Funeral services will be held at Rutgers Riverside Presbyterian Church, Broadway and 73d St., New York City, on Saturday, Feb. 19, 1916, at 10:45 o'clock in the morning. Interment at the convenience of the family. Kindly omit flowers.

BONHACK.—Charles F., 454 East 144th St., Feb. 16. Funeral service today.

COLLINS.—Anna, 222 East 34th St., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

COSTELLO.—William J., 67 Macomb's Place, Feb. 15.

DAILY.—William A., 42 Bank St., Feb. 16. Funeral notice later.

ENGLERT.—Emily, 308 West 145th St., Feb. 15, aged 23.

FITZPATRICK.—William F., 1,354 College Av., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

FRADUS.—Annie, 940 Simpson St., Feb. 15.

HASELER.—Susanne, 207 Avenue A, aged 66. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ISAACS.—John, 927 Home St., Bronx, Feb. 15.

KENNEDY.—Patrick, 23 Amsterdam Av., Feb. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

LEMPKE.—Louis, 973 Simpson St., Feb. 16, aged 77. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

McDERMOTT.—Elizabeth A., St. Vincent's Hospital, Feb. 15.

MARQUARDT.—Emil, German Hospital, Feb. 15.

O'CALLAGHAN.—John J., 312 West 133d St., Feb. 15. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'KEEFE.—Margaret, 209 East 101st St., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SCHWARTZ.—Adolphus J., Hotel Theresa, Feb. 16, aged 77. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

STAPLETON.—Helen R., 78 West 92d St., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

TAGNEY.—Julia, 247 East 39th St., Feb. 16. Funeral notice later.

Fourteen Year Old
FOUR ROSES WHISKEY
In the Protective Bottle.
Sold by the drink at popular prices. Quarts, Pints and Half Pints at Dealers' Generally.
PAUL JONES & CO., DISTILLERS
LOUISVILLE, KY.
W. C. PEARSON, Representative
1480 Broadway Tel. Bryant 482

Died

TOUHEY.—James J., 1,857 2d Av., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

BACKS.—Anna C., 1,981 79th St., Feb. 16, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

BARBALMAS.—Anna M., 1,179 East 23d St., Feb. 16. Funeral Feb. 20, 2 P. M.

BRAITMULLER.—Richard, Feb. 15. Funeral 570 Hart St.

BROWN.—Regina A., 1,877 63d St., Feb. 15, aged 44. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

BUNCE.—Dacey L., 130 East 4th St., Feb. 14, aged 68. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

CORLEY.—Martha M., 219 Webster Av., Feb. 16, aged 65.

DAILY.—Bridget A., 78 3d Place, Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DEVLIN.—Margaret, 340 Jackson Av., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DIETZ.—George, 267 Rockaway Av., Feb. 15, aged 6. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

DUNLEAVY.—Anna, 651 Marcy Av., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

FOX.—John W., 166 Quincy St., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 8:15 A. M.

FULLERTON.—Edith F., 1,368 80th St., Feb. 16, aged 27.

GARGAN.—Patrick J., 162 Bedford Av., Feb. 16.

GEOGHEGAN.—Jennie T., 551 Greene Av., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

GEYER.—Julius, 1,899 Broadway, Feb. 15, aged 54. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GOLDSMITH.—Sidney L., Long Island College Hospital, Feb. 17. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HARRIS.—William, 50 Euclid Av., Feb. 15, aged 41. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HEILSHORN.—Meta M., 133 Cooper St., Feb. 16, aged 41. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

HENSON.—William, 94 Bedford Av., Feb. 15. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

HEUSCHEL.—Harry, 29 Hemlock St., Feb. 16, aged 19.

KENNEDY.—Frank A., 55 Bradford St., Feb. 15, aged 47. Funeral today.

LIEHRS.—Detloff, 617 47th St., Feb. 16, aged 76. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

McNAMEE.—Esther A., 303 Putnam Av., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

MORGAN.—Edwin G., 59 Lincoln Place, Feb. 16, aged 68.

MURPHY.—Mary, Kings County Hospital, Feb. 16, aged 65.

O'DONNELL.—Grace R., 1,670 59th St., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

OSMANN.—Henry, 1,858 Myrtle Av., Feb. 17, aged 60.

REIMER.—Isaac, 430 79th St., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 10:30 A. M.

ROSS.—Elizabeth, Feb. 15, aged 78. Funeral 393½ Gates Av., today, 2 P. M.

RYAN.—William, 157 Halleck Av., Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

SCRYMSER.—Emeline, 368 Adelphi St., Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

SENG.—Anna, 299 Hamburg Av., Feb. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SHIELDS.—Jane, 338 Clinton St., Feb. 16. Funeral today.

SPALL.—Lawrence, 1 Ridgewood Av., Feb. 16, aged 28. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

TAYLOR.—Agnes L., 149 Clinton Pl., Feb. 16. Funeral private.

VALLETTE.—Percy C., 98 East 18th St., Feb. 16.

WEISBROD.—Henry, 705 Snediker Av., Feb. 16, aged 22. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

WILDBERGER.—Frederick, 251 Patchen Av., Feb. 16, aged 51. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BERDELLE.—Agatha, 101 Leonard St., Jersey City, Feb. 15, aged 87. Funeral private.

BLACKWELL.—Eliz., 31 Tichenor Lane, Newark, Feb. 16. Funeral today, service tomorrow.

BOOTH.—Mary, 180 South Orange Av., Newark, Feb. 16.

CHARPENTIER.—Amalia, 48 Camden St., Newark, Feb. 16.

COLLINS.—John, 110 Clendenny Av., Jersey City, Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

CROPSEY.—Helen M., 25 Grace St., Jersey City, Feb. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

EVERTSEN.—Henry H., 52 Tonnele Av., Jersey City, Feb. 17, aged 82.

FAHRENWALD.—Anna, Hoboken, Feb. 16, aged 70. Funeral private.

FENNIKEN.—Magdaline, 152 Bergen Av., Jersey City, Feb. 16.

FOSTER.—James W., 119 Oliver St., Newark, Feb. 17, aged 82.

GUEST.—George W., 493 Central Av., Newark, Feb. 16. Funeral Feb. 21.

HICKEY.—John, 222 Van Horne St., Jersey City, Feb. 15.

HOPPER.—Blanche, 144 Coles St., Jersey City, Feb. 16. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

JADROSICH.—Adam, 319 Adams St., Hoboken, Feb. 16.

JOHNSON.—Margaret E., 281 7th St., Jersey City, Feb. 16. Funeral services today.

KANE.—Philip A., 529 Lafayette St., Newark, Feb. 17.

KEIGHRON.—Michael J., 391 Johnston Av., Jersey City, Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

KEPPLER.—Marie, 270 Winfield Av., Jersey City, Feb. 16.

KIERNAN.—Rosanna, Jersey City, Feb. 16. Funeral private.

LEFTRIDGE.—Vicey, 153 Charlton St., Newark, Feb. 16.

LEON.—Lena, 709 Willow Av., Hoboken, Feb. 15, aged 16. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MEDER.—Max, Hoboken, Feb. 15, aged 23.

MORRISEY.—William, 47 6th Av., Newark, Feb. 16, aged 19. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MUNN.—Curtis, 27 Beacon Av., Jersey City, Feb. 15. Funeral today.

PEASLEY.—Emma, 166 Danforth Av., Jersey City, Feb. 16. Funeral service today.

REILLY.—Thomas, 20 Gregory St., Jersey City, Feb. 16.

REINHARDT.—George, 723 Dodd St., West Hoboken, Feb. 16, aged 66.

RIZZOLO.—Anna, 625 6th St., Newark, Feb. 15. Funeral today.

ROSS.—Donald H., 173 Wegman Parkway, Jersey City, Feb. 16. Funeral private.

SCANLON.—Robert E., 399 Peeline Av., Newark, Feb. 16. Funeral tomorrow, 9 A. M.

SCHERRY.—Beulah, 5 Shanley Av., Newark, Feb. 16, aged 46.

SEIB.—Lillie T., 182 Smith St., Newark, Feb. 16, aged 61.

SHERIDAN.—John, 26 Bergen St., Newark, Feb. 17.

SMITH.—James, 2 Linden St., Jersey City, Feb. 16.

SOFFEL.—Mary L., 197 Lincoln St., Jersey City, Feb. 16, aged 68.

SOMERS.—Ella, West Hoboken, Feb. 14, aged 22.

SULLIVAN.—Hannah, 77 Pennington St., Newark, Feb. 16, aged 56.

WITTEK.—Arthur J., 295 Elm St., Newark, Feb. 16. Funeral today, 8 A. M.

Long Island.

ENNERS.—Philippine, Glendale, Feb. 14, aged 69.

FABRIZZRO.—Mary, Far Rockaway, Feb. 14, aged 1.

FELDERMAN.—Ida, Ridgewood, Feb. 14, aged 56.

FRITSCHE.—Elise, 252 9th Av., Long Island City, Feb. 16, aged 66. Funeral today.

HART.—Joseph, Woodhaven, Feb. 16, aged 56.

HEMPSTEAD.—Emma, Richmond Hill, Feb. 17. Funeral tomorrow.

JOHNSTON.—Elizabeth, Woodhaven, Feb. 16, aged 34.

KENDRICK.—Mary A., Astoria, Feb. 16, aged 42.

LOGLER.—Louis, Whitestone, Feb. 16, aged 4.

McMULLEN.—Mary, Whitestone, Feb. 16, aged 81.

NICHOLS.—Anna, 89 Sanford St., Long Island City, Feb. 14.

O'NEILL.—Mary, 585 Freeman Av., Long Island City, Feb. 16.

OLSON.—Dora, Woodhaven, Feb. 14, aged 70. Funeral Feb. 20.

THOMPSON.—Mary, Flushing, Feb. 14, aged 42.

WOLLNEY.—Catherine, Woodhaven, Feb. 15, aged 66.

In Memoriam

HALL.—In cherished memory of my dear husband, Thomas R. A. Hall, Feb. 18, 1910.

TAGGART.—In memory of Frank Almon Taggart, who died at Westfield, N. J., on Feb. 18, 1911.

GOSS.—Annie T., mass St. Joseph's Church, Brooklyn, today, 9 A. M.

REILLY.—Augusta, mass St. Joseph's R. C. Church, tomorrow, 9 A. M.

UNDERTAKERS.

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CEMETERIES.

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STRIKERS IN RUSH CLOSE BRASS MILLS

Men at Ansonia, Conn., Though Speaking 15 Languages, Secretly Organize.

HURL SNOWBALLS AT MAYOR

Manager Is Attacked—Employers Taken by Surprise as 4,500 Quit.

ANSONIA, Conn., Feb. 17.—The City of Ansonia is in the grip of its largest and most extraordinary labor trouble tonight. Peculiarities of the strike, which has closed all the mills here of the American Brass Company, are that the strikers, about 4,500 in number, are mostly of foreign birth, are unskilled, and, although speaking a dozen European languages, have been welded secretly into one organization without the assistance of an officer of an organized labor union. The mill officials, who were taken completely by surprise, have been unable so far to find the agency through which the great body of men was suddenly moved into action.

The strike began late yesterday, when 800 laborers employed in the brass mill of the Ansonia Company struck for higher wages. Today men began to leave the other mills of the American Brass Company, and this afternoon hundreds of men suddenly swept through the wire mill of the company, making every one stop work, not permitting men to dispose of molten metal or even to change their working clothes. The onrush of humanity swelled into the power plant, and the engineers had to shut down their engines.

The crowd then rushed across to the entrance of the copper mill, driving every one before it, and not permitting a single person to remain at work. The strikers, by this time recruited to thousands, then marched on the railroad tracks to the plant of the Coe Brass Company, another subsidiary of the American Brass Company, and gaining entrance by breaking down some doors, swept int oall parts of the mills, ordering everybody to leave. There were a number of young women who suddenly found themselves surrounded by the strikers and several threatened to jump out of windows if molested. No violence was offered, but none was permitted to remain at work.

Martin Flood was aloft on a crane in one of the rooms. The crowd ordered him down and because he did not move fast enough wrenches were thrown at him. As the crane chain was swung loose from a truck Flood secured hold of a ladder on the side wall, by which he made his descent. Once on the ground Flood had to run to save himself.

General Manager John Moody of the plant was in his office and he sought to barricade himself, but the office doors were broken in and Moody was ordered out, some one hitting him during the struggle. The crowd completely cleared out the Coe brass mills, not permitting men who were handling metal in hot air furnaces to save it.

After closing the mills the crowd marched hilariously up and down the main streets, workers of several nationalities singing and shouting, each in his own tongue. When Mayor Schumacher attempted to address them he was compelled to quit by a fusillade of snowballs hurled by the throng.

At a later hour a mass meeting of the strikers decided to appoint a committee to wait upon the mill management tomorrow and make demands for higher wages. The matter of formulating demands immediately became a source of trouble to the committee, as the strikers have no one trade but are helpers to the diversified skilled workers of the metal industry. Some strikers want 25 cents a day increase, others a dollar, and still others the eight-hour day and Saturday half-holidays.

The company has posted a notice of a wage increase of 25 cents a day to unskilled labor, which has received $2.50 or less, and a 10 per cent. increase to all over $2.50 a day.

Volunteers to Keep Order.

The mass meeting showed signs of discord when a proposition was made to try and "run out" strikebreakers who have been separately housed and fed by the Farrel Foundry Company since its molders' strike early last Summer. These men have been living in a new mill of the company.

There are also in the Farrel Foundry many men, not strikebreakers, who are of the same nationality as some of the strikers, and the latter are most urgent in their demands that these workers be brought out.

Mayor Schumaker tonight began swearing in volunteer firemen as special police and assigned them to duty in the several mills to protect property. He also made requests of the Chiefs of Police of New Haven and Waterbury for details of officers. The Mayor was requested to close the saloons, but he was of the opinion that he could not do this unless martial law were proclaimed.

TRIAL OF LORIMER BEGINS.

Former Illinois Senator, Accused as Bank Wrecker, Unperturbed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17. — Former United States Senator William Lorimer, the "blond boss," was an interested but not a perturbed spectator today of the opening of the fight to put him behind the bars of the State Penitentiary. He was placed on trial before Judge William E. Dever of the Criminal Court charged with conspiracy as President of the La Salle Street Trust and Savings Bank, to wreck the bank and its subsidiaries. Three indictments returned against him, charging conspiracy to defraud by false pretenses, receiving deposits when the bank was insolvent, and a confidence game resulting from alleged misrepresentation of the bank's assets, were consolidated by stipulation.

Lorimer sat alone. Old-time political henchmen occupied seats with spectators, but there were no demonstrations either when Lorimer entered the courtroom or when he left. Refusing to make a statement, Lorimer leaned back in a chair beside his counsel with the air of a man who knows the fight will be long drawn out, and who wishes because of that fact to conserve his mental energy. From the examination of veniremen four men were selected tentativly as jurors. The State and defense, however, by prearrangement, will have thirty challenges each.

The quartet, who impressed both sides favorably, were Edward J. Weaver, Vice President and General Manager of the International Roofing Manufacturing Company; August G. Tadda, employe of Morris & Co., packers; Lewis Zurbriggen, a collector for the People's Gas Light and Coke Company, and Charles F. Ryan, a city employe.

Examination of these by Attorney Fink developed the probable defense Lorimer will offer. Fink intimated strongly that the defense will be that Lorimer, as President of the bank, knew nothing of any improper conduct of the bank's affairs, and so cannot be guilty of conspiring to bring about a situation that lost their savings to hundreds of depositors.

On the other hand, the State is bulwarked with nearly 100 witnesses, and is prepared to offer evidence against Lorimer that did not come to light at the trial of his business associate, Charles Munday. Indictments against Charles G. Fox, Junior Vice President of the bank, and John B. Devoney, President of the International Trust and Savings Bank, a subsidiary, were dismissed by Judge Dever at the instance of the State.

FIRE IN C. B. HARMON'S HOME

H. P. Davison Saw the Flames and Sent in Alarm.

A fire in the servants' quarters on the top floor of Clifford B. Harmon's home, at 10 West Fifty-first street, early yesterday morning, forced the family to the street for a short time. The blaze was a small one, however, and was quickly extinguished, with a damage estimated at $1,000.

The fire started in a room occupied by a maid who had gone to church. The reflection of the flames were seen by someone from a rear window in a Fiftieth Street house and this person shouted until he aroused H. P. Davison of J. P. Morgan & Co., who lives next to the Harmon home. Mr. Davison warned his neighbors and telephoned the Fire Department. Clifford B. Harmon is a son-in-law of ex-Commodore E. C. Benedict of the New York Yacht Club.

Civic Federation Active.

Announcement was made yesterday by the National Civic Federation of the formation of a Committee on Military and Naval Preparedness. The committee will consider and advocate the best method of providing a military force on land and sea adequate for national defense. The members of the committee are Henry L. Stimson, Chairman; Seth Low, Samuel Gompers, Robert Bacon, William Fellowes Morgan, T. Alcott Williams, and Ralph M. Easley.

WARNS PAPER MEN OF TRADE DANGERS

Dr. E. E. Pratt Says Country Is Not Commercially Prepared for Peace.

TO MEET ENGLISH ORDER

Many Manufacturers Say Board of Trade Licenses Will Be Obtained by Exporters.

The American Paper and Pulp Association convention came to a close last night with a dinner at the Waldorf attended by more than 900 members and guests. Frank L. Moore, the retiring President, was toastmaster, and in a highly brief but pointed address made his report of the year. He said it had been a prosperous one for the paper industry despite labor troubles and the hardships encountered in securing raw materials.

He introduced Dr. Edward Ewing Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who talked on "Preparedness for Peace," and said this country was not commercially prepared for the close of the war and the demands that foreign trade would make upon our resources. Dr. Pratt said in part:

"It is sometimes urged that the hatred engendered by the war will soon pass away, that each country will seek the cheapest market, irrespective of nationality. In an organized market this would be true. But Europe is not organized. Legislation, taxation, and organized public sentiment will be the means of continuing for decades and even generations the commercial struggle which will grow out of the armed conflict. The United States, the innocent bystander, cannot altogether expect favorable treatment at the hands of either group.

"We must realize that only our foreign markets that we had before the war, but our home market will be the object of commercial attack. That nations depleted in every resource will be able to compete with an alert and prepared United States, I believe impossible. The essential question is—are we alert to the possibilities of the situation and are we commercially prepared?"

"The outcome of our efforts to meet competition in foreign trade after the war will rest on certain elemental factors: Trained men, the ability to finance foreign trade, the adoption of a conventional tariff system and the building of a merchant marine. The United States has made some plans for peace and there are other preparations planned and under way."

Many members of the association, when asked whether the English order to make American exporters of paper secure a Board of Trade license would interfere with their business said that they were not worried and that the licenses would be secured in due time.

Frank L. Moore said he agreed with Arthur C. Hastings, the President of the American Writing Paper Company, that it was a reprisal against the action of Sweden in cutting off the export of wood pulp.

Other speakers at the dinner were the Rev. Nehemiah Boynton of Brooklyn, Senator Robert F. Thompson, A. C. Hastings, Speaker Sweet of the Assembly and Luther W. Mott.

J. P. MORGAN'S MEN DINE.

Members of the XXIII. Club Hold Fifth Annual Dinner.

The XXIII. Club, which is made up of men in the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., held its fifth annual dinner last night in the ballroom of the McAlpin. There were about 250 present, 50 of these being members of J. P. Morgan's Philadelphia office, who came over on a special car to join the members of the New York office. The Philadelphia guests were conveyed from the ferry by two Fifth Avenue buses, which had been chartered for them.

Souvenirs were distributed by masked mascots, and during the dinner the guests were entertained by professional entertainers. Later there were speches, but all srious subjects wer barrd. William P. Hamilton was toastmastr, and the speakers included Herbert L. Satterlee, Henry P. Davison, and Robert S. Bacon, ex-Ambassador to France. Edwin Melvin was the Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

HANS SCHMIDT DIES TODAY.

Ex-Priest Says He Is Going to His Death Because He Lied.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Hans Schmidt, the unfrocked priest who murdered Anna Anmuller in New York City on Sept. 2, 1913, will be executed at dawn tomorrow. Schmidt will be led to the death chair by the Rev. William J. Cashin.

Warden Kirchwey will not be present at the execution, but will be represented by proxy. Insisting upon his innocence, Schmidt declared this afternoon that before his death he would issue a statement.

Alphonse G. Koelble, counsel for Hans Schmidt, said last night that the condemned man had authorized him to issue a statement in which the ex-priest asserts that he is going to his death not for murder, but for lying. In this statement Hans Schmidt says Anna Anmuller really died from the results of an operation for which he was morally responsible, and, being morally responsible, the ex-priest says he lied in his defense of insanity in order that he might not drag "those to ruin who took part in the operation" at his solicitation.

"I charge bad faith on the part of nobody," he statement concludes. "This is only a weakness of the judicial system, as there is weakness of human nature. But I happen to be the victim this time, and I hope and pray that time will prove every one of my contentions and that my judicial murder will help to abolish executions, for not one-third of the men who have been in the death chamber with me, including Becker, were guilty of murder."

FAST TRAIN IS DERAILED.

Fourteen Injured When Seaboard Air Line Limited Is Wrecked.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 17.—The Seaboard Air Line's Florida Limited, No. 10, northbound, was wrecked today at Kingland Bridge, ten miles south of here, while running at high speed. Fourteen persons were badly injured and others less seriously hurt. The engine tender jumped the track, riping up rails and ties, and four coaches went down a steep embankment.

The injured were brought to Richmond hospitals. They include:

Dr. Theron Langford, Ann Arbor, Mich., severe lacerations of face and bruises; Mrs. Langford, cut and bruised about legs, suffering from shock; Malcolm Langford, slightly bruised about face and leg; Harvey L. Blanton, baggage master, Richmond, cut about head; Mrs. W. M. Collins, Cleveland, Ohio; right arm wrenched, suffering from shock; David E. Drake, Newark, N. J., injured about head; W. A. Martin, Houlton, Maine, severe lacerations of face and head, and injuries to back; J. E. Naylor, Washington, D. C., injuries to left shoulder; Benjamin Chase, Washington, D. C., finger mashed.

Dr. Armistead Gills, returning here with the injured, declared that beyond doubt a number of passengers would have been killed outright except that all the cars were of steel construction, with not enough wood in them to kindle a fire.

An official statement by the railroad said the cause of the wreck had not yet been definitely determined.

G. C. Hannahan of New York was among the injured.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Forty-eight corporations, having aggregate capitalization of $924,950, were chartered today. They include:

Samuel Valentine Co., Inc., textiles, underwear, hosiery, $300,000; S. and I. Valentine, S. Elbaum, 107 Franklin St.

Valco Mfg. Co., Inc., $12,000; same objects; same Directors.

MH-Aterite Co., Inc., MH-Aterite material, metals, machinery, hardware, $40,000; H. S. Leach, H. P. Hallock, F. Milliken, 55 John St.

Jones & Gurley, Inc., Utica, paints, varnishes, picture frames, paper hangers, $35,000; C. W. and N. W. Gurley, W. D. Jones, 24 Noyes St., Utica.

Duryea Adagraph Co., Inc., Rochester, illuminated show cards, signs, posters, $50,000; C. W. Gregory, T. A. and H. R. Duryea, Pittsford.

Selden C. Greves, Inc., diamonds, jewelry, gold, and silverware, $50,000; C. A. Smith, M. W. and S. C. Greves, Roselle, N. J.

John S. Boyd Sales Co., Inc., commission, selling agents, corduroy, cotton, wool, silk, textiles, $50,000; W. D. Hart, J. P. Coulton, R. A. Strong, 925 Park Av.

Worden-Gilboy Co., Inc., Batavia, monuments, mausoleums, headstones, stone works, $30,000; W. H. Gilboy, F. A. Owen, F. E. Worden, Dansville.

McLean-Waldo Co., Inc., Rochester, realty, brokerage, construction, $15,000; L. M. and C. S. Waldo, A. E. McLean, Clifford Av., Irondequoit.

Laundry Owners' Corp'n, laundering, except "custom trade," $25,000; W. Ginsburg, M. Fox, F. E. Kirk, 701 West 177th St.

Co-Operative Farm Union, Inc., Buffalo, farming on co-operative plan, $10,000; G. H. Wade, M. E. and F. H. Dirstine, 1,092 Ellicott Square, Buffalo.

Tractor Sales and Supply, Inc., Rochester, tractors, tools, autos, $25,000; H. J. and F. J. Schwalb, T. A. Aspenlerter, 302 North St., Rochester.

American Motors, Inc., vehicles, engines, motors, $25,000; C. A. Doyle, C. B. Ardnt, A. Frankel, 2,531 Madison St., Ridgewood, L. I.

Auth Electrical Specialty Co., Inc., contracting, engineering, hardware metals, cutlery, $25,000; A. H. Stiehl, E. and C. Auth, 859 East 17th St., Brooklyn.

Knickerbocker Metals Selling Co., Inc., articles of metals and compositions, $25,000; A. P. Boleman, H. T. Hornidge, W. C. Margeson, 115 Broadway.

Empress Timber Corpn., Buffalo, standing timber, timber lands, other products, $20,000; J. M. Doulin, C. A. Hoornbeek, W. W. Waring, Buffalo.

Syracuse Molding Co., Inc., Syracuse, molding, picture frames, books, art, stationery, $15,000; J. H. Bradley, C. G. and H. A. Livingston, 115 Larned St., Syracuse.

The Niles Normalizing Machine Co., Inc., normalizing machines, $15,000; G. B. Hutchings, F. J. and J. C. Niles, 100 5th Av.

The Broadway Wet Wash Co., Inc., laundry, $10,000; L. Levy, M. Berkowitz, P. Valentino, 395 East 107th St.

Frey & Rosch, Inc., ladies' garments, $10,000; D. Frey, E. and S. Rosch, 150 East Houston St.

H. and H. Model Apartment Co., Inc., realty, especially, apartment houses, $10,000; T. E. Murray, Jr., J. C. Voigt, E. A. Reilly, 202 West 107th St.

F. B. Woodward, Inc., oils, chemicals, drugs, $5,000; H. J. Thomas, R. Wotherspoon, F. B. Woodward, Roulette, Penn.

Drapkin & Hecht, Inc., fur coats, trimmings, novelties, $5,000; N. Cohen, A. Hecht, M. Drapkin, 5,703 13th St.

The Field and Fancy Publishing Corporation, to take over business of West Virginia Corporation of same title, $10,000; S. C. Williams, F. G. Cochan, F. J. Skinner, 14 Church St.

Union Salvage and Cleaning Co., Inc., drugs, chemicals, foodstuffs, merchandise, $15,000; S. J. Isaacson, J. W. Ellsworth, G. H. Werner, 246 Water St.

Adrian Gas Co., Inc., Canisteo, petroleum, natural gas, mining, $10,000; J. B. Bradley, J. S. Stanton, F. C. Shear, Wellsville.

William S. Sussman, Inc., Bronx, realty, brokerage, construction, managerial, $10,000; M. North, K. and M. Sussman, 626 Prospect Av., Bronx.

Frank Szemko, Inc., Moriches, structural, ornamental iron, steel work, $10,000; P. Grauque, A. and F. Szemko, 1,457 38th St., Brooklyn.

Rochester Photoplay News Publishing Co., Inc., Rochester, printing, engraving, $8,000; H. C. Wyant, S. P. Burrill, E. Huber, Rochester.

Cohosac Ice Co., Inc., Greenwich, $6,000; I. V. H. Gill, M. Sonn, H. C. Gray, Greenwich.

National Graphic Arts Exposition Co., Inc., exhibitions, expositions of graphic arts, $5,000; J. C. Young, F. W. Payne, R. G. Hallaman, 936 President St., Brooklyn.

J. Saltzman, Inc., Brooklyn, brushes, paints, machinery, fixtures, $5,000; G. W. Whitbread, T. Teplitz, J. Saltzman, 1,318 Broadway, Brooklyn.

Weber Talking Machine Co., Inc., Brooklyn, talking machines, records, $5,000; A. Ohio, J. H. and G. Weber, 242 Keap St., Brooklyn.

Chippewa Plumbing Co., Inc., Buffalo, hardware, paints, plumbing, heating, gas, electricity, $5,000; A. A. Hoestermann, C. Jolindahl, J. W. Hylant, 88 West Chippewa St., Buffalo.

Authorizations: National Radiator Co., Johnstown, Penn.; no capital given. Representative, C. N. Tull, 1,358 Broadway, New York.

The Coal and Delivery Co., Inc., Portland, Me., coal, coke, other combustible materials, $1,000,000. Representative, C. C. Upham, 90 West St., Manhattan.

Capital increases: Electric Fuseguard Co., Inc., New York, $25,000 to $50,000; Citizens' State Bank of Lyndonville, $25,000 to $50,000; Alden Coal Mining Co., Inc., New York, $25,000 to $50,000; Schulte Realty Co., New York, $60,000 to $200,000.

Capital reduction: Gulf Trading Co., Inc., New York, $10,000 to $1,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Spielvogel Calendar and Printing Co., Manhattan; Laurence R. Wilder & Co., Inc., Manhattan.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 17.—Charters filed here:

Associated Steel Products Company, $3,000,000; to acquire mining rights and to develop the same; deal in all kinds of mineral substances. Incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties: Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, and Clement M. Egner.

Mississippi River Delta Corp'n, $1,000,000; to purchase, sell, and deal in and with lands, and to develop same. Incorporators, same as above.

Ben Hur Motor Company, $1,000,000; to manufacture, sell, and deal in motors and motor vehicles of all kinds. Incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties: K. M. Dougherty, F. L. Buehler, and E. L. S. Dorsey.

The Reflectograph Co., $500,000; to manufacture and sell moving-picture films of all kinds and descriptions. Incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties: Herbert E. Latter, Norman P. Coffin, and Clement M. Egner.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 17.—Charters filed:

Carl W. Bush Company, Newark, automobiles, $75,000; Frederick S. Smith, Lincoln Holland, Jr., P. Wilmer Stevens, Newark.

Garden State Canning Company, Bridgeton, to deal in canned goods, $100,000; Louis Meyers, J. Elmer Lopers, Maurice A. Glaspey, Bridgeton.

Labarr Rolling Chair Company, Asbury Park, rolling chair service, $20,000; Frank Labarr, Loch Arbour, Herbert W. Herbert, W. Purce, Jersey City, Joseph Polachex, Philadelphia.

New York Mutual Trading Company, Passaic, real estate and brokerage, $125,000; Albert O. Miller, Jr., Saul E. Scher, Ruth Troy, Passaic.

LEGAL NOTICES.

INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP COMPANY.
NOTICE OF SALE.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Southern District of New York.—GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Trustee, Complainant, against INTERNATIONAL STEAM PUMP COMPANY, Defendant, In Equity, Consolidated Cause.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to a decree of foreclosure and sale entered in the office of the Clerk of this Court in this cause, on December 17, 1915, I, Abraham S. Gilbert, Special Master, will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder the premises and property described in the said decree at the times and places hereinafter in this notice mentioned. The following is a brief description of the property to be sold. A more particular description thereof is contained in the said decree, to which reference is hereby made.

PARCEL 1.

Those five tracts of land situated in Holyoke, County of Hampden and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, more particularly described in said decree under designation of Tracts One to Five inclusive, which, together with the buildings and improvements thereon comprise the Deane Steam Pump plant of International Steam Pump Company. Said tracts were respectively conveyed to International Steam Pump Company by deeds as follows:

Tract 1. Deed of Deane Steam Pump Company dated April 13, 1899, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Liber 588, folio 31.

Tract 2. Deed of Holyoke Water Power Company dated December 3, 1901, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Book 640, page 110.

Tract 3. Deed of Holyoke Water Power Company dated November 23, 1904, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Book 690, page 143.

Tract 4. Deed of Charles L. Newcomb et ux., dated January 25, 1906, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Book 704, folio 592.

Tract 5. Deed of Charles L. Newcomb et ux., dated February 20, 1906, and recorded in Hampden County Deeds, Book 701, page 196.

Together with the appurtenant property hereinafter described at the end of parcel 4.

Also all shares of stock owned by International Steam Pump Company in the Deane Steam Pump Company.

PARCEL 2.

Those two tracts of land situated in the County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, more particularly described in said decree under designation of Tracts Six and Seven and all right, title and interest of the International Steam Pump Company in and to that parcel of land more particularly described in said decree under designation of Tract Eight, which together with the buildings and improvements thereon comprise The Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon plant of International Steam Pump Company; said tracts six and seven were respectively conveyed to International Steam Pump Company by deeds as follows:

Tract 6. Deed of Thomas S. Taylor, Sheriff, dated October 21, 1902, and recorded in Hamilton County Register of Deeds in Deed Book 881, page 309, and also by deed of Mary Forste, widow, dated October 4, 1902, and recorded in Hamilton County Records in Deed Book 884, page 89.

Tract 7. Deed of Ferdinand Ritter et ux., dated December 3, 1902, and recorded in Deed Book 883, page 253, Hamilton County Deeds.

Tract 8. Consists of the premises leased to The Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Company by William Apking, Sr., and Eva Apking by lease dated September 6, 1893, and recorded in Lease Book 116, page 408, of the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, which lease was thereafter assigned to International Steam Pump Company, subject, however, to a certain agreement between William Apking and The Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Company bearing date the 6th day of September, 1893, and recorded in Deed Book 824, page 615, of said Hamilton County, Ohio.

Together with the appurtenant property hereinafter described at the end of parcel 4.

Also all shares of stock owned by International Steam Pump Company in The Laidlaw-Dunn-Gordon Company.

PARCEL 3.

Those thirteen tracts of land situate in the City of Buffalo, County of Erie and State of New York, more particularly described in said decree under designation of Tracts Nine to Twenty-one inclusive, which together with the buildings and improvements thereon comprise the Snow Steam Pump plant of International Steam Pump Company. The said tracts were respectively conveyed to International Steam Pump Company by deeds as follows:

Tract 9. Deed of Snow Steam Pump Works of Buffalo dated April 13, 1899, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Liber 778 of Deeds, page 504.

Tract 10, (Parcel a). Deed of James W. Stearns et ux, dated April 4, 1903, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 964 of Deeds, page 413, except so much thereof as has been released from the lien of the First Mortgage of International Steam Pump Company by an indenture executed by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, dated January 16, 1914, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County on March 5, 1914, in Book 841 of Deeds, page 13.

(Parcel b). Deed of Henry W. Box by John E. Selkirk, his attorney in fact, and James A. Roberts, as joint tenants, dated February 11, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 935 of Deeds, page 132.

Tract 11. Deed of Henry W. Box and James A. Roberts, as joint tenants, dated August 3, 1906, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 1051 of Deeds, page 448.

Tract 12. Deed of Thomas J. Hassett et ux, dated February 1, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County, in Book 934 of Deeds, page 168.

Tract 13. Deed of the City of Buffalo, dated February 19, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 932 of Deeds, page 266.

Tract 14. Deed of John P. Major et ux, dated June 14, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 969 of Deeds, page 417.

Tract 15. Deed of John P. Major, et ux, dated January 31, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 934 of Deeds, page 159.

Tract 16. Deed of Joseph A. Bils, et ux, dated September 14, 1904, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 1004 of Deeds, page 72.

Tract 17. Deed of James A. Roberts by Frank K. Roberts, his attorney in fact, and Henry W. Box, as joint tenants, dated October 29, 1904, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County, in Book 1051 of Deeds, page 460.

Tract 18. Deed of Thomas J. Hassett et ux, dated June 14, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Erie in Book 969 of Deeds, page 415.

Tract 19. Deed of Gerhard Lang Brewery, a corporation, dated April 24, 1901, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 769 of Deeds, page 464.

Tract 20. Deed of Henry W. Box by John E. Selkirk, his attorney in fact, and James A. Roberts, as joint tenants, dated February 19, 1902, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County, in Book 937 of Deeds, page 179.

Tract 21. Deed of Henry W. Box and James A. Roberts, as joint tenants, dated August 31, 1906, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of Erie County in Book 1044 of Deeds, page 568.

Together with the appurtenant property hereinafter described at the end of parcel 4.

Also all shares of stock owned by International Steam Pump Company in the Snow Steam Pump Works.

PARCEL 4.

All those three tracts of land situated in the City of Cudahy, County of Milwaukee and State of Wisconsin, two of said tracts being described in the said decree under designation of Tracts Twenty-two and Twenty-three, and the third of said tracts being described in said decree as acquired by International Steam Pump Company subsequently to the execution of said First Mortgage, which three tracts comprise the Power and Mining Machinery and International Gas Engine plants of International Steam Pump Company. Tracts Twenty-two and Twenty-three were conveyed to International Steam Pump Company by deed of Power and Mining Machinery Company dated August 25, 1909, and recorded in the Register's office of Milwaukee County in Volume 588 of Deeds, pages 372-374 and the property subsequently acquired is more particularly described in the Supplemental Mortgage of International Steam Pump Company to The Standard Trust Company dated April 25, 1911, and recorded in the Register's office of Milwaukee County, in Volume 640 of Mortgages, pages 277-280; said Tract Twenty-three and the tract subsequently acquired being subject to the right to open Holthoff Place, extended in front of the said premises, and the obligation in case of such opening, to pay a part of the cost of making the same, set forth in deed recorded in the Register's office of Milwaukee County in Vol. 593 of Deeds, page 240, and deed to Power and Mining Machinery Company under date of December 31st, 1909.

Also $50,000 par value of preferred stock and $50,000 par value of common stock of Power and Mining Machinery Company.

Together with, in the case of each and every of said tracts or parcels of real estate, all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto or to any thereof belonging or in anywise appertaining, and the reversions, remainders, incomes, rents, issues and profits thereof, and also all the estate, right, title, interest, property, possession, claim and demand whatsoever as well in law as in equity of the International Steam Pump Company of, in and to the same, and any and every part thereof, with the buildings, plants, factories, machine shops, dynamos, generators and other electrical apparatus, engines, boilers, machinery and fixtures, equipment, appliances, tools, dies, patterns and designs located upon, or in or about any of the said parcels of real estate, and all patents, licenses, trade-marks, trade-names and processes owned by the Company appertaining to the business of the Company as carried on upon said premises.

There shall also be included in the sale of each of the above parcels Nos. 1 to 4, inclusive, all machinery, tools, articles of a permanent nature or appliances acquired by the Receiver in this cause, which during the receivership shall have been attached to or used in connection with the operation of the manufacturing plant included in each parcel and which shall pass as appurtenant to the real estate and manufacturing plant to which it is attached or in connection with the operation of which it is used.

PARCEL 5.

$5,497,700 par value common stock of Henry R. Worthington, and $1,997,000 principal amount of the Five Per Cent. Twenty-Year Gold Notes dated September 1, 1909, due September 1, 1929, Five Per Cent. Gold Note dated February 19, 1913, due September 1, 1929, for $178,000, and Five Per Cent. Gold Note dated March 31, 1911, due September 1, 1929, for $255,000, of Henry R. Worthington.

PARCEL 6.

$970,000 par value common stock of The Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works, and Five Per Cent. Notes or other obligations, when issued, of said The Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works, maturing in not more than twenty years from date, evidencing the entire indebtedness as of June 30th, 1909, of said The Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works to the International Steam Pump Company.

PARCEL 7.

$767,000 par value common stock of Holly Manufacturing Company, and $26,500 First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds of said Company.

PARCEL 8.

$500,000 par value capital stock of Fred M. Prescott Steam Pump Works.

PARCEL 9.

All dynamos, generators and other electrical apparatus, engines, boilers, machinery and fixtures, equipment, appliances, tools, dies, patterns and designs not located upon or in or about real estate or plants described in parcels 1 to 4, inclusive, owned by International Steam Pump Company, at the date of its First Mortgage, September 1, 1909, or thereafter acquired by it, except such as have been disposed of or released from the lien of said First Mortgage in accordance with the provisions of Article Seven thereof; also all patents, applications for patents, licenses, trade-marks, trade-names and processes, in the United States of America owned at the date of the execution of said First Mortgage by the International Steam Pump Company which in any way appertain or belong to or have been provided for use in connection with the business of the Company, as carried on upon any of the premises hereinabove described or elsewhere in the United States of America, except such as appertain to the business of the Company as carried on upon the premises included in parcels 1 to 4 hereinbefore described, together with the good will of said business as a going concern.

$281,000 par value capital stock of Denver Rock Drill and Machinery Company, all the assets of which have heretofore been sold.

All cash held by Guaranty Trust Company of New York as Trustee under said First Mortgage, which cash on September 1, 1915, amounted to $145,561.31, and all interest which may accrue thereon, and all other cash which may hereafter be acquired by said Trust Company as such Trustee through interest or dividends on pledged securities or otherwise.

All property of every sort and description situated in the United States of America and not hereinbefore described (other than cash, accounts, notes and bills receivable, stock in trade, materials, supplies, and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the Company's manufactured product and merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured, and in process of manufacture), owned by International Steam Pump Company at the date of the execution of said First Mortgage or thereafter acquired by it by means of any of the First Lien Bonds or their proceeds, (except such of said property as has been released from the lien of the First Mortgage in accordance with the provisions of Article Seven thereof); not including, however, any bond, debenture, note or other evidence of indebtedness or share of stock of, or other instrument evidencing any interest in, any corporation or association organized under the laws of any foreign country, nor any interest in the business of any individual, firm, corporation or association located in any foreign country.

All property of every sort and description acquired by International Steam Pump Company in exchange or substitution for any property released from the lien of said First Mortgage in accordance with the provisions of Article Seven thereof.

The net income in the hands of the Receiver in this cause, received from the operation of the mortgaged premises during the receivership, except such as may be included in any of the foregoing parcels.

PARCEL 10.

All the stock in trade, materials, supplies and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the manufactured product of International Steam Pump Company, merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured and in process of manufacture, used or located on or about the real estate and plant to be sold as Parcel 1, together with all property of the above character, so used or located, acquired by the Receiver of this Court herein appointed and held by him at the date of the sale.

PARCEL 11.

All the stock in trade, materials, supplies and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the manufactured product of International Steam Pump Company, merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured and in process of manufacture, used or located on or about the real estate and plant to be sold as Parcel 2, together with all property of the above character so used or located acquired by the Receiver of this Court herein appointed and held by him at the date of the sale.

PARCEL 12.

All the stock in trade, materials, supplies and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the manufactured product of International Steam Pump Company, merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured and in process of manufacture, used or located on or about the real estate and plant to be sold as Parcel 3, together with all property of the above character acquired by the Receiver of this Court herein appointed and held by him at the date of the sale.

PARCEL 13.

$98,500 par value capital stock of International Gas Engine Company, together with all right, title and interest of International Steam Pump Company in $1,500 par value additional capital stock of said Company.

PARCEL 14.

$247,000 par value capital stock of Jeanesville Iron Works Company, together with all right, title and interest of International Steam Pump Company in $3,000 par value additional capital stock of said Company.

PARCEL 15.

Cash (other than that with Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under the first Mortgage), accounts, notes and bills receivable, stock in trade, materials, supplies, and other articles intended for sale or to form part of the manufactured product of said International Steam Pump Company, merchandise manufactured, unmanufactured and in process of manufacture of International Steam Pump Company and not included in parcels 10, 11 and 12.

$24,444 par value preferred capital stock of The Blake & Knowles Steam Pump Works.

$22,000 par value common stock of Holly Manufacturing Company.

All other property of every sort and description of International Steam Pump Company not included in parcels 1 to 14, inclusive, above.

All property of the character specified in parcels 10 to 15, inclusive, and all other property acquired by the Receiver in this cause and held by him at the date of sale, except such as is included in parcels 1 to 4 and parcels 10 to 12, inclusive, and except such as is or represents net income received from the operation of the mortgaged premises during the receivership in this cause.

The said decree requires the Receiver herein appointed to file with the Clerk of this Court at least five and not more than ten days before February 25th, 1916, (a) a schedule of the apparatus, machinery, and equipment referred to above in Parcel 9, and (b) a statement of the cash held by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Trustee under said First Mortgage, and (c) an approximate statement, as nearly correct as he is able to make the same, of the net income of the mortgaged premises and also of the amount of unmortgaged property in his hands of the character above described under Parcel 15, showing also the amount of moneys in his hands, the moneys owing to him, and all his liabilities (fixed and contingent).

The said premises and property will be sold at the following times and places:

Parcels Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 14 and 15 will be sold at the front door of the County Court House, New York County, New York, at twelve o'clock noon on February twenty-fifth, (25th), 1916.

Parcels Nos. 1 and 10 will be sold at the front door of the County Court House in Springfield, in the County of Hampden, Commonwealth of Massachusetts, at twelve o'clock noon on February twenty-ninth, (29th), 1916.

Parcels Nos. 2 and 11 will be sold at the front door of the County Court House in the County of Hamilton, State of Ohio, at twelve o'clock noon on March fourth, (4th), 1916.

Parcels Nos. 3 and 12 will be sold at the front door (Franklin Street entrance) of the County Court House, known as the City and County Hall, in the City of Buffalo, in the County of Erie, State of New York, at twelve o'clock noon on March second, (2d), 1916.

Parcel No. 4 will be sold at the front door of the County Court House in the City and County of Milwaukee, State of Wisconsin, at twelve o'clock noon on March seventh (7th), 1916.

In accordance with said decree, I will receive no bid from any bidder who shall not first deposit with me as a pledge that he will make good his bid, in case of acceptance, the amount of money or of First Lien Bonds of International Steam Pump Company or duly allowed claims against said Company hereinafter specified, and I shall accept no bid of less than the minimum amount hereinafter specified for the respective parcels. The required deposits and the minimum amounts in respect to each of said parcels are as follows:

For Parcel 1 the deposit shall be $37,400 in money or $58,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $374,000.

For Parcel 2 the deposit shall be $22,700 in money or $35,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $227,000.

For Parcel 3 the deposit shall be $25,400 in money or $39,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $254,000.

For Parcel 4 the deposit shall be $69,400 in money or $107,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $694,000.

For Parcel 5 the deposit shall be $194,400 in money or $299,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $1,944,000.

For Parcel 6 the deposit shall be $68,000 in money or $105,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $680,000.

For Parcel 7 the deposit shall be $2,000 in money or $3,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $20,000.

For Parcel 8 the deposit shall be $11,500 in money or $18,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $115,000.

For Parcel 9 the deposit shall be $54,400 in money or $84,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $544,000.

For Parcel 10 the deposit shall be $19,600 in money or $30,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $196,000.

For Parcel 11 the deposit shall be $10,700 in money or $16,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $107,000.

For Parcel 12 the deposit shall be $13,600 in money or $21,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $136,000.

For Parcel 13 the deposit shall be $100 in money or $1,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $1,000.

For Parcel 14 the deposit shall be $100 in money or $1,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $1,000.

For Parcel 15 the deposit shall be $100,000 in money or $154,000 in principal amount of First Lien Bonds or of other claims against International Steam Pump Company and the minimum amount which may be bid shall be $1,000,000.

The deposit made by any successful bidder will be applied on account of the purchase price of the property sold. If the Court shall not confirm the sale for which a deposit shall have been made, such deposit will be returned to the bidder. The deposit made by any unsuccessful bidder shall be returned upon the final rejection of his bid.

Upon the acceptance of any bid, and within sixty days after the confirmation thereof by the Court, unless the Court shall otherwise direct, the purchaser shall make payment thereof by paying in cash to the Special Master the amounts required to be paid in cash by the terms of the said decree, and the balance of the purchase price may be paid either in money or, in respect to Parcels Nos. 1 to 9, inclusive, in First Lien Bonds of International Steam Pump Company and coupons which matured September 1, 1914, appertaining thereto, or, in respect to Parcels 10 to 15, inclusive, by such First Lien Bonds and coupons or by any claims against said Company which have been allowed by Abraham S. Gilbert as Special Master, acting under the decree of this Court, and which shall have been confirmed by this Court; which said bonds, coupons and claims shall be received at such price or value as shall be equivalent to the sum which would be payable out of the net proceeds of said sale if paid in money to the holder thereof for his just share and proportion of such net proceeds. Should the purchaser or purchasers fail to make any such payments, then the sum or bonds or claims paid or deposited by said bidder shall be forfeited, and the Court reserves the right to re-take and re-sell the property upon such notice as the Court shall direct. Any payment or deposit required to be made in cash may be made by certified check or checks, or certificate or certificates of deposit upon or issued by Guaranty Trust Company of New York, or any solvent national bank or trust company which shall have a paid-up capital of not less than $1,000,000. In case the purchaser shall complete payment of the entire bid to the Special Master and comply with the other provisions of said decree, he shall be entitled to receive a deed or deeds of conveyance, instrument or instruments of transfer, or bill or bills of sale of the property purchased, from the Special Master and from such other parties to said cause as in said decree provided, and to receive possession thereof from the parties holding possession of the same.

The purchaser shall take the property purchased charged with the payment of the taxes and other obligations specified in Article XIV of said decree and with the obligation to make provision for the performance of contracts of the Receiver as specified in Article XVIII of said decree.

The said decree authorizes and directs the Receiver herein to continue the business of International Steam Pump Company with the same powers heretofore conferred upon him in this respect by the decrees of this Court, until the actual transfer and delivery to the purchaser of the property sold under this decree, and the property shall be transferred and delivered to the purchaser in the condition in which it shall be at the time of such transfer and delivery.

The purchaser shall have the right, and may be required, to enter his appearance in this Court in this cause, and shall agree to abide by and fulfill all the terms of said decree and all orders or decrees hereafter made in accordance with the reservations thereof.

For a more detailed statement of the terms and conditions upon which such sales will be made, reference is hereby made to said decree of said Court.

Dated January 19th, 1916.

ABRAHAM S. GILBERT,
Special Master.

STETSON, JENNINGS & RUSSELL, Solicitors for Complainant, Guaranty Trust Company of New York, 15 Broad Street, New York.

LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Solicitors for C. Philip Coleman, Receiver, 111 Broadway, New York.

For High-Class Business.

Offices for rent in the Times Building, Times Square, overlooking Broadway, floor space 1,650 square feet. Adapted for any business. Renting agent, room 406. Telephone 1000 Bryant.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

State of New York, Public Service Commission, Second District, Albany.—Case 5374.
February 15, 1916.

A petition, having been filed with this Commission by the Erie Railroad Company, for authority to issue $18,000,000 in general mortgage four per cent. fifty year convertible bonds and $36,000,000 common capital stock to be available for the conversion and for authority to increase the total capital stock accordingly; also for authority to make certain modifications in the general mortgage;—NOTICE is hereby given that a public hearing on said petition will be held by this Commmission at the office of the Commission, No. 58 North Pearl street (corner Steuben street) in the city of Albany on Wednesday, February 23, 1916, at 12 o'clock M.

By the Commission,
FRANCIS X. DISNEY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

State of New York, Public Service Commission, Second District, Albany.—Case 2845.
February 15, 1916.

A petition, having been filed with this Commission by the Erie Railroad Company, asking amendment of former orders of this Commission which authorized the issuance by said company of notes, bonds and common capital stock;—NOTICE is hereby given that a public hearing on said petition will be held by this Commission at the office of the Commission, No. 58 North Pearl street (corner Steuben street) in the city of Albany on Wednesday, February 23, 1916, at 12 o'clock M.

By the Commission,
FRANCIS X. DISNEY, Secretary.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Par. H, Section 3, Act Oct. 3, 1913, Secs. 2,865, 3,082, R. S. U. S., I have seized and hold one pearl necklace, (97 pearls;) one pearl necklace, (101 pearls;) one pearl scarfpin, one pearl, (13.60 grs.;) one pearl, (10.08 grs.;) one black pearl. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 21, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 1, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

LEGAL NOTICES.

WASHINGTON BISSELL, ET ALS. VS. ALCIDE DUPRE, ET ALS.—Order of Notice.

State of Connecticut, County of New Haven, ss.:
New Haven, February 15, 1916.

Upon the complaint of Washington Bissell et als. praying, for reasons therein set forth, for the removal of a cloud upon the title of certain real estate situated in the City of New Haven, County of New Haven and State of Connecticut, and especially for the discharge of a certain mortgage given by Washington Bissell et al to Ovide Dupre, dated May 28, 1883, and recorded on the New Haven Land Records, vol. 360, page 170, now pending before the Superior Court in and for New Haven County.

It appearing to, and being found by the subscribing authority, that on September 15, 1903, Alcide Dupre of the Town of Martin, County of Webster and State of Louisiana, and John H. Browne, 1 Howard Street, Woodhaven, N. Y., were appointed administrators of the estate of Ovide Dupre, deceased, formerly of the City, County and State of New York, by the Surrogates' Court, County of New York, in said New York State, and it appearing that the names and addresses of the heirs of the said Ovide Dupre are unknown to the plaintiffs.

Ordered, that notice of the institution and pendency of said complaint shall be given to the defendant by some proper officer or indifferent person depositing in the Post Office at Canaan, Conn., or New Haven, Conn., postage prepaid and registered, a true and attested copy of the complaint and this Order of Notice addressed to said Alcide Dupre and John H. Browne at the aforesaid addresses, on or before February 20, 1916, and by publishing this Order of Notice in The New York Times, a newspaper published in New York City, once a week for two successive weeks commencing on or before February 20, 1916.

By order of Court,
ALFRED N. WHEELER,
Clerk of said Court.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PRYER, CATHARINE JANE.—In pursuance of an order of Honorable Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Catharine Jane Pryer, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, No. 113 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-eighth day of February, 1916.

Dated, New York, the 19th day of August, 1915. CHARLES STEWART PHILLIPS, Executor.

The Victrola stands supreme because of its wonderful musical accomplishments.

It is the genius, the power, the beauty of every voice and every instrument.

There are Victors and Victrolas in great variety of styles from $10 to $400—at all Victor dealers.

Victor Talking Machine Co.
Camden, N. J.

Victrola XVI, $200
Victrola XVI, electric, $250
Mahogany or oak

Owens & Beers
INCORPORATED

NEW YORK'S LARGEST
EXCLUSIVE VICTOR RETAIL STORE
Sales Force of Talking Machine Experts
15 Sound Proof Music Rooms
Stock Always Complete. Auto Delivery.
FREE RECITALS IN OUR BIG CONCERT HALL

Program for Saturday, Feb. 19th
SPECIAL TEN-SONG RECITAL BY
HARVEY HINDERMEYER
The popular tenor, who makes records for the Victor Company. You are invited—1:30 to 3:30 P. M.
RETURN ENGAGEMENT OF CHARLES HARRISON, MARCH 4TH.

Ask us to show you our Special Index System for filing Records. Every record instantly accessible. Simplest and most convenient filing system yet devised. Adds greatly to pleasure of playing your machine.

81 CHAMBERS STREET,
Near Broadway. Phone Worth 146-147.

VICTROLA X.
Mahogany or Oak $75

Equipped with our Special Index System for filing Records....$77.25
EASY PAYMENTS

Owens & Beers
INCORPORATED

Figures that Show Investment Merit

The Comptroller of the Currency reports that from June 1910, to June 1915, the holdings of Public Utility Bonds by all banking institutions reporting to the Comptroller increased 38.8% against an increase of only 22.9% in holdings of all other classes of securities.

These figures suggest strongly the bankers' estimate of the two most important investment elements—Safety and Yield.

Upon request for Circular AG-85 we will send to investors list and particulars of Public Utility Bonds which we are selling to these banking institutions.

N. W. Halsey & Co
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco
Boston Baltimore St. Louis

PREPAREDNESS

in your investments means the purchase of securities with the best assurance of safety of principal and interest.

To assure yourself a good income of 6% or slightly over, we particularly recommend your sending for our Current List T of

FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS
yielding from
6 to 6¾%
Write to-day for this List T.

A. H. Bickmore & Co
111 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Underlying Bonds of the Montana Power Company

Butte Electric & Power Co First Closed Mortgage Gold Bonds

To yield about 5%

The Butte Electric & Power Company properties are operated as an integral part of the Montana Power Company.

One of the most notable contracts of this Company is for furnishing power to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul in connection with the electrification of 430 miles of its main track.

Send for Circular No. 106

William P. Bonbright & Co.
Incorporated
14 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Boston Detroit
London Paris
William P. Bonbright & Co. Bonbright & Co.

TRUSTEES Ought to Know

what securities constitute a legal investment for the funds left in their charge. We have reprinted in booklet form the law governing investments by Savings Banks and Trustees in New York State, also the

1916 Official List

of bonds which are believed to comply with the requirements of this law.

Ask for Booklet T-70.

Remick, Hodges & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
14 Wall St., New York
Correspondents:
R. L. Day & Co. Boston

Banks, insurance companies and individuals are buying

PUBLIC UTILITY BONDS

We recommend a certain bond of this type that is most desirable in every way.

Ask for Bond Circular L-10

Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne
Members New York Stock Exchange.
15 William Street, New York

Exempt From Federal Income Tax

Salt Lake City, Utah
4% School District Bonds
Due July 1st, 1930
Price 99½ and interest
Circular on application.

R. M. GRANT & CO.
31 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO

W. N. Coler & Co.
INVESTMENTS
43 Cedar Street, N. Y.
New York City and Other Municipal Bonds

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Lessened Activity as Stocks Sell Lower—Still Waiting on Lusitania Agreement.

Yesterday's movements in the stock market were mostly unimportant, and the total transactions were considerably smaller than for the previous session. Wall Street is in a waiting mood, and a large share of the business in such times must come from professional operators. The discovery that all the progress made in the negotiations over the Lusitania sinking is endangered by Germany's present stand on the question of attacking passenger vessels carrying guns has destroyed much of the good effect of the diplomatic victory rather prematurely boasted by friends of the Administration.

There is no doubt that a full and complete surrender by Germany of the points still at issue with this country would have a very helpful effect on the market for a few days, but it is doubtful if such a happy settlement would suffice to clear away the mists and start the list on a new upward movement. While students of price movements would consider the absence of a number of leading financiers as negligible as a market influence, the fact remains that a number of men who are ordinarily important factors in a market closed out their stocks in order to take a vacation in the belief that they could buy them back upon their return at about the same figures. In other words, these men decided that the market can do little more than mark time for several weeks, and they took advantage of the situation to go to Florida or California.

Most of the conditions underlying the investment market are entirely favorable to very good buying, but there are enough uncertainties in sight to make caution a primary consideration in assuming new commitments. The earnings of the steel and copper companies in particular, but of many other industrials as well, are of a nature to justify higher quotations if there were no international complications to endanger this market. There is, of course, no way of buying a guaranty against unsettling developments, and some of the shrewdest traders feel that it is just as well that the public is not in the market on a larger scale at this time.

Yesterday's transactions resulted in irregular price changes in which losses again predominated. Most of the activity was supplied by American Zinc, Baldwin Locomotive, Butte and Superior, Crucible Steel, International Mercantile Marine preferred, and United States Steel. The railroads were very inactive and generally yielded fractionally. It was said that any attempt to pick up a large block of shares brought to light the presence of big supporting orders under most issues.

If the stock market is growing stale, the same cannot be said of the demand for bonds, which is almost unprecedented. Each new issue of good securities is quickly disposed of. An indication of the size of the investment demand was supplied yesterday when subscriptions for substantially all of the new Midvale debenture 5s were received before the public offering was made, on the news that the price had been fixed at 99 and interest.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	4	4	4	4
Atlanta	.	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½
Minneapolis	.	4	4	4½
Kansas City	3½	4	4	4
Dallas	.	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

	Agricul. Over 90.	Trade Acceptances. Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3½	3½	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	.
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3½	4	.
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	.	.	.
St. Louis	5	3½	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	.	.	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	3½	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days .... 2@2¼
Ninety days .... 2@2¼

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	1¾

ON TIME.

60 days .... 2½@2¾
90 days 2¾
4 months .... 2¾@3
5 months .... 2¾@3
6 months .... 2¾@3

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 to 6 months .... 3 @3¼
30 to 90 days .... 2½@3

Other Names.

4 to 6 months .... 3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Sterling—				
Demand	$4.76₁₆¹	$4.76	$4.76	..
Cables	4.76₁₆⁹	4.76½	4.76½	..
Paris—				
Demand	5.88½	5.88⅝	5.88¼	+ .00¼
Cables	5.87⅝	5.87⅞	5.87½	+ .00¼
Berlin—				
Demand	74.56¼	74.37½	74.37½	—0.06¼
Cables	74.62½	74.43¾	74.43¾	—0.06¼

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchanges so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

Normal Rates of Exch.		Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
4.8665	London	4.76	4.76½
5.1826	Paris	5.88¼	5.87¼
95.28	Berlin	74.37½	74.43¾
20.20	Austria	13.15	13.20
26.70	Scandinavia	28.38	28.35
19.29	Spain	19.00	19.00
5.1826	Switzerland	5.23	5.22¼
40.19	Holland	42.25	42.43¾
19.295	Greece	19.40	19.45
5.1826	Italy	6.69	6.68¼
51.45	Russia	....	32.00
	China—		
...	Hongkong	46.50	46.65
...	Shanghai	68.00	68.00
	India—		
32.44	Bombay	33.00	......
32.44	Calcutta	33.00	......
	Philippine Islands—		
50.00	Manila	49.75	49.87½
	South America—		
42.44	Buenos Aires	42.00	42.12½
32.44	Rio	22.50	22.62½
	Japan—		
49.84	Kobe	50.25	50.37½
49.84	Yokohama	50.25	50.37½

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.— 60 Days.	90 Days.	—Commercial.— 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72	$4.70	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $518,107,527; balance, $30,908,925; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $15,508.

The local banks have lost $4,658,000 in their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

Domestic Exchanges.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres; Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal $4.37½@$4.68¾ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 26⅞d, off ₁₆¹d; New York, 56⅝c, off ⅛c; Mexican dollars, 43c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, FEB. 17, 1916.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	472,856
Same day last year	187,255
Year to date	24,361,376
Same period last year	8,170,850
Average price and change 50 stocks	87.02 — .24
Same day last year	60.66 — .13

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	91.87 Jan. 3	84.47 Jan. 31
Same period last year	64.68 Jan. 22	60.07 Jan. 2
Range year 1915	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30
Range year 1913	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
130	136	100	Adams Express	135¾	135¾	135¾	135¾	—4¼
22½	23	300	Alaska Gold Mines	23	23	22⅝	22¾	+ ⅛
9	9⅜	2,100	Alaska Juneau	9	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
30¼	30½	800	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	30¼	30⅜	30	30¼	— ¼
81¼	81½	1,400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	81½	82¼	81½	82	+ ¾
69⅞	70	3,950	Am. Beet Sugar	69¾	70¼	69¼	69½	— ¼
101	102	100	Am. B. S. & F. t. r.	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	—1⅝
61⅞	62¼	5,700	Am. Can	61⅞	62½	61¾	62	— ⅞
69½	69⅝	1,300	Am. Car & Fdry	69⅞	70	69⅛	69⅜	— ⅝
166⅜	167	400	Am. Coal Products	166	167	166	166⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	10¼	200	Am. H. & Leather	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
49	50½	100	Am. H. & Leath. pf	50	50	50	50	— ⅜
30½	31	800	Am. Ice Securities	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30⅝	— ⅜
23	23½	900	Am. Linseed	23⅜	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝	+ ¼
65	65¼	1,400	Am. Locomotive	65	65⅞	65	65¼	+ ⅛
100⅛	100⅜	8,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99½	100¾	99½	100¼	— ¼
112½	113½	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112	112½	112	112½	+ ½
93	93¼	100	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
54¾	55	700	Am. Steel F'dries	54½	55	54½	55	— ⅞
54¾	55	40	Do., odd lot	55½	55½	55½	55½	...
117¼	117¾	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	+1¼
127½	127⅝	300	Am. Teleph. & Tel	127⅝	127⅝	127½	127½	...
190½	192	600	Am. Tobacco	190	192¼	190	190½	+ ½
47½	48¼	500	Am. Woolen t. r.	48	48½	48	48½	...
97½	98	100	Am. Woolen pf. t. r.	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+ ¼
78⅜	78½	16,500	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	76	78½	75⅞	78⅜	+1⅞
89	89⅛	26,000	Anaconda Cop. Co	88⅝	89⅜	88½	89⅛	...
5½	6½	100	Assets Realization	6	6	6	6	— ⅜
66	67	200	Associated Oil	66½	66½	66	66	— ½
102⅝	103	400	Atch., Top. & S. F.	102⅝	103	102⅝	102⅞	+ ½
101	101½	500	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	101⅞	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜	— ½
108⅝	108⅞	20,350	Baldwin Loco	110¾	112	108¾	108¾	—2¼
109	110	100	Baldwin Loco. pf	109	109	109	109	...
86½	86⅞	1,400	Baltimore & Ohio	86⅞	86⅞	86½	86¾	— ¼
467	468	100	Bethlehem Steel	468¾	468¾	468¾	468¾	— ¾
85¼	86	600	Bklyn Rapid Tran	85	86	85	86	+ ⅞
52½	54	100	Brown Shoe	53	53	53	53	+ ½
96	98½	400	Brown Shoe pf	97	97	97	97	+ ¼
9¾	10½	100	Bruns. Ter. & Ry S.	10½	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
91¾	92	14,600	Butte & Superior	87⅞	92	87	92	+4
30¾	31	1,300	California Petrol	30½	31	30½	31	...
168	169	4,900	Canadian Pacific	166¾	168⅝	166½	167⅞	+1¼
..	..	100	Case, (J. I.) Co. pf	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞	—1⅛
53½	54	800	Central Leather Co	53¼	53⅞	53	53⅞	+ ⅞
62	62½	3,200	Chesapeake & Ohio	61	62	61	62	+ ½
12¾	13	100	Chi. Great Western	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	...
94¾	95	627	Chi., Mil. & St. P	94½	94¾	94½	94¾	+ ¼
127½	128	200	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	128	128	128	128	...
129	129½	400	Chi. & Northwest	128½	128½	128	128	— ⅜
18¾	19⅛	2,200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	19	19	18¾	19	...
23¼	23⅝	300	Chile Copper	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	...
57¼	57⅜	5,915	Chino Copper	57¼	57⅞	56¾	57⅞	— ⅜
72	77	50	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	72	72	72	72	...
71½	72	300	Cluett, Peabody Co	72	72	72	72	+ ½
44⅞	45	2,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	45⅜	45¾	44¾	45	— ½
47	48¼	100	Comput. Tab. Rec	47½	47½	47½	47½	+1
133¾	134¼	600	Consolidated Gas	133	133⅞	133	133⅞	— ⅛
79⅞	80⅞	700	Continental Can	80	80	80	80	— ½
104½	107½	400	Continental Can pf	107	107	106	106	—1
21½	21⅞	2,100	Corn Products Ref	21½	21¾	21⅜	21½	...
95⅝	96	500	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	95⅝	95⅝	95½	95½	— ⅛
80¼	80⅜	35,350	Crucible Steel	79½	82¾	79½	80¼	— ¼
112½	131½	400	Crucible Steel pf	113	113¼	113	113¼	+ ¾
195	199	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	195⅛	195⅛	195⅛	195⅛	—2⅞
151	152½	100	Delaware & Hud	151	151	151	151	+ ⅝
223	225	200	Del., Lack. & West	223⅛	223⅛	223⅛	223⅛	—1⅞
12	18¼	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	19	19	19	19	— ⅝
47	47⅛	2,000	Distillers' Secur	47½	47½	47	47	— ¾
25½	25⅝	4,700	Dome Mines x d	24½	25¾	24½	25¾	— ¼
36⅞	37¼	3,200	Erie	36¾	37	36½	37	+ ⅛
52½	53	400	Erie 1st pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	...
115	116	25	Gen. Chemical pf	115	115	115	115	...
169	171	100	General Electric	169	169	169	169	—1
113½	115	700	General Motors pf	113½	114	113½	114	+1
71½	71¾	5,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	72	72⅝	71½	71½	— ⅞
93½	94	1,000	Granby Consol	93	93¼	92	93¼	+ ¼
120½	121	500	Great Northern pf	120¾	120¾	120½	120⅝	+ ⅛
45	45½	2,300	G. N. certs. ore prop	45½	45½	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅜
47	48	400	Greene-Cananea	47	47¼	47	47	— ½
21⅝	21¾	400	Guggenheim Explor	21¼	21¾	21½	21⅝	...
130	132½	30	Homestake Mining	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜	132⅜	...
46	46⅛	7,400	Inspiration Copper	46	46¼	45⅝	46¼	+ ⅛
16¾	16⅞	1,700	Interboro Consol	16½	17	16½	16⅞	+ ⅛
71	71¾	800	Interboro Con. pf	72¼	72¼	71¾	71¾	— ⅛
22	24½	400	Int. Agricultural	21¼	22	21¼	22	—1
62	63¾	100	Int. Agricultural pf	62	62	62	62	—1¼
110¼	111¼	400	Int. Harvester, N. J.	110½	110½	110½	110½	+ ¼
15⅞	16	14,200	Int. Mer. Mar. t. r.	14½	16¼	14½	15⅞	+1⅛
67⅞	68	48,000	Int. Mer. Mar. pf. t. r.	67⅛	70⅝	67	67⅞	...
48	48¼	11,700	Int. Nickel v. tr. cfs	48½	48½	47	47¼	— ¾
46¾	47	100	Int. Paper pf	47	47	47	47	+1
26⅛	26¼	400	Kansas City South	26	26⅛	26	26⅛	...
60¼	61	100	Kan. City South. pf	60	60	60	60	— ¾
77	77½	600	Lackawanna Steel	78	78	77½	77½	+ ¼
51½	52	5,950	Lee Rubber & Tire	51¼	52⅜	51⅛	51⅝	+ ⅛
76⅞	77½	600	Lehigh Valley	77	77⅜	76¾	77	— ⅜
194	196	100	Lorillard (P.) Co	195½	195½	195½	195½	...
122	124	300	Louis. & Nash	124⅛	124⅛	123½	123½	— ½
80⅜	80½	300	Mackay Cos	80	80½	80	80½	+ ⅛
66⅜	66½	4,400	Maxwell Motors	68⅝	69	66¼	66½	—2½
86⅝	86⅞	200	Max. Motors 1st pf	87	87	87	87	— ⅛
86⅝	86⅞	29	do., odd lot	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	...
51	51½	400	Max. Motors 2d pf	51	51⅛	51	51⅛	...
53	59	100	May Dept. Stores	55	55	55	55	+2
106	106⅜	12,900	Mexican Petroleum	107	107¼	105½	106	—1½
96½	99	100	Mex. Petroleum pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	—1
36¼	36¾	2,400	Miami Copper	36⅝	36¾	36½	36½	— ¼
14⅛	14½	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	14½	14½	14¼	14¼	— ¼
4¾	5	500	Missouri Pacific	5	5	4¾	5	— ⅛
4¾	5	600	do., trust rcts	5	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
71¼	73	100	Montana Power	73	73	73	73	—1¼
113⅛	..	200	Montana Power pf	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	+ ⅛
81⅛	82¼	200	Morris & Essex	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	— ⅞
110	114	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	112½	112½	112½	112½	...
25½	26½	800	Nat. En. & St. Co	26	26¼	26	26	— ¼
68¼	68¾	1,900	Nat. Lead Co	68½	69	68¼	68¼	—1¼
23	24½	200	N. Rys. of M. 1st pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	...
16¼	16⅜	600	Nevada Con. Cop	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16⅜	...
145	146	1,400	N. Y. Air Brake	146½	147½	145	145	—3
105¼	105½	2,700	N. Y. Central	105	105½	105	105¼	+ ⅛
67⅝	68¼	800	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67¾	68	67¾	67¾	— ¾
27	28¼	100	N. Y., Ont. & West	27	27	27	27	...
116½	117⅜	1,300	Norfolk & Western	116½	117½	116½	117	+ ⅞
83¼	85	100	Norfolk & West. pf	84¾	84¾	84¾	84¾	—1¼
112⅝	113½	700	Northern Pacific	112⅝	113	112½	113	+ ¼
7⅝	8¼	200	Ontario Mining	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
16⅜	17	1,000	Pacific Mail	15⅝	16½	15⅝	16½	+1
56⅞	57⅛	2,500	Penn. R. R.	56⅞	57⅛	56⅞	56⅞	— ⅛
102½	103	700	People's Gas, Chi	103	103	102⅝	102½	— ⅝
90	93	100	Pet., M. & Co. 1st pf	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	...
42	42½	1,400	Philadelphia Co	41½	44⅛	41½	44⅛	+2⅜
78	79	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	78	78	78	78	—1
30½	31	1,000	Pittsburgh Coal	31⅜	31⅜	30⅛	31	— ½
105	108	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf	106	106	106	106	— ⅛
93¾	94¼	100	Pitts. Steel pf. x d	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	...
56¼	57	900	Pressed Steel Car	56	56½	56	56	—2
..	..	100	Quicksilver	5½	5½	5½	5½	...
..	..	100	Quicksilver pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
97	99	300	Railway Steel S. pf	98½	98½	98	98	—2
24⅞	25	3,700	Ray Con. Copper	25⅛	25¼	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
77¼	77⅝	2,800	Reading	77½	77¾	77	77½	— ⅛
41¼	42	400	Reading 2d pf	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	— ⅜
41¼	42	50	do., odd lot	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	...
52½	53	2,300	Rep. Iron & Steel	52⅝	52⅞	52⅛	52½	— ¼
109	110	100	Rep. Iron & S. pf	110	110	110	110	...
⅝	¾	200	Rock Island Co	¾	¾	¾	¾	...
¾	⅞	100	Rock Island Co. pf	¾	¾	¾	¾	...
5	5¼	2,500	St. Louis & San F.	4¾	5⅝	4¾	5⅝	+ ⅝
7⅛	7⅜	1,000	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	6⅝	7¼	6⅝	7¼	+1
17	17¼	200	Seaboard Air Line	17	17	17	17	...
37¾	38	100	Seab. Air Line pf	37½	37½	37½	37½	— ½
178	180	220	Sears, Roeb. & Co	180	180	179	179	—1
37⅜	37½	5,700	Shattuck Arizona	37½	37⅞	36¾	37½	+ ¼
99⅛	99¼	5,600	Southern Pacific	99½	99½	99	99¼	— ⅜
20½	21	320	Southern Railway	20⅝	20⅝	20½	20½	— ¼
58¼	58½	100	Southern Ry. pf	58½	58½	58½	58½	...
58¼	58½	50	do., odd lot	58¼	58¼	58¼	58¼	...
148½	149	11,000	Studebaker Co	149¾	151½	148¼	149	—1½
57½	58	2,500	Tennessee Copper	58	58⅛	57¼	58	— ¾
207	208	2,000	Texas Co	210	210	206	207	—3¾
7	7½	400	Texas & Pacific	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
102½	105	300	Tobacco Prod. pf	102	105	102	103	+3
95	96	100	Twin City R. T.	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞	...
133¼	133⅜	8,300	Union Pacific	133	133¾	132½	133¼	+ ¼
82⅞	83½	700	Union Pacific pf	83	83¼	82⅞	83¼	+ ¼
59½	60	300	United Cigar Mfrs	60	60	59⅜	59⅜	— ⅜
9⅜	9½	1,200	United Cigar Stores	9¼	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
11⅝	11⅞	200	Un. Cigar Stores pf	11⅞	11⅞	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
65	73	100	Un. Dry Goods pf	66	66	66	66	—1
145¼	146	4,200	United Fruit Co	146	146¾	145	145½	—1
15½	17	300	United Rys. Inv	15½	16¼	15½	16¼	+ ¼
30½	32½	200	United Rys. Inv. pf	31½	32	31½	32	+1
18	20	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	— ½
49	50	100	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	...
49	50	50	do., odd lot	50	50	50	50	...
152	153	7,600	U. S. Indus. Alco	152½	155¼	151¼	152	—1
1¾	2	100	U. S. Red. & Ref	2	2	2	2	...
52	53	500	U. S. Rubber	51	52	51	52	+ ⅛
106⅛	107	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅜
83¼	83¼	63,900	U. S. Steel	82¾	83⅜	82½	83⅛	+ ⅛
116⅝	117⅛	100	U. S. Steel pf	117	117	117	117	— ⅛
84¼	84½	12,200	Utah Copper	83⅝	84⅝	83¼	84⅝	+ ¾
18¼	18⅞	100	Utah Securities	18½	18½	18½	18½	— ½
46½	47	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅜
108	109½	100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	109	109	109	109	— ½
14	14¼	1,700	Wabash	14⅛	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅜
43¼	43½	2,100	Wabash pf. A	43½	43½	43	43¼	— ⅝
26⅝	27	1,100	Wabash pf. B	27¼	27⅜	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅜
26¼	27¼	400	Western Maryland	26½	26½	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅞
88½	89	600	Western Union Tel	88⅞	89	88¾	88⅞	+ ⅜
66	66¼	6,200	Westingh. E. & M.	66⅛	66¾	66	66	— ⅛
207	215	300	Willys-Overland	210	210	207	207	—3
207	215	50	do., odd lot	211	211	211	211	...
104	104½	300	W.-O. pf. sub. cfs. f. p.	104½	104⅝	104½	104½	— ½
120½	121	600	Woolw., (F. W.,) Co	120⅝	121¼	120½	120½	— ½

LONDON MARKET INACTIVE.

Money More Plentiful and Traders Are Cheered by Bank Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Money was more plentiful today. Discount rates were quiet, but the market was cheered by the excellent bank statement. American exchange was dull at 4.76½.

The stock market was inactive. The recent arrangements to facilitate sales of French holdings here through the Banks of England and France were not generally liked and checked the recent buying spurt in Tintos, De Beeres, and other French favorites. Japanese bonds were in good demand and rubber shares steady. Otherwise business was dull.

American securities sagged under the lead of Canadian Pacific, which was affected by the tax proposals.

Prices Steady on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Prices were steady on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs for cash. Exchange on London, 28 francs 5 centimes.

British Bank Statement.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The weekly satement of the Bank of England shows the following changes:

Total reserve increased	£840,000
Circulation decreased	300,000
Bullion increased	540,168
Other securities decreased	13,379,000
Other deposits decreased	1,331,000
Public deposits increased	11,126,000
Notes reserve increased	768,000

Government securities unchanged.

The proportion of the bank's reserve to liability this week is 27.01 per cent.; last week it was 24.43 per cent. Rate of discount, 5 per cent.

French Bank Statement.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Gold in hand increased	6,535,000
Silver in hand increased	4,455,000
Notes in circulation increased	58,727,000
Treasury deposits decreased	2,413,000
General deposits decreased	3,861,000
Bills discounted increased	4,060,000
Advances decreased	3,800,000

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

A Trader's View of Politics.

One explanation offered yesterday for the continued unsettlement in the market was an alleged fear on the part of many people that the Wilson Administration would try to offset the influence of Senator Root's speech before the Republican Convention by adopting a much firmer attitude toward Germany in the pending negotiations. According to this view, the change of front on the part of the State Department in the matter of allowing a change in international law, as it regards the carrying of guns by passenger vessels, was the immediate response of the Administration to Senator Root's criticisms.

⁂

Good Times in the Bond Market.

There have been so many months of quiet investment demand that no one begrudges the harvest which bond salesmen are now gathering. One of the younger investment dealers characterizes the present demand for good securities as the best in his experience. It is so good, in fact, that an offering like that recently made of Chicago Union Station bonds has only to be announced to bring in a flood of subscriptions. The syndicate which is handling the offering of new Midvale Ordnance 5's had hardly announced the price to be put upon the issue yesterday before it was unofficially announced that the books could be closed at the end of the day's business, if desired. On a recent offering, which netted about 4½ per cent., subscriptions were six times the amount offered, and subscribers were allotted but 15 per cent. of the amounts asked for.

⁂

The Canadian War Tax on Earnings.

Persons interested in Canadian securities did not appear disturbed yesterday over dispatches from Montreal which outlined a possible tax on corporations doing a war business. It was expected in some quarters that the application of the proposed tax might bring quite different results than the first reading of the plan suggested. The plan before the Canadian House calls for a tax of 25 per cent. of net earnings in excess of 7 per cent. on paid-up capital. The term "paid-up capital," it was said, if allowed to stand in the completed law might make the tax payments of some companies now doing a big business look small as compared with their actual net income. In case of certain concerns engaged in a profitable war business there is no doubt considerable difference between their shares fully paid in and their total shares outstanding, this difference being generally referred to as "water." They are earning a large income on their aggregate capital stock, the suggestion was yesterday, and of this only a fraction might be required for the tax.

⁂

Canadian Pacific's Position.

The Canadian Pacific was referred to as one corporation whose full net earnings would be affected if the proposed law were enacted. The company has outstanding capital stock less in amount than the money paid for it. Based on current earnings it was figured that the war tax on the Canadian Pacific would be about $2,000,000 the first year, based on the current rate of income, which would amount to slightly less than 1 per cent. on the stock. At the local office of the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, which has large orders for shells, it was said that no effort had been made to see what the tax might amount to in terms of earnings. The feeling in evidence in some quarters close to the management of Canadian munitions makers was that even with a substantial tax on profits there would be plenty left over for stockholders.

⁂

Sending Greek Funds to New York.

Transfers of Greek funds to this centre from London, which have been reported this week, have been brought about, according to bankers, both by the Greek Government and by individuals. It was intimated yesterday in banking quarters where financial operations between Greece and this country are closely followed that the fear of complications with the allied powers had probably persuaded Greek business men to send part of their money from London to New York, as well as to neutral cities on the Continent. The Government transfers were believed to represent largely funds needed here to pay for goods bought in our markets. To a lesser extent the operations of individuals have been for the same purpose.

⁂

Rock Island Financing.

A suggestion has been made in well-informed circles that the $7,500,000 restitution suit recently brought against former Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway by minority stockholders of the Rock Island might have a bearing on future Rock Island financing and reorganization. There is no doubt that this suit has far-reaching ramifications. Indirectly, it reaches several large banking institutions in this city and they are such institutions which might be expected to lend aid to the Rock Island under favorable circumstances. The suggestion carried an intimation that it would be quite easy to obtain required financial aid if this suit were dismissed. A prominent stockholder of the Rock Island who was among those who instituted the suit admitted yesterday that he had heard rumors of a dismissal. "But you must rest assured," he said, "that there will be no bargaining for money on the basis of a dismissal. I will say that a compromise might be acceptable to the stockholders. Such a course, I believe, would be warranted."

⁂

Attractive War Commissions.

It is reported in the financial district that some of the war contracts for ammunition supplies have netted brokers as much as $1,000,000 on a single contract. The brokerage commission is collected in the form of overage and in some instances, it is said, fees are divided into a dozen parts. The brokers have no desire to deal directly with Governments or even with the fiscal agents of Governments. They prefer to deal with intermediaries and each new intermediary, of course, takes his part of the profits. It is quite possible under this system to withhold the amount of the commissions from the actual buyer. There has been a wail of complaints from some commission firms that underhanded business methods have been used to squeeze out intermediaries in certain big deals.

⁂

Bonuses for Good Work.

The revelations of the Thompson Legislative Committee dealt largely with a $150,000 bonus paid to President Shonts of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. This figure pales into insignificance compared with the $1,000,000 and $600,000 bonuses authorized by Charles M. Schwab of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to officials in his concern.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Feb. 17	$3,828,000
Same day last year	2,009,500
Year to date	171,495,500
Same period last year	85,385,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	87.08 — .02
Same day last year	82.96 — .18

	High.	Low.
Year's range to date	87.35 Feb. 4	86.68 Jan. 3
Same period last year	83.97 Feb. 4	81.51 Jan. 2
Year 1915	87.62 Nov. 24	81.54 Jan. 2
Year 1914	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31 Jan. 10	85.45 Dec. 18

Bond	Sales	Price
Anglo-French 5s	46,000	94⅝
	1,000	94½
	500	94⅞
	1,000	94¾
	500	94⅝
	42,000	94½
	18,000	94⅝
	500	94¾
	26,000	94⅝
	10,000	94½
	55,000	94⅝
	11,000	94½
	5,000	94⅝
Chinese Ry 5s	5,000	76½
City of Tokio 5s	6,000	78½
	500	79
	500	79
	500	79
	1,000	78¾
	8,000	78¾
Japan Govt 4½s, sterling loan,	3,000	85⅛
	3,000	84½
2d series	500	83
German stamp	15,000s30f	75⅛
	5,000	75⅝
N Y State 4s, 1961	1,000 c	105⅝
4s, 1959	3,000	98⅝
4¼s, 1960	3,000	102¼
registered	5,000	102
4½s, Nov, 1957	2,000	107¼
4½s, 1965	1,000	107⅞
	3,000	108
Adams Express 4s	3,000	84⅞
Alb & Susq 3½s	1,000	87⅝
Am Ag Ch cv 5s	3,000	102⅜
	3,000	102½
	5,000s30f	102½
Am Smelt Sec 6s	10,000	111⅛
Am T & T col 4s	5,000	92⅝
	10,000	92¾
	6,000	92⅝
	3,000	92½
	3,000	92⅜
	1,000	92½
conv 4s	5,000	100
conv 4½s	10,000	106⅜
	40,000	106½
Am W Paper 5s	1,000	70⅝
Armour & Co 4½s	5,000	95
A, T & S F gen 4s	1,000	94⅞
	500	94⅝
	1,500	94¾
	7,000	94⅞
	21,000	95
	5,000	94⅞
	12,000	94⅞
	5,000	94¾
	8,000	94⅞
	17,000	94⅝
	1,000	94⅝
adj 4s, stamped	5,000	88¼
	8,000	88
	500	87⅞
conv 4s, 1960	2,000	104
	1,000	104⅛
5s	2,000	101½
Atl C Line 1st 4s	5,000	92⅞
gen unif 4½s	8,000	92⅛
	6,000	92⅛
	1,000	92⅜
	4,000	92¼
	9,000	92⅜
Atl & Dan 2d 4s	3,000	81½
Balt & O gold 4s	1,000	92
	2,000	92½
	2,000	91½
registered	1,000	91
prior lien 3½s	14,000	92⅞
conv 4½s	4,000	97¾
	12,000	97⅝
	2,000	97¾
	2,000	97⅝
	6,000	97½
	1,000	97⅜
P, L E & W Va 4s	10,000	89
S W Div 3½s	6,000	91½
Beth Steel ext 5s	7,000	103⅛
1st & ref 5s	30,000	102⅞
	2,000	103
	25,000	102¾
B'way & 7th Av, 1st con 4s	5,000	100
B'klyn Rap Tran 5s, 1918	7,000	101
	1,000s30f	100⅞
B Un El 1st 5s	1,000	101½
B Union Gas 5s	1,000	105¼
	2,000	105¼
Brns & West 4s	3,000	93¾
Bush Term 5s	9,000	92
Bush Term Bldgs gtd 5s	1,000	89¼
Cal G & Elec 5s	2,000	98
	8,000	98⅛
Cent of Ga Ry con 5s	2,000	101½
Cent Leather 5s	2,000	102
	1,000	102⅛
	29,000	102
Cen of N J con 5s	6,000	117¾
Cent Pac gtd 4s	3,000	90⅞
	4,000	90⅝
	16,000	90⅝
	5,000	90½
	5,000	90¼
	2,000	90½
	1,000	90¾
	2,000	90⅝
	1,000	90¾
gtd 3½s	1,000s30f	89½
Ches & O gen 4½s	10,000	92½
conv 4½s	10,000	88
	1,000	87¾
	2,000	87⅝
C, B & Q gen 4s	1,000	94
Chic & Alton 3s	10,000	58⅜
	8,000	58⅜
3½s	5,000	44½
Chi, B & Qy jt 4s	1,000	98⅝
	3,000	98½
	32,000	98⅝
	10,000	98½
	58,000	98¾
Neb ext 4s	1,000	98⅝
	1,000	98⅝
Iowa div 4s	5,000	89¾
Chi & E Ill con 6s	1,000	105
Chi, M & St P gen 4½s	10,000	103¼
	1,000	103⅛
	4,000s30f	103⅛
gen 4s, Ser A, registered	1,000	92⅝
cv 5s, Series B	1,000	107¼
	10,000	107⅜
	4,000	107¼
	1,000	107⅜
refund 4½s	2,000	94⅝
Chi, M & P Sd 4s	1,000	91¼
Chi & N W deb 5s, 1933	7,000	104½
Chi, R I & P Ry ref 4s	6,000	67
C, R I & P gen 4s	5,000	85⅝
	25,000	85⅝
Chi, R I & P Ry deb 5s	10,000	47
Chi, St P, M & O deb 5s	20,000	102⅞
Chi & W Ind con 4s	6,000	79⅞
Chile Copper 7s	2,000	131¼
Col & So 1st 4s	4,000	91⅞
	1,000	91¾
ref & ext 4½s	1,000	85¾
Con Gas conv 6s	10,000	122¼
Cuban-Am Sugar col tr 6s	2,000	102⅝
	50,000s30f	102⅝
Del & Hudson deb 4s, 1916	1,000	100⅝
Den & R G con 4s	5,000	78¼
	6,000s30f	77⅝
	7,000	78
	5,000	78⅛
1st & ref 5s	5,000	57⅛
	10,000	57¼
Det Edison 5s	5,000	103⅞
Det Un Ry con 4½s	1,000	77¼
Dis Sec Corp 5s	2,000	72½
Dul & Iron R 1st 5s	8,000	103¼
Erie 1st con 4s	3,000	86
	13,000	86¼
1st gen 4s	3,000s30f	75⅝
	2,000	75⅝
cv 4s, Series A	16,000	72
Series B	5,000	78⅛
Penn col tr 4s	6,000	89¼
Gen Elec deb 5s	2,000	104⅞
Granby Con cv 6s, Series A, stpd	2,000	107½
	500	107
	12,000	107¼
Hock Val 1st 4½s	10,000	95
	10,000 C	95⅛
Hudson & Man 1st & ref 5s, Ser A	1,000	74¾
	1,000	75
Ill Cent ref 4s	5,000	89¾
4s, 1953	1,000	87¼
Illinois Steel 4½s	10,000	92¾
	1,000	92⅝
	9,000	92½
Indiana Steel 5s	14,000	103
	4,000	103⅛
	20,000	103
Insp Con Cop conv 6s, 1922	10,000	182
	9,000	183
	2,000	184
Inter-Met 4½s	1,000	74¼
	5,000	74¼
	1,000	74⅜
	9,000	74½
	3,000	74⅜
	1,000	74½
I R T 1st & ref 5s	197,000	99⅜
	1,000	99½
Int & Gt Nor 6s	2,000	97⅞
Int Mer Mar col tr 4½s, ctfs of dep	40,000	96⅜
	25,000	96½
	82,000	97
	2,000	97¼
	3,000	97⅛
	10,000	97¼
	2,000	97⅜
	11,000	97⅛
	54,000	97⅜
	52,000	98
	5,000	98⅛
	5,000	98⅜
	35,000	98¼
	19,000	98⅜
	18,000	98⅞
	5,000	98⅞
	2,000	98⅞
	25,000	98⅜
	8,000	98⅞
	5,000	98⅜
	35,000	99
	5,000	98⅞
	22,000	98¾
	7,000	98⅝
	14,000	98½
	25,000	98¾
	10,000	98½
Iowa Cent ref 4s	4,000	59⅜
K C, Ft S & M 4s	7,000	77
Kan City So 5s	1,000	93⅜
Kan City Term 4s	10,000	88⅞
Lack Steel 5s, 1923	11,000	100¼
	2,000	100¼
1950	10,000	95
L S & M So 3½s	1,000s30f	85
	28,000	85½
L S & M So 4s, 1931	5,000s30f	94⅛
	1,000	94⅝
	2,000	94⅞
	2,000	94⅝
Leh Val of N Y gtd 4½s	1,000	101⅝
	10,000s30f	101⅛
Ligg & Myers 5s	2,000	102⅝
Long Isl ref 4s	2,000	88
Lou & N unif 4s	1,000	95¼
	1,000s30f	95
	1,000	95⅛
	1,000	95
Manhatn con 4s, tax exempt	5,000	92⅝
	50,000	92⅞
	10,000	93
	10,000	92⅞
	25,000	93
Mex Pet 1st ref con 6s, Ser A	5,000	110
Series B	13,000	110
Milw & Sparta & Wn 1st 4s	2,000	92
Minn & St Louis 1st & ref 4s	2,000	62⅞
	5,000	63
	2,000	62¼
	3,000	62⅜
M, St P & S S M 1st con 4s	11,000	93⅜
Mo, Kan & Okla 1st 5s	1,000	65⅛
Mo, K & T 1st 4s	3,000s30f	76⅜
	4,000	77
Mo, K & T 2d 4s	3,000	47⅞
	1,000	47
M, K & T s f 4½s	2,000	39
M, K & T of T 5s	4,000	52
Mo, Kan & Texas 1st & ref 4s	1,000s7f	52⅝
Mo Pac 5s, 1920	13,000	88¼
Mont Power 5s, Series A	44,000	96⅜
	500	96
Nash, Chat & S L 1st con 5s	1,000	107¼
	3,000	107½
Natl Tube 5s	8,000	101⅛
	24,000	101
N Y Air Brake 1st conv 6s	2,000	104⅜
	1,000	104½
N Y Cent deb 6s	23,000	114⅞
	63,000	114⅝
	15,000	114⅞
	28,000	114⅝
	21,000	114¼
	30,000	114⅜
	2,000	114¼
	1,000	114⅜
	6,000	114⅜
	20,000	114¼
gen 3½s	23,000	83
	4,000	82⅝
deb 4s, 1934	6,000	92⅝
	15,000	92½
ref & imp 4½s Series A	2,000	95¼
	12,000	95¼
	7,000	95⅛
	10,000s10f	95
	23,000	95⅛
	78,000	95¼
L S col 3½s	2,000	77¾
N Y, Chic & St L 1st 4s	3,000	94⅝
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s	17,000	114⅜
non conv deb s 4s, 1955	1,000	81
1956	2,000	80¼
N Y, O & W ref 4s	5,000	84
N Y Rys ref 4s	10,000	77
	11,000	77½
adj 5s	14,000	61⅜
	1,000	62
	8,000	61¾
	11,000	61⅝
	16,000	61½
	30,000	61⅝
	3,000	61⅝
	1,000	61⅜
	9,000	61¼
N Y Tel 4½s	3,000	99¼
	25,000	99¼
	2,000s30f	99
	22,000	99¼
Nor & Wn ext 6s	1,000s30f	131¾
Norf & W gen 6s	10,000	120
	2,000	119¾
10-20 conv 4s	1,000	116⅝
10-25 conv 4s	20,000	115¼
	25,000	115⅝
New River 6s	8,000	120¼
div 4s	5,000	90½
Norf & W Pocah C & C 4s	2,000	89⅝
Northn Pac 4s	10,000s30f	94
	8,000	94
	7,000	93⅞
	2,000	94
registered	2,000	92⅝
Northn Pac 3s	14,000	66¼
	1,000	66⅛
Ontario Power Co 1st s f 5s	1,000	95⅛
Oreg Short Line 1st con 5s	5,000	106½
gtd ref 4s	9,000	93¼
	11,000	93½
Oreg S L 1st 6s	4,000	109
Oreg & Cal 1st 5s	10,000	102¼
	5,000	102
Pac Coast 1st 5s	1,000	93½
	4,000	94¼
Pac of M 1st 4s	9,000	90¼
Pac Pow & Light 1st & ref 5s	10,000	93½
	5,000	93
Penn gtd 4½s	2,000	101⅞
Penn 4s, 1948	5,000	99⅝
	1,000	99⅝
Penn R R con 4½s	3,000	106⅜
	15,000	106¼
gen 4½s, temp ctfs	3,000	102⅛
Peo & E inc 4s	1,000	29
Phila Co conv 5s 1922	1,000	92½
Pub Service Corp s f 5s	6,000	90
Ry St Sp, Int-Oc 1st 5s	1,000	95⅛
Reading gen 4s	18,000	95¼
Ren & Sar 1st 7s	5,000	113
Rep Iron & Steel s f 5s, 1940	5,000	99⅛
	13,000	99
St L, I Mt & So gen 5s	1,000	102⅛
unif & ref 4s	1,000	80⅝
	14,000	80⅝
St L & S F Rys gen 5s	1,000	102⅞
St L & S F R R gen 5s, Tr Co ctfs, stamped	6,000	44
ref 4s, ctfs of dep, stamped	4,000	62⅞
St L S W 1st 4s	15,000	78⅝
Sav, Fla & West 1st 6s	2,000	122
Scio V & N E 4s	1,000	93
Seab A L adj 5s	2,000	67
	17,000	66⅝
	8,000	66⅝
So Bell Tel & Tel 1st 5s	12,000	101⅛
	4,000	101
South Pac col 4s	5,000	87½
conv 4s	5,000	89
	1,000	88⅞
	18,000	88⅝
	1,000	88⅞
	9,000	88⅝
conv 5s	12,000	105⅝
	5,000	105¼
	4,000	105⅜
	1,000	105¼
1st & ref 4s	20,000	90⅛
	2,000	90⅜
S F Term 4s	16,000	85⅝
	2,000	85⅛
South Ry 1st 5s	101,000	102⅜
gen 4s	12,000	72⅝
	17,000	72⅝
	7,000	72⅞
	64,000	73
	8,000	72⅞
	2,000	72⅝
	5,000	72⅝
	2,000	72½
M & O col 4s	3,000	76⅝
Stand G & E cv 6s	5,000	100
Stand Mill 1st 5s	2,000	97⅞
Tenn Cop cv 6s, sub rcts, f pd	1,000	120½
Texas Co cv 6s	1,000	106⅝
	3,000	105¼
Third Av ref 4s	2,000	82⅞
adj 5s	10,000	84
Tri-City 5s	9,000	99⅜
	2,000	99⅛
Union Pac 1st 4s	1,000	97¾
	25,000	97⅝
	500	97¾
conv 4s	3,000	93⅜
1st & ref 4s	3,000	90⅞
	15,000	90½
	5,000	90¼
Un R Rs of San Fran 4s	7,000	44
	14,000	43½
U S R & Imp 5s	1,000	70
U S Rubber 6s	5,000	103¼
U S Steel Corp s f 5s	31,000	104⅞
	6,000	105
	1,000	104⅞
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s	3,000	99⅛
conv deb 6s	1,000	103
	10,000	103⅛
Va Ry & Pow 5s	1,000	91
Va & S W 1st 5s	1,000	103
Virgn Ry 1st 5s	1,000	98⅝
	6,000	98⅜
	500	98¼
	1,000	98⅜
Wab P Term 1st 4s, Cent Tr ctfs	4,000	1
Western Elec 5s	6,000	103⅛
Western Md 4s	1,000	72⅞
	8,000	72
Wn N Y & P 1st 5s	4,000	105
West Un fund & real est 4½s	2,000	96¼
West Shore 4s, reg	3,000	89⅛
Westingh E & M conv 5s	2,000	133
Wheeling & L E 1st 5s	5,000	100
Wis Cent gen 4s	17,000	87⅛

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for United States Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	99¾	..
2s, c, 1930	99¾	..
3s, r, 1918	102	..
3s, c, 1918	102	..
4s, r, 1925	110¼	111
4s, c, 1925	111	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	99	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	99	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	102½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	102½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb & Sus.	..	280
Am Ag C.	70	71
Do pf.	97½	98½
Am B Sug pf.	95	96
Am B S & Fdy pf.	170	190
Am C pf.	110	112
Am C & F pf.	117	119
Am Coal.	20	28
Am Coal P pf.	115	116½
Am Cot O.	53	54½
Do pf.	100	105
Am Exp.	120	128
Am L pf.	41	41¾
Am Lo pf.	102	102½
Am Malt.	8½	9
Do pf.	32	33½
A S pf, B.	86½	87½
Am Snuff.	140	149
Do pf.	106	108½
Am S Ref.	112¼	113
A T & C.	63	69
Am T pf.	105½	106
Am Wr Pa pf.	11	13
A M 1st pf	52	95
Atl C L.	110¼	113¼
B & O pf.	76¼	76¾
Booth Fish	..	35
Do pf.	..	79
Batop M.	2⅛	2¼
Beth S pf.	130	140
B Un G.	129½	131½
Bush Ter.	116¾	118¾
B, R & P.	90	95
Do pf.	113	..
But'k Co.	29¼	31¼
Burns Bros	82½	86
Do pf.	100	115
Cal P pf.	61	64
Canada So.	58½	60
Cent L pf.	109¾	110¼
C R R of N J.	270	310
C & S A Tel.	133	135
Chi & A.	8	10
Do pf.	12	22½
Chi Gt W pf.	35¼	36
C & N W pf.	172	180
Chi, St P, M & Om.	115	125
Do pf.	132½	141
C, C, C & St L.	40	42
Cl & Pitts.	79¾	..
Do spec.	49⅝	..
Clu-P pf.	109	110
Col & So.	27	28
Do 1st pf	47	52
Do 2d pf.	40	50
Con G, B.	109⅜	114½
Cont Ins.	59	63
Crex Carp.	40	49
C-Am Sug pf.	102	107
D & Co pf.	95	96½
D & R G.	8	9
D P & L.	36	50
Det Ed.	136	137
Det U Ry.	86¼	88
Dia Match	105⅝	106¼
D, S S & A	4½	6
Do pf.	9	10¼
East Kod.	500	..
Elec S B.	64¼	66
Erie 2d pf.	46	47
F M & S.	27	30½
Do pf.	54	54¼
Gen Ch.	285	290
Gen Mot.	455	475
G'drich (B F) Co pf.	113	114
Hack Wat.	25	35
Helme (G W) Co.	170	180
Do pf.	114	119
Hock Val.	93	120
Ill Cent.	103¼	103⅝
Inger-R.	200	..
Do pf.	102	..
I H, N J, pf.	114¼	118¾
Int H C.	70	71
Do pf.	102¼	110
Int N pf.	109	112
Int Paper.	10¾	11
Iowa Cent.	..	5
Do pf.	..	10
K C, Ft S & M pf.	61	65
Kayser (J) & Co.	80	86
Do 1st pf	111	..
K & D M.	3	4½
Do pf.	20	35
K'gs Co El L & P.	130	136
Kresge (SS) Co pf.	110½	..
Lacl Gas.	105½	106½
L E & W.	11	14
Do pf.	32	39
Ligg & M.	256½	260
Do pf.	120	..
Long Isl'd.	21½	22
L-W Bis.	17	19
Do 1st pf	90¼	94¼
Do 2d pf.	..	59
Lorill'd Co pf.	118⅛	..
M'kay Cos pf.	67¼	68
Man B'ch.	1⅛	2½
Man Elev.	129¾	131
Man Shirt.	58	60
Do pf.	108	109
M Dep Sts pf.	104	105¾
Mich Cent.	125	135
M & St L.	5½	6¼
Do pf.	17	18¾
M, St P & S S M.	120	123
Do pf.	134	138¼
Do l l.	75	85
M, K & T.	5¾	6¼
M & B pf.	65	75
N C & St L.	129	140
Nat Bis.	122¾	124½
Do pf.	120	120⅞
N C & S.	75	77
Nat E pf.	95	98
Nat L pf.	113	115
N R of M 2d pf.	7½	8¼
N Y, C & St L.	38½	42
Do 1st pf	83	89½
Do 2d pf.	57	59
N Y Dock.	10	15
Do pf.	24	35
N Y, L & West	114¼	123
N Y S R.	60	..
Norf South	20	27
North Am.	70	71
N O T & Light	..	70
N W Tel.	52¼	..
Pabst B pf.	82½	85
Pac Coast.	50	70
Do 1st pf	77	100
Do 2d pf.	63	80
P T & T.	36¼	39
Do pf.	94	97
Peo & E.	10¼	13
Pett-Mull.	50	53
P, C, C & St L pf.	88	90
P, Ft W & C	157	..
Pr St'l Car pf.	102¼	104
P S, N J.	116	117
P'man Co.	162½	164
Ry Stl Spr.	40⅝	41
Rdg 1st pf	42⅞	44
Rumely (M) Co ctfs.	12	13½
Do pf cts	22½	28
St L & S F 1st pf.	8¾	9½
St L S W.	17	19
Do pf.	..	45
Sears-R pf	126¾	127
S-S S & I.	57	59
Do pf.	96	98
So P R S.	161	164
Do pf.	103	107
So R, M & O ctfs.	65	75
St'd Mill.	89	91
Do pf.	86½	87½
Studeb Co pf.	110¼	114
T P L Tr.	109	..
Third Av.	59¾	60¼
T, St L & West	5	7
Do ctfs.	3	6
Do pf.	8	12
Do ctfs.	8	11
T C R T pf.	128¼	..
Und Type.	84	89
Do pf.	110	113
U B & P.	7¼	7¾
Do pf.	28	29½
Un Cig M pf.	105	110
Un Dry G.	20½	..
U S Exp.	42	45
U S I A pf.	106½	108
U S R & I.	35	38
U S R & Ref pf.	2	2½
Va I, C & Coke	50	56
Va R & P.	47	50
W F Exp.	125	130
W Md pf.	39	41
W E & M 1st pf.	76	79
Weym-Bru.	205	240
Do pf.	114	119
W & L E.	2⅛	3
Do 1st pf	12	15
Do 2d pf.	3	4
Wis Cent.	35¾	36¾
W'w'th (F W) pf.	124	124½

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GOLD SENT TO DUTCH STIRS MANY BANKERS

Resentment Felt Because Great Britain Let International Corporation Forward Metal.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE COSTLY

Competitors Assert They Have Lost Large Amounts Because of Alleged Discrimination.

In some international banking houses much feeling was evident yesterday because the British Government was permitting the International Banking Corporation to ship gold to Holland at a time when exports by other interests were threatened with seizure. News that the International had been sending the metal to Amsterdam for three months came as a distinct surprise to most of the other banking institutions in the financial district. Competitors of the International Corporation during this period have been forced to remit funds to the Netherlands through the foreign exchange market, a process which has cost them hundreds of thousands of dollars more than if they had been able to ship gold, because Dutch exchange has commanded a high premium.

Coming at the same time that difficulty was being experienced from mail seizures by the British, information about the gold shipments stirred a number of bankers to angry comment. It was reported that a complaint would be lodged soon with the State Department, asking that steps be taken to remove the apparent discrimination by the British authorities in favor of the International Banking Corporation. It was said in responsible quarters, however, that the attention of the Washington officials would probably not be called to the gold situation until some results had come from the complaint about securities taken from the Holland mails.

Officers of the International Corporation still refused yesterday to make public the method they successfully pursued in obtaining Great Britain's consent to gold exports. It was said that other institutions could easily obtain the same privilege if they went about it properly, but this statement was contradicted by other banks. Banking officers asserted that all efforts to get gold through the British cordon of war vessels and through English ports to Holland had been unavailing, even when all required pledges were made that the metal would not reach Germany.

An extraordinary feature of the situation is the fact that a few weeks ago a consignment of gold from a banking firm of this city was removed from a Dutch steamer at a British port while a shipment from the International Banking Corporation on the same ship was allowed to go on to Amsterdam. Other gold seized at about the same time was sent out by Boissevain & Co. and Goldman, Sachs & Co., amounting, all told, to $1,500,000. The banking houses have not yet heard what disposition was made of the metal, but they do not stand to lose the full amount if it is disposed of in the prize court, as it was insured both as to value and interest.

The gold sent by these houses, it is learned, went under two formal guarantees that it would not reach enemies of the Allies. The first provision was that it was shipped in care of the Netherlands Overseas Trust, which itself guarantees Great Britain that the goods handled shall be for Dutch use solely. The second safeguard mentioned by the shippers in their documents was a law enacted in Holland soon after the war began, prohibiting the transfer of gold across the border into Germany.

The only way bankers could account for the International's success was its close relation to the National City Bank, which has handled much banking business for Russia and Great Britain since the war began. It is supposed that special privileges have been granted the City Bank interests because of the institution's aid in financing purchases of supplies, but this theory does not comfort the other bankers, who desire to ship gold to Holland and are not able to do so.

The seizure of securities from the mail brought representatives of a dozen banking houses to a conference at the offices of Boissevain & Co., 24 Broad Street, yesterday afternoon. They discussed the situation for more than an hour, recounting their individual losses, but separated without making public the substance of the discussion. One of the men present said afterward that no further steps would be taken until the State Department had been heard from. It is expected that the matter will be put into the hands of attorneys skilled in international law, and that a more formal protest than those already made will go to Secretary of State Lansing within a short time.

It was learned after the meeting that security seizures had been more general in recent weeks than had been known before. Certain international bankers who invested heavily in American bonds in Holland, bearing German stamps, last Autumn have not received a single one of those sent from Amsterdam since Dec. 15.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

The trend of prices on the Consolidated Exchange reflected the prevailing uncertainty regarding the settlement of the submarine question. Prices opened lower, and during the early part of the session moved slowly downward, but later rallied slightly on more favorable advices from Washington. Business was on a good scale, particularly in odd lots.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Allis-Chalmers.	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞
370	Am. Beet Sug.	69¾	70	69⅝	69⅝
1,290	Am. Can	61⅝	62½	61⅝	62
60	Am. Car & F.	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
50	Am. Ice Secur.	30¼	30⅞	30¼	30⅞
270	Am. Locomo	65	65¾	65	65½
1,860	Am. Smelting..	99⅝	100½	99½	100⅛
3,390	Anaconda Cop.	88⅝	89⅝	88½	89
2,920	Baldwin Loco.	110⅞	111¾	108¾	108¾
80	Balt. & Ohio..	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
100	Batopilas	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
40	B'klyn R. T..	85¼	85½	85¼	85½
410	Butte & Super.	90⅝	91⅞	90¼	91½
60	Cal. Petrol	30¼	31⅛	30¼	31⅛
50	Can. Pacific	168½	168½	168	168
150	Cent. Leather.	53¼	53⅝	53	53⅝
170	Ches. & Ohio..	60¾	61½	60¾	61½
50	C., M. & St. P.	94½	94½	94½	94½
60	C., R. I. & P..	19⅛	19⅛	18¾	18¾
70	Chile Copper	23½	23¾	23½	23¾
140	Chino Copper..	57½	57½	57	57
220	Col. Fuel & I..	45¼	45½	44¾	44¾
120	Corn Products.	21¼	21¾	21¼	21½
10,960	Crucible Steel..	79⅞	82¾	79⅝	80½
170	Dist. Secur	47¼	47½	47	47
370	Erie	36¾	37	36½	37
140	Goodrich Co	72½	72½	71¾	72
150	Gt. North. Ore.	45½	45½	45⅝	45¾
420	Insp. Copper	45⅞	46½	45¾	46
40	Interbor. Con.	16⅞	16⅞	16¾	16⅞
220	Int. Mer. Mar..	14¾	16¼	14¾	16
4,980	Int.Mer.Mar.pf.	67	70¼	66⅞	68¾
90	Int. Nickel	46⅞	47⅞	46⅞	47⅞
340	Maxwell Mot.	68½	69	66½	66⅞
50	Max.Mot.1st pf.	87	87	87	87
3,690	Mexican Petrol.	107¼	107⅞	105¾	106¼
190	Miami Copper.	36⅝	36⅞	36⅝	36¾
20	Nat. Lead	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
30	Nevada Con.	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
170	N. Y. Central..	104¾	105½	104¾	105½
60	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	68	68¼	68	68¼
50	Pennsylvania..	57	57	57	57
120	Pitts. Coal	31½	31½	31	31½
40	Pr. St. Car	56¾	56¾	56¾	56¾
170	Ray Copper	25	25⅜	25	25⅜
340	Reading	77⅝	77⅝	77½	77⅝
220	Rep. I. & St.	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52½
20	Shat. Ariz.	37½	37½	37½	37½
150	Southern Pac..	99⅝	99⅝	99½	99⅝
470	Studebaker	151½	151½	148¾	148¾
190	Tenn. Copper..	58¼	58¼	57½	57⅞
690	Union Pac.	132⅞	133½	132½	133¼
90	U. S. Rubber.	51⅜	51⅜	51	51⅜
8,430	U. S. Steel	82⅞	83⅝	82⅝	83⅜
240	Utah Copper..	83⅝	84½	83¼	84½
420	Westing. Elec.	66½	66⅝	66⅛	66⅛
45,700					

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Comb. Frac..	.08	.08½	.08	.08½
500	Comstock	.12	.12	.12	.12
200	G'field Con..	.92	.92	.92	.92
800	G'field Flor..	.46	.46	.46	.46
230	Iron Blossom.	1.57½	1.57½	1.57½	1.57½
400	Jumbo Ext..	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
300	Little Chief..	.09	.09	.09	.09
600	Midway	.15½	.15½	.15½	.15½
500	Mizpah	.19	.19	.19	.19
400	Portland	1.77½	1.77½	1.77½	1.77½
200	Tonopah Ext.	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½	4.37½
400	Union Con	.49	.49	.49	.49
500	West End	.77	.77	.76	.76
5,230					

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25	railroads	77.32	76.93	77.17	—.02
25	industrials	97.56	96.52	96.88	—.46
50	stocks	87.44	86.72	87.02	—.24

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
Feb. 17	87.44	86.72	87.02	—.24
Feb. 16	88.01	87.07	87.26	—.62
Feb. 15	88.13	87.51	87.88	—.04
Feb. 14	88.70	87.78	87.92	—.73
Feb. 12	Holiday			
Feb. 11	89.01	88.26	88.65	—.01
Feb. 10	89.06	88.26	88.66	+.04
Feb. 9	88.84	88.00	88.62	+.31
Feb. 8	88.57	87.78	88.11	—.17
Feb. 7	88.63	87.71	88.28	+.89

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

February—					
1916*	89.06	10	85.46	1	87.02
1915	62.78	11	58.99	24	60.02
1914	73.14	4	69.33	26	70.49
1913	77.30	3	71.51	25	72.89
1912	76.61	20	72.54	1	75.84

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1916*	91.87	Jan. 3	84.47	Jan. 31	87.02
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.90	Feb. 24	91.50
1914	78.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	63.09	Feb. 1	68.08
1912	85.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

*To date.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Mo.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$10,271,682	$122,886,479
Ord. int. rev.	17,346,972	239,171,669
Income tax	1,168,546	17,761,696
Miscellaneous	2,122,426	28,996,149
Total receipts	$30,909,627	$408,815,995
Excess ord. disb. over ord. receipts	8,574,587	61,577,882
Excess total disb. over total receipts	6,614,912	53,579,879
Expenditures	39,484,214	470,393,877

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Asked.
Anglo-American	15¾	16½	16	16½
Atlantic Refining	670	680	675	685
Borne-Scrymser	275	285	275	285
Buckeye Pipe Line	108	111	108	111
Chesebrough Mfg.	730	750	730	750
Colonial Oil	160	180	160	180
Continental Oil	270	275	270	275
Crescent Pipe Line	45	47	45	47
Cumberland P. L.	65	70	65	70
Eureka Pipe Line	230	240	230	240
Galena S. Oil	150	155	150	153
Galena S. Oil pf.	135	138	135	138
Illinois Pipe Line	186	188	186	188
Indiana Pipe Line	105	108	105	108
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	13	13¼	13¼	13½
National Transit	31	33	31	33
N. Y. Transit	200	205	200	205
Northern Pipe Line	104	107	104	107
Ohio Oil	221	223	215	220
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	62	64	62	64
Prairie O. & G.	415	420	415	420
Prairie Pipe Line	233	235	238	236
Solar Refining	295	305	295	305
Southern Pipe Line	210	215	210	215
South Penn. Oil	370	375	370	375
Southwest Penn.	112	117	112	117
Standard Oil of Cal.	368	371	375	380
Standard Oil of Ind.	510	515	505	510
Standard Oil of Kan.	440	450	445	455
Standard Oil of Ky.	350	360	350	360
Standard Oil of Neb.	350	370	350	370
Standard Oil of N. J.	513	518	515	520
Standard Oil of N. Y.	214	216	215	218
Standard Oil of Ohio	550	560	550	560
Swan & Finch	125	130	125	130
Union Tank	84	86	84	86
Vacuum Oil	227	231	227	231
Washington Oil	48	53	48	53

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.
American Cigar	110	115	110	115
American Cigar pf.	99	101	99	101
Conley Foil	325	380	325	380
J. S. Young	155	170	155	170
Johnson Tin F. & M.	140	170	140	170
MacAndrews & F.	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F. pf.	98½	100½	98½	100½
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	213	220	213	220
R. J. Reynolds	460	475	465	480
R. J. Reyn. Tob. pf.	120	122	120	122

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	*Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ang.-French	5	Oct. 15,'20	94¼	94¾	6.37
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	101⅛	101⅜	3.75
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101⅝	102	4.85
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	101⅝	101⅞	5.40
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100	100¾	4.60
City of Q'bec	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.95
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100⅜	101	3.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	101¼	101½	3.90
French Rep.	5	Apr., 1916	100	100¼	3.50
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99½	99¾	6.30
Norway Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	101	101⅛	4.00
Norway Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101⅜	101⅛	4.80
Norway Govt.	6	Feb., 1923	100½	101½	5.73
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1916	100⅜	101⅛	4.62
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1918	100	100½	4.70
Switz. Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99⅞	100¼	4.93

Company Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Ala. Power	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil	5	Nov., 1917	101½	102	4.05
Am. Locomo	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	2.00
A. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.10
Ana. Copper	5	Mar., 1917	101⅜	101⅝	3.40
Ark. V.L.& P.	6	July 1, '19	97	98½	6.50
*Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	101	101¼	2.20
Balt. & O.	4½	June, 1918	101½	101⅞	2.20
B. R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅝	101⅛	4.45
Can. Nor. Ry.	5	Sep., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Can. Pac. Ry.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102⅞	103⅜	5.45
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	99⅞	100	5.00
Chi. & W. I.	5	Sep., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	4.35
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	94	96	13.70
Con. Pow.	6	May 1,'17	99⅞	100½	5⅝
C., P., R. & L.	6	May, 1918	102⅝	103⅛	4.50
E. P. & L. C.	5	Mar., 1918	95	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100¼	100½	2.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅝	101⅞	4.05
Gen. Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	101¼	4.55
Gr. Rap. Ed.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.44
Gr. Rap. Ry.	5	June, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	3.65
G. T. of Can.	5	Nov., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	4.15
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101¾	102⅛	4.00
Lack. Steel	6	Mar., 1917	101¼	101½	4.40
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.90
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101	101¾	5.45
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1916	93	94½	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99	100	6.00
Mor. & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅛	100¼	4.90
M. Gen. El.	6	June, 1917	100½	101	5.50
M. W. Util.	6	Jan. 1, '25	95	96⅝	6.50
N. E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	99⅞	100⅜	5.95
N.Y.,N.H.&H.	5	May, 1916	100⅝	100⅞	2.50
Nor. States	6	June, 1917	100⅝	101¼	5.20
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	101⅝	101⅞	4.10
P.S.C. of N.J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅛	100½	4.90
Rem.Arms.Un. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	99¾	100	5.00
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	1.00
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	101	101¼	4.20
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	100⅛	100½	4.30
U.S.S.R.&M.	6	Feb., 1926	104⅛	104½	4.35
U.S. Pub. Ser.	6	Apr., 1918	98	99½	6.20
†Unit. Fruit	6	May, 1917	101⅝	101⅞	1.80
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	101	101¼	4.20
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	101⅛	101½	4.45
West. E. & M.	5	Oct., 1917	101⅝	101¾	3.95
W. Penn. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	101	5.10
W. Va. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	6.75
Western Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	99½	100⅝	5.40
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.00
Win. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100	100¾	5⅝

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917, 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.05
Baltimore & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.10
Buf., Roch. & P.	1916-'30	4½@5	4.35	4.20
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.45	4.20
Car., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.55	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.38	4.20
Chi. & East. Ill.	1916-'25	5½	5.60	5.00
Chic. & Northw.	1916-'23	4½	4.20	4.05
Chi., R. I. & P.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.90
Ch., S. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.30	4.20
C., C., C. & S. L.	1916-'29	5	4.50	4.25
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.20	4.10
Erie Railroad	1916-'23	4½@5	4.50	4.25
Hocking Valley	1916-'23	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.00
Louis. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1916-'23	5	5.60	5.10
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	6.00	5.00
N. Y. C. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.25
Norfolk & West.	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.40	4.20
Penn. Gen. Frt.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	3.90
St. L., I. M. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.20	4.70
St. L. & S. F.	1916-'22	5	6.25	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1916-'23	5	4.50	4.25
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.12
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.50	4.20

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
450	Adventure	2	2	1¾	1¾
100	Ahmeek	102	102	102	102
385	Alaska Gold..	22¾	23	22½	22⅝
395	Allouez	70¾	71¾	70¾	71¾
9,434	Am. Zinc	76¼	78½	76	78¼
680	Ariz. Com.	9¼	9½	9⅛	9½
305	Butte-Balak	4¼	4½	4	4½
3,695	Butte & Sup...	87⅝	92½	87	92¼
313	Cal. & Ariz.	73¼	73⅞	73	73¾
32	Cal. & Hecla.	574	574	570	570
10	Centennial	17	17	17	17
30	Chino	37¼	37½	37¼	37½
480	Copper Range.	65½	65¾	65	65
53	Daly West	3	3	2¾	2¾
80	East Butte	14⅝	14¾	14½	14⅝
100	Franklin	9⅞	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
260	Granby	93	93½	92¾	93
5	Greene Canan.	47	47	47	47
150	Hancock	16½	16½	16½	16½
25	Inspiration	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
106	Isle Royale	28½	29½	28½	29
304	Kerr Lake	4¼	4⅜	4¼	4¼
110	Keweenaw	3	3	3	3
200	Lake	17	17½	17	17½
35	Mayflower	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
25	Miami	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
125	Michigan	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
50	Mohawk	93½	94	93½	94
20	New Arcad.	9½	9½	9½	9½
105	New Idria	19½	19½	19½	19½
550	North Butte	29	29¼	29	29¼
610	Nipissing	7	7	6¾	6¾
90	Ojibway	2	2	1¾	1¾
70	Old Colony	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Old Dominion	69½	70	69½	70
230	Osceola	91	93	91	93
720	Pond Creek	13	13¼	13	13
59	Quincy	94	94½	94	94½
120	Ray Cons.	25	25⅝	25	25⅛
95	Santa Fe	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
1,395	Shannon	10⅞	11	10¾	11
385	Shattuck	37½	37⅝	37⅜	37½
115	South Lake	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
155	St. Mary's La.	67½	68	67½	68
360	Sup. & Boston.	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
35	Sup. Copper	21	21	20	20½
10	Tamarack	51	51	51	51
220	Trinity	9⅞	10	9¾	9¾
3,560	U. S. Smelt.	60⅞	62	60½	62
263	U. S. Sm. pf.	50¼	50⅝	50¼	50½
1,445	Utah Apex	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4½
890	Utah Cons.	15	15	15	15
345	Utah Copper	83⅞	84¼	83⅝	84¼
400	Victoria	3¾	4	3¾	4
50	Winona	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
120	Wolverine	66½	66¾	66	66

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
66	Bos. & Alb.	197¾	198	197¾	198
61	Boston Elev.	84½	85	84½	85
413	Bos. & Maine.	46	46	44½	45½
123	Bos. & Me. pf.	73	73	70	70
4	Conn. & P. pf.	100	100	100	100
208	Fitchburg pf..	83½	83½	83	83
10	Mass. Elec. pf.	37	37	37	37
150	N.Y.,N.H.& H.	68	68	68	68
9	Old Colony	156	156	156	156
1	Vt. & Mass.	121	121	121	121
100	West End	66	66	66	66
7	West End pf..	84	84	84	84

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
129	Am. Ag. Ch.pf.	97¾	98	97¾	98
30	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70
14	Amoskeag pf..	100	100	100	100
35	Am. Pn. Serv.	2	2¼	2	2
24	Amer. Sugar	112½	113	112½	112¾
21	Am. Sugar pf.	117⅛	117¼	117¼	117¼
811	Am. Tel. & T.	127⅝	127⅝	127½	127½
48	Am. Wool. pf. ctfs.	98	98	97¾	97⅞
75	At.Gulf & W.I.	29½	29½	29	29
125	At. Gulf & W. I. pf.	46	46⅝	45½	46¼
2	Edison	248	249	248	249
10	Ga. Ry. & El.	124½	125	124½	125
5	Gen. Elec.	169¼	169¼	169¼	169¼
6	Mass. Gas	85¾	85¾	85½	85⅝
6	Mass. Gas pf.	87	87½	87	87½
43	N. E. Teleph..	136½	136½	136	136
5	Nor.Tex. El.pf.	88	88	88	88
76	Pullman	163¼	164	163	163
25	Reece But'hole	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
40	Reece Folding.	4	4	4	4
48	Swift & Co.	126⅝	126⅝	126¼	126⅝
60	Torrington	48¼	48¼	48	48
263	Torrington pf.	30	30½	30	30½
427	United Fruit..	146	146⅜	145	145½
613	Un. Sh. Mach.	55	55¼	54¾	55
85	Un. Sh. Mach. pf.	29¼	29¼	29	29
1,520	U. S. Steel	82⅝	83⅝	82⅝	83⅜
5,784	Ventura Oil	8½	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$9,000	Am. T. & T.4s.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼
12,000	Am. Tel & T. cv. 4½s.	106½	106½	106½	106½
9,000	A.G.& W.I. 5s	78¼	78¼	78	78⅛
23,000	C. J. & S. Y. 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½
4,000	Cumb. Tel. 5s.	99½	99½	99½	99½
10,000	N. E. Tel. 5s.	102¼	102⅜	102¼	102⅜
5,000	Swift 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
3,000	West. Tel & Tel. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Avery pf.	106½	107½	106½	107½
7	Am. Radi'r pf..	134	134	134	134
10	Am. Shipbldg..	38	38	38	38
25	Am. Shipb'g pf	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
20	Chi. Pn. Tool	72	72	72	72
10	Chi.Title & Tr.	230	230	230	230
45	Edison	143	143	142	142
5	Diam'd Match.	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Deere pf.	96	96	96	96
20	Illinois Brick..	80	80	80	80
10	Kan. City ctfs.	27	27	27	27
10	Kan. C. pf. cfs	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝
275	Lindsay Light.	10	10¼	10	10¼
50	M'xwell Motors	68	68	68	68
122	Mont. Ward	114	114	113¾	114
130	Nat'l Carbon	183	184¼	183	184¼
100	People's Gas	103½	103½	102⅝	102⅝
25	Public Service.	114	114	114	114
60	Stew.-Warner..	87	87	87	87
279	Swift & Co.	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼
27	Union Carbide.	175½	175½	175½	175½

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$2,000	Chi. C. Ry. 5s.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,000	Chi.Ry. "A" 5s	92	92	92	92
1,000	Edison 5s	102⅞	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
1,000	Morris 4½s	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
5,000	Ogden Gas 5s..	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
1,000	Pub. Serv. 5s..	94½	94½	94⅝	94⅝
27,000	Swift 5s	100	100	99⅞	99⅞

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
125	Ar. S. & Gr.	40	40½	40	40½
244	Balt. Tube	109	110	109	110
95	Balt. Tube pf.	91	91	90⅞	90⅞
115	Chalmers Oil..	7½	7½	7½	7½
50	Con. Coal	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾
10	Con. Pow. pf.	112	112	112	112
4,682	Cosden	24	25	24	25
245	Davidson Ch.	66¾	67	66½	66¾
1	Md. Casualty	97	97	97	97
100	M. & M. Bank	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼
100	Nor. Central	88	88	88	88
50	Penn. W. & P.	75	75	75	75
1,680	Sapulpa Ref.	15¼	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝
150	Sap. Ref. pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½
254	Sapulpa Prod..	13	15	13	15
272	Sap. Prod. pf.	13	14⅞	13	14⅞
2,200	Sap. Ref. rts.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
24	Un. Ry. & El.	27¾	27¾	27½	27½
5,300	Way. O. & G..	7⅜	8	7⅛	7⅛
20	W. O. & G. pf.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Balt. Elec. 5s.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
2,000	C. & P. Tel. 5s	96	96⅛	96	96⅛
200	City Balt.4s'51.	100	100	100	100
1,300	City Balt. 4s, 1961, S. L.	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
800	City Balt. 4s..	99½	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Coal & Iron 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
2,000	Con. Gas 4½s.	93½	93½	93½	93½
4,000	Con. Pow. 4½s	89⅞	90	89⅞	90
4,000	Con.Coal ref.5s.	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
1,000	Con. Coal 6s..	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼
49,000	Cosden 6s	130	135	129⅞	135
1,000	Det. Uni. 4½s.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
15,000	Elk. Fuel 5s..	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1,000	F'rm't Coal 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½
20,000	G. B. S. inc...	1½	1½	1½	1½
10,000	Kirby L'ber 6s.	98½	99	98½	99
3,000	M. & M. Tr.6s.	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
5,000	M.& St.P.jt.5s..	102	102	102	102
5,000	Pa. W. & P. 5s	92	92	92	92
3,000	Un.R.&E.inc.4s	62	62	61⅞	61⅞
300	Un.R.& E.fg.5s	86	86½	86	86½

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
31	Am. Rys. pf..	93½	93½	93½	93½
779	Buff. & Susq..	40½	41	40½	41
15	Brill	38	39	38	39
981	Cambria Steel.	81	81⅛	80⅞	81
110	Elec. Stor. B.	64¾	65	64½	65
30	Gen. Asph. pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
20	In. Co. of N.A.	26	26	26	26
25	Keystone Tel..	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
1,280	L. Sup. Corp..	10⅞	11⅛	10⅝	11⅛
10	Lehigh Nav.	77½	77½	77½	77½
244	Lehigh Valley.	77¼	77¼	77	77⅛
160	Leh. Val. Tr..	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
341	L. Val. T. pf..	43¼	43¼	43	43
453	Penn. R. R.	57⅛	57⅛	57	57
40	Penn. Salt M..	102	102½	102	102½
52	Penn. Steel	85	85	85	85
1,200	Penn. Steel pf.	90	99	98⅝	99
65	Phila. Co.	42	43¼	42	43⅛
150	Ph. Co. cm. pf.	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
2,975	Phila. Electric	28	28⅛	28	28⅛
530	Ph. R. Tr. t. c.	19⅛	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞
4	Phila. Trac.	79¼	79¼	79¼	79¼
35	Reading	77¾	77⅞	77⅝	77⅞
110	Reading 2d pf.	42	42	41⅞	42
29	Union Trac.	43½	43½	43	43
84	Un. Gas Imp..	89	89⅛	88¾	89
10	Westing. Elec.	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
5	W. Cramp & S.	77	77	77	77
100	York Rys.	9	9	9	9
115	York Rys. pf..	34¾	35	34¾	35

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$5,000	A. G. & E. 5s	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
1,000	E. & P. Tr. 4s.	81	81	81	81
1,000	Har. Elec. 6s.	103	103	103	103
1,000	Key. T. 1st 5s.	99	99	99	99
13,000	L. N. con. 4½s.	103¾	103¾	103½	103½
5,000	L. V. gen. 4s..	93½	93½	93½	93½
11,000	L. V. gn. 4½s.	102⅞	102⅞	102¾	102¾
1,000	P. & N. Y. 5s.	108	108	108	108
27,000	P.RR. gn. 4½s.	102½	102½	102½	102½
38,000	P.RR. cn. 4½s.	106⅝	106⅝	106¼	106¼
1,000	Peo. Pass. 4s..	83	83	83	83
3,000	P. S. N. J. 5s	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
10,000	Ph. Co. con. 5s	92	92½	92	92½
7,100	Ph. Elec. 4s.	83¾	84	83¾	84
3,000	Ph. Elec. 5s.	104½	104⅝	104½	104⅝
2,000	Stan. Gas 6s..	99⅝	99⅝	99½	99½
30,000	U. Rys. Inv. 5s	71⅝	72	71½	71⅝

PITTSBURGH.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. W. G. Mach.	48	48	48	48
10	Consolidated Ice..	4½	4½	4½	4½
395	Columbia Gas	14⅞	15	14⅞	15
15	Ind. Brewing pf..	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
25	La Belle I. & S..	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾
255	Mfrs. L. & H.	51	51	50⅞	51
185	Nat. Fireproofing.	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	10¼
10	Nat. Firep. pf.	22	22	22	22
40	Ohio Fuel	38½	39	38½	39
75	Pitts. Brewing	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
20	Pitts. Brewing pf.	18¾	18¾	18¾	18¾
50	Pittsburgh Coal..	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
385	Pure Oil	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
800	San Toy	17	17	17	17
175	Westingh. A. B.	137	138	137	138
30	Westinghouse El.	66½	66½	66½	66½
40	Westingh. El. pf.	78	78	78	78

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	..	1½	Mex. Mets.	.40	.42
Bingham	8	8¼	McK.-D.	.46	.50
Begole	.75	1¼	M. of Am.	2¾	3⅛
Butte & L.	.60	.63	N. Baltic	3¼	3¾
B. & N. Y.	3	3¼	N. Cornelia	12	12⅛
Bos. & M.	.47	.49	Nev. Doug.	.89	.95
B. St. Gas.	.20	.22	Ohio Cop.	.20	.25
Bohemia	2	2½	Onondaga	1⅝	1⅞
Boston Ely	.45	.50	O. D. rcts.	.50	.75
Calaveras	3½	3⅝	Oneco	.95	1.00
Chief Con.	1⅜	1½	Riker	5⅛	5⅝
Con. Cop.	1⅝	2	First Nat.	6⅜	6⅝
Con. Ariz.	1½	1⅝	S'west M.	1⅝	2
Cortez	.65	.75	Stew't M.	.48	.50
Crown Res.	.35	.45	Tono. Min.	6⅞	7⅛
Cal. Corbin	5½	6	Tono. Bel.	4⅝	4⅞
Davis-D.	1⅝	1¾	Un. Profit.	1½	1⅝
E. & B. B.	1⅞	1⅞	Truro	..	.10
G'field Con	.90	.95	Utah Mets.	9	9⅛
Iron Bloss.	1⅞	1⅝	U. V. Ext.	10½	10⅝
La Rose	.63	.70	Yukon G.	2¼	2⅝
Majestic	1⅛	1⅜			

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Gulf States Steel
Issues

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vs.
COPPER PRICES

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Mexican Pet. Co. of Del. Underlying Bds.
Philadelphia Co. Conv. 5s, 1922
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Midvale Steel and Ordnance Co.

Twenty-Year 5% Convertible Sinking Fund Gold Bonds

Dated March 1, 1916 Due March 1, 1936

Interest payable March 1 and September 1

Authorized $50,000,000

To be issued in an amount proportionate to the stock of the Cambria Steel Company acquired

Convertible prior to maturity into capital stock of the Company at the rate of ten shares of stock (par value $50.00) for each $1,000 of bonds. If called for redemption, bonds are convertible until within 30 days of redemption date

Cumulative Sinking Fund of $500,000 per annum to acquire bonds at not exceeding 105% The first payment to the sinking fund will be due May 1, 1917

Redeemable in part at any time at 105% and interest for the sinking fund, or as a whole after March 1, 1920, on any interest date, on 60 days' published notice

Application will be made to list these bonds on the New York Stock Exchange

Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Trustee

We have received a letter from Mr. William E. Corey, President of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company, dated February 16, 1916, a copy of which will be furnished on request. Some of the salient features of the letter are summarized as follows:

These bonds are the direct obligations and the only existing funded debt of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company.

The indenture will provide that while any of these bonds are outstanding, the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company will not pledge or place any mortgage upon any of its property except purchase money mortgages.

The bonds are to be secured by all the capital stock of the Cambria Steel Company acquired or to be acquired by the Company.

There is to be an initial pledge of stock of the Cambria Steel Company, costing more than $25,000,000, which is to be acquired with proceeds of the sale of Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company stock. Stock so acquired and pledged cannot serve as a basis of any issue of bonds and will, therefore, at all times represent an investment by the Company in Cambria Steel Company stock of more than $25,000,000 in excess of the proceeds of any bonds outstanding.

The Company on December 31, 1915, exclusive of Cambria, had a working capital of $18,500,000, while the Cambria Steel Company balance sheet of December 31, 1915, showed a working capital of $14,000,000.

Mr. Corey estimates that the earnings and income of the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company and its subsidiaries applicable to the fixed charges upon these bonds, for the year ending December 31, 1916, will be over nine times the interest requirement on the total authorized issue, and over seven times the interest and sinking fund requirement.

All legal details pertaining to this issue will be passed upon and the legality of the issue will be approved by Messrs. Stetson, Jennings & Russell, of New York, for the Bankers, and by Messrs. Chadbourne and Shores for the Company.

Subscriptions for bonds, when, as and if issued and delivered to us, will be received by the undersigned at 99 and interest. Subscription books will open 9 a. m., February 18, 1916, and close 3 p. m., February 21, 1916, or earlier, at our option. We reserve the right to reject subscriptions in whole or in part.

We do not guarantee the statements and figures presented herein, but they are taken from sources which we believe to be accurate.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York **Lee, Higginson & Co.** **The National City Bank of New York**

Municipal Bonds

Exempt From Federal Income Tax

	AMOUNT	ISSUE	RATE	MATURITY	PRICE TO YIELD
N. M. C.	*$19,000	State of Missouri, Capitol Building	3½s	1921	3.80%
N. M. C.	*126,000	City of Buffalo, N. Y., Registered	4-4½s	1959 to 1965	3.80%
N. C.	* 10,000	City of Gloversville, N. Y., Water	4½s	1927 to 1928	3.90%
N. M. C.	* 73,000	City of Newark, N. J., Dock Impt	4½s	1960	3.90%
N.	*370,000	State of Georgia, Direct Oblg. Ref.	4¼s	1945	3.90%
N. M. C.	*185,000	City of Los Angeles, Cal., Serial	4½s	1929 to 1951	4.20%
	*100,000	City of Houston, Texas, Direct Oblg.	4½s	1941 opt. 1931	4.30%
	* 75,000	State of Louisiana Port Comm	5s	1944 to 1946	4.40%
	160,000	City of Miami, Fla., Direct Oblg	5s	1937 to 1946	4.60%
	157,000	Claiborne County, Tennessee	5s	1925 to 1945	4.75%
	22,000	Union County, Ill., Drg. Dist	6s	1921 to 1925	5.25%

N.—Legal for New York Savings Banks.
M.—Legal for Massachusetts Savings Banks.
C.—Legal for Connecticut Savings Banks.
*Eligible to secure Postal Savings Deposits.

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Municipal Bonds
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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

Sherman, Shreveport & Southern Railway Co.

Fifty Year First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds

Default having been made in the payment of the interest which matured on the above bonds on December 1, 1915, the undersigned Committee hereby requests the holders of said bonds, in order that it may be enabled to enforce their rights and protect their interests, to forthwith deposit their bonds with the Depositary, COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY, 60 Broadway, New York, under a Deposit Agreement, copies of which may be obtained from the Depositary or from the Secretary of the Committee. Certificates of Deposit will be issued by the Depositary in respect of the bonds deposited, and, in the discretion of the Committee, application will be made in due course to list the Certificates of Deposit on the New York Stock Exchange.

Bonds must have attached the December 1, 1915, and all subsequent coupons, and, if registered, must be accompanied by properly executed transfers in blank.

Dated, New York, February 15, 1916.

R. WALTER LEIGH, Chairman,
H. F. WHITCOMB,
F. X. QUINN,
Committee.

ALFRED A. COOK, Counsel.
JOS. S. DALE, Secretary,
52 William St., New York.

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FINANCIAL NOTICES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
LAS ANIMAS SUGAR COMPANY
First Mortgage 6% 25-Yr. Sinking Fund Gold Bonds.

Pursuant to the provisions of Article Sixth of that certain first mortgage or indenture of trust dated the First day of October, 1907, and recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Prowers County, in the State of Colorado at Page 268 in Book 58 of the records in said office of the County Clerk and Recorder of Bent County, in the State of Colorado at Page 329 in Book 56 of the records in said office, given by Las Animas Sugar Company, a New Jersey corporation, to Guaranty Trust Company of New York, a New York corporation, as trustee, conveying to said trustee the premises and property therein described in trust to secure the payment of the First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Twenty-five Year Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the amount, par value, of $1,000,000, bearing even date with said mortgage, and authorized to be issued by said Las Animas Sugar Company, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that said Las Animas Sugar Company on April 1, 1916, will redeem, pay and cancel all of the outstanding bonds issued by it and secured by said mortgage, by paying therefor 105 per cent. of the par value of such bonds, and all accrued interest thereon.

Said bonds shall be presented to said Trustee for redemption, payment and cancellation, at its TRUST DEPARTMENT, 140 Broadway, New York City, in the State of New York, on April 1, 1916, from and after which date interest on all of said bonds not so presented shall cease.

Dated this 18th day of February, A. D. 1916.

LAS ANIMAS SUGAR COMPANY,
By H. RIEMAN DUVAL, President.
GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee,
By CHARLES H. SABIN, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE preferred and common shareholders of record, at the close of business February 19th, 1916, of the Sapulpa Refining Company, will be given the privilege of subscribing to their respective proportions of the increased $250,000 common capital stock of the company, as authorized at a special meeting of stockholders held January 31st, 1916. Warrants showing the rights of the stockholders to subscribe, as above, will be mailed February 29th. Preferred and common stock transfer books will be closed February 20th, 1916, until March 1st, 1916, both days inclusive. The privilege must be exercised on on before March 10th, 1916.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES E. WHITNEY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL NOTICES.

SINKING FUND CHICAGO PNEUMATIC TOOL CO. FIVE PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS

The LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, successors to the Central Realty Bond and Trust Company, as Trustee under the above-described Mortgage, to secure said bonds, hereby gives notice that there is on deposit with it the sum of Forty-seven thousand eight hundred sixteen and 4-100 Dollars ($47,816.04) to be used for the purposes of the Sinking Fund, as provided in Article 3, Section 1, of said Mortgage. Tenders are invited for the sale of the above-described Bonds to the Trustee at a price not exceeding 105 and accrued interest, sufficient to exhaust said fund. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Sealed tenders should be marked "Offer of Bonds for Sinking Fund, etc.," and will be opened at the office of the Trustee, No. 160 Broadway, New York City, on the 24th day of February, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon.

LAWYERS TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
By ARCHIBALD FORBES, Treasurer.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB,
FIFTH AVENUE AND 54TH STREET.

Notice is hereby given that second mortgage bonds of the following numbers aggregating Forty-Nine Thousand Dollars ($49,000) have been designated by lot for payment under the terms of the mortgage:

BONDS OF $1,000 EACH:

1	31	55	104	147
5	32	58	105	149
9	37	61	108	151
11	43	72	118	155
12	44	88	124	163
18	50	94	137	168
28	52	101	140	169

BONDS OF $500 EACH:

252	286	310	357	375
253	287	312	358	376
264	297	317	367	382
267	298	319	369	388
269	303	327	372	390
272	307	354		

Said bonds will be paid, with interest, on March 1st, 1916, upon presentation, with all unpaid coupons, at the office of the Central Trust Company, New York, No. 54 Wall Street, upon which date interest will cease to accrue.

W. G. OAKMAN, Treasurer.
New York, January 19th, 1916.

United Cigar Stores Ltd.
OF CANADA

has a record of constant growth and increase in earnings.

EIGHTY-ONE STORES

are now owned and controlled by them and 30 additional stores are being opened in Montreal.

No investor can afford to overlook the present offering of an absolutely safe 7% preferred stock at PAR, carrying a 25% bonus of common stock, showing exceptional earnings. The corporation is operating on the same lines as the United Cigar Stores of America, which has paid in cash and stock dividends over 30 times the amount of the original investment. The present issuance of stock is for the purpose of expansion on the same successful lines, under the same management. Send for special circular giving full particulars.

A. H. MARTENS & CO.
Members Toronto Stock Exchange
61 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Chicago Toronto Phila.

We Will Buy

100 Babcock & Wilcox
25 By-ProductsCoke
50 Cuba Distill. Com. & Pfd.
10 Central Foundry 6s
100 Elliott Fisher Com.
100 O'Sullivan Rubber
50 Phelps Dodge
100 Remington Typew'r Com.
25 Tidewater Oil

Offerings Invited

GWYNNE BROS.
25 Broad St., N. Y. Phone 3232 Broad

Am. Graphophone
Atlas Powder
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Du Pont Powder
Gulf States Steel

C. C. Kerr & Co.
15 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 6780 Rector

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

50 By-Products Coke Stock
50 Germania Insurance Stock
50 Mohawk Valley Stock
50 North River Insurance Stock
25 New Jersey Zinc Stock
25 Pennsylvania Fire Ins. Stock
25 Phelps, Dodge & Co. Stock
50 Pacific Alaska Navigation Stock
100 Pocahontas Cons. Coll. Stock
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 Adirondack Elec. Pow. Com. Stk.
50 Amer. Chicle Com. & Pfd. Stock
55 Bankers Trust Stock
50 Continental Insurance Stock
100 Foundation Co. Pfd. Stock
100 Great Northern Paper Stock
25 Knox Hat Com. Stock
100 Rem. Type. Com. & 2d Pfd. Stk.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd. Stock
10 Winchester Repeating Arms Stk.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Bank of Commerce
Chemical National Bank
Central Trust Company
Guaranty Trust Co.
Winchester Arms
Germania Fire Insurance
Coutinental Fire Ins.

CLINTON GILBERT
2 Wall St. Tel. 4848 Rector.

American Brass
Carbon Steel
E. W. Bliss
Scovill Mfg.
Winchester Arms

Circular T 202 on Request

Gilbert Eliott & Co.
Specialists
27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

New York Trust
Columbia Trust
National City Bank
Bank of Metropolis
Pacific Fire Insurance
Title Guarantee & Trust

Baker & Carruthers
15 Broad St., N. Y. 'Phone 1320 Hanover

Thanhouser Film
Sullivan Machinery
Eastern Power & Light 5s
City Elec. 1st 5s, 1937
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

WE SPECIALIZE IN
Rochester, Syracuse & Eastern 5s
Niles-Bement-Pond
Babcock & Wilcox
Richmond-Washington 4s
H. K. Mulford

Leonard Snider & Co.
RECTOR 496 62 BROADWAY

Associated Gas & Elec.
PREFERRED

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone Rector 9980.
Private Phones to Philadelphia and Boston.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in Moderate Volume in the Curb Market, with Prices Slightly Changed.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 444,900 shares of stock and $456,500 of bonds. The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 73,397; oil, 233,403, and mining, 138,100. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
260	‡Aeolian-Web.	29	29	29	29
16,500	‡Aetna Ex. w.i.	21½	21½	19¾	20⅝
650	Aj'x Rub., Inc.	72	72¼	71⅝	72¼
900	‡Am. D'g Syn.	12½	12⅝	12½	12⅝
300	Atl. Gulf & W. Indies S. S..	29½	29½	29	29
150	Balt. Tube Co.	109	109	109	109
25	‡Can. C. & F.	65	65	65	65
10	‡C. C. & F. pf	85	85	85	85
2,600	Can. Nat. Gas Corp.	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
1,250	‡Car. L. & P..	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
900	Carwen Steel..	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
255	‡Chand. Mot..	91⅝	*92½	91⅝	92½
317	‡Chevro. Motor Car Co......	131	*133	130	131
100	‡Cra np Ship..	73	73	73	73
5,000	‡Cuba C. Sug.	51⅝	52¼	51⅝	52¼
300	Cur. Aero. v. t. cfs.	*50	*50	47	47
210	Driggs-Seab'y.	140	144	140	142
650	‡Elec. Gun....	1¼	1½	1¼	1¼
45	Emer. Phono.	12	12	12	12
100	Eisenlohr Tob. w. i.	55	55	55	55
225	Eisenlohr pf.. w. i.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
700	H. & B. Car Co	49⅛	49⅛	49	49
100	‡Inter. Motors	20	20	20	20
730	Intercon. Rub.	13	13	12	12½
1,000	Kath. B'ze pf.	22	22	21	21½
300	Kelly-S. Tire.	71	71	70¾	71
1,000	Lake Torp. B..	11½	11½	10½	11
200	Marc. of Am..	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
400	‡Maxim Mun..	6½	6½	6	6½
10,600	‡Midvale Steel.	70	71	69¼	70⅝
8,000	‡Midv. Stl. rts.	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
4,000	‡Nevins Elec..	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
250	N. Y. Tran....	13	13	12½	12½
250	‡Poole E. & M.	120	120	115	120
200	‡Stand. Mtrs..	9	9½	9	9½
900	‡St. Jos. Ld....	15¾	16	15⅝	15⅝
700	Sub. Bt. v. t. cfs.	36½	37¼	36½	37
5,000	‡Tob. Prods...	37	38¼	36⅞	38
900	Tr. F. v.t. cfs.	4⅞	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
1,400	‡Un.Cig.St.w.i.	95½	95⅞	95½	95⅞
600	Un. Prof. Sh..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,800	‡Un. Mtr. w.i.	6⅛	6⅝	6	6⅛
300	‡U. S. L. & H.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1,200	‡U.S.L.&H. pf.	4⅞	5	4⅞	5
100	‡W.-P. T. w.i.	19	19	19	19
100	White Motors.	50	50	50	50
700	World Film v. t. ctfs........	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
200	Ohio Oil....	224	219	224	+5
850	Pierce Oil....	17	16½	16½	— ¼
60	Prairie P. L...	233	232	232	—3
12	So. Penn. Oil.	373	371	371	—3
31	St. Oil of Cal..	374	370	370	—2
20	St. Oil of N. Y.	216	215	215	—1

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
5,400	‡B'nett O. & G.	3¼	2⅞	3	— ⅛
8,100	‡Cosden & Co. (Oil Ref.).....	25½	23⅞	25¼	+1¼
1,130	Empire Petrol.	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅛
33,000	‡Federal Oil..	1⅛	⅞	1⅛	+ ⅛
50	‡Houston Oil..	20	20	20	—2
2,000	‡Int. Petroleum	13¾	12⅝	13⅛	— ¼
100,000	††Midwest Oil.	66	54	62	— 4
1,800	††Mid. Oil pf..	95	85	80	..
350	‡Midwest Ref.	61½	60	60	— 1½
60,000	‡Muskogee Ret.	2⅝	1⅞	2⅝	..
4,500	‡Sapulpa O.&R.	16½	15¼	16¼	+ ⅜
3,600	‡Ventura C. O.	9½	8½	9¼	+ ⅛
1,600	‡Victoria Oil...	2⅛	2	2⅛	..
10,700	Wayland O.&G.	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝	+ ⅛

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
4,000	††Atlanta	20	20	19½	20
300	Big Ledge Dev.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5,000	††Booth	39	39	38	39
1,000	Butte & N. Y..	3	3⅜	3	3⅜
700	Butte C. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	8	8⅛	8	8
100	Calaveras	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
3,700	†Caledonia	95	96	94	96
900	C. de P. Cop..	39⅝	40	39⅝	40
100	††Com. Tunnel.	10	10	10	10
2,300	Con. Ariz. S....	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
200	Con. Cop. Mine	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
500	Con. Nev. U..	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	†Crown Res...	42	42	42	42
1,000	†D. G. (a pros.)	26	26	26	26
10,000	††Emma Cop..	49	52	49	51
2,100	First Natl. C.	6¼	6¼	6	6¼
1,750	†Gold Con.....	92	92	91	92
2,500	††Gold. Merger	16	16	15	16
1,500	Howe Sound..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
800	xHecla Mining.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
100	††Inter. Mines	17	17	17	17
2,500	††Iron Blossom	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	††Jim Butler..	95	96	95	96
700	Jumbo Exten..	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5,000	Ken. Copper..	54	54¼	53½	54¼
300	Kerr Lake......	4½	4½	4½	4½
3,000	††Kewanas	18	18	17	17
600	Magma Cop....	17⅜	17⅜	17¼	17¼
1,500	††Majestic M....	1¼	1½	1¼	1½
2,000	††Marsh Min...	36	36	35	35
3,000	McKin.-Dar ..	46	46	45	45
1,900	†Mojave Tung.	5	5⅝	5	5⅝
9,000	††Mother Lode	21	22	21	21
1,225	New Utah B...	4	4½	4	4½
2,000	Nip Mines Co.	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6⅝
1,500	††Oro	5	5	5	5
1,350	†San Toy	18	19	17	17
2,000	††Sandst'mKen.	5	6	5	6
200	†Scratch Gravel	75	75	75	75
1,200	†Seven Troughs	58	60	58	60
2,500	††Silver Pick..	3	3½	3	3½
2,000	Std. Sil.-Lead.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
5,200	Stewart	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
19,300	††Success Min.	90	90	86	88
3,000	‡Superstition, (a prospect)	34	34	34	34
1,375	Tonopah Ext..	4⅝	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝
14,000	††U. S. Cont..	13	14	13	14
9,400	Unit. Verde Ext.	11½	11½	10	11
2,500	†W. End Con..	78	78	75	76

BONDS.

		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$90,000	‡Balt. & Ohio new 5s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
110,000	‡Chi.UnionSta. 4½s	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
75,000	‡Erie conv. 4s, w. i	87⅞	87⅞	87⅛	87⅞
1,500	‡Erie rights..	3/32	3/32	3/32	3/32
180,000	‡Midvale Steel conv. 5s,w.i.	99½	99½	99	99

*Odd lot. †Sells cents per share. ‡Unlisted. x Ex dividend.

Note.—Wednesday the 100 shares of Wabash-Pittsburgh Terminal, w. i., sold at 19⅛, not 19.

* * *

INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Tube pf..	91	94	91	94
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord..	15	16	15	16
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord. bearer ..	15	16	15	16
Corp. Riker-Hegeman	5¼	5½	5¼	5½
Fed.Dyestuff&Chem., w. i	45⅞	46¼	45⅞	46¼
Hopkins & A. Arms..	65	69	65	69
Lake Tor. B. 1st pf.	11	13	11	13
Jewel Tea	68	68½	68	68½
Manhattan Transit ..	1⅞	2	1⅞	2
Martin Arms, v.t.ctfs.	33	36	33	35
Maxim Munitions	6¼	7	7	8¼
Redtop Electric	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
Standard Motors	9	9½	9½	10
Std. Shipbuilding	13	13½	13	13½
S. S. Kresge, w. i..	15¼	15¾	15¼	15½
U. Cig. Stores pf.,w.i.	117½	..	117½	120
Wab.-Pitts. Term. pf, w. i.	48	49	48	49

* * *

OIL ISSUES.

*Pierce Oil	16½	17	16⅝	17¼
Standard Oil of N. J.	515	520	515	520

MINING STOCKS.

American Commander	9	10	9½	10
McIntyre	88	92	88	92
Montana Con.	½	..	½	⅝
Peterson Lake	23	25	23	25
Ray Hercules	3	3¼	3	3⅛
Rex Consolidated	20	25	20	25
Rochester Mines	60	63	60	63
Temiskaming	59	61	59	61

BONDS.

Pierce Oil 6s	83	85	83	85

MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosive	58	64	60	65
Aetna Explosive pf..	81	84	81	84
American Brass	259	265	259	265
Atlas Powder	242	252	242	252
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox	118	122	118	122
Bliss, (E. W.)	345	355	345	355
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	73	83	78	83
Can. F'dries & Forg.	165	195	175	197
Canadian Explosives	320	340	320	340
Can. Explosives pf.	102	110	102	110
Colt's Arms	835	855	835	855
Du Pont Powd., new	388	395	388	398
Du Pont Powder pf.	106	108	106	108
Hercules Powder	388	398	388	398
Hercules Powder pf.	114	120	114	120
International Arms..	17	20	17	20
Niles-Bement-Pond	165	170	160	165
Niles-Bement-Pd., pf.	100	105	100	105
Savage Arms	495	..	495	..
Scovill Mfg. Co.	465	475	465	475
Winch. Rptg. Arms	2,450	2,550	2,450	2,550

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin	42.00	..	41.75	42.25
Lead	6.20	..	6.20	..
Spelter	21.25	..	21.00	..
Antimony	43.50	44.50	43.00	44.00
Quicksilver	$300.00	..	$300.00	..
Aluminium	57.00	60.00	56.00	59.00
Iron, No.2 X f'dry	19.50	20.00	19.50	20.00

Electrolytic copper, 90 days, was quoted at 27½@29½c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Copper, spot	106	10	0	[illegible]	10	0
Copper, futures	103	10	0	[illegible]	10	0
Tin, spot	181	0	0	[illegible]	10	0
Tin, futures	181	0	0	182	10	0
Spelter	102	0	0	99	0	0
Lead	32	5	0	32	5	0

QUOTATIONS IN BERLIN.

New York Exchange Is Listed at 5.36 on the Boerse.

BERLIN, Feb. 17, (via Sayville.)—Official quotations of foreign exchanges were posted on the Bourse today as follows, according to the Overseas News Agency:

New York, 5.36 to 5.38; Holland, 234⅜ to 235¼; Denmark, 153⅝ to 154¼; Sweden, 153⅝ to 154¼; Norway, 153⅝ to 154¼; Switzerland, 104⅝ to 104⅞; Austria-Hungary, 68.70 to 68.80; Rumania, 84⅝ to 85⅛; Bulgaria, 77 to 78.

Trade Balance Against France.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—Official figures of the French customs service during January issued today show total imports of 610,993,000 francs, an increase of 277,532,000 francs over January, 1916. Exports were 201,000,000 francs, an increase of 48,000,000 francs. Thus the balance of trade for the month is about 410,000,000 francs against France.

WILL REPAIR LAKE BOATS.

Lehigh Valley to be Ready for Spring Traffic Despite Canal Act.

The Directors of the Lehigh Valley Railroad yesterday authorized the expenditure of about $25,000 to repair the Great Lakes fleet of this railroad, which is operated by the Lehigh Valley Transportation Company. It was announced that the ship company, despite the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission divorcing all ship lines from railroads, would be ready for 1916 business in April.

This step followed the victory of the Lehigh Valley in obtaining a temporary injunction last Saturday in the United States District Court at Philadelphia restraining the commission from carrying out its order against the Lehigh. The argument to make the injunction permanent comes up on March 17, and it is the belief of the Lehigh officials that a permanent injunction will follow.

There has been no disposition on the part of other railroads owning lake fleets to contest the commission's interpretation of the Panama Canal act.

Demand for Midvale Bonds.

The new issue of 5 per cent. debenture bonds put out by the Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company to provide funds for payment in part of the controlling interest in Cambria recently acquired is being offered at 99 and interest. The size of the issue depends upon the amount of Cambria stock turned in, but it is expected to be close to $50,000,000. Before the close of business yesterday banks underwriting the issue reported the receipt of subscriptions for more than $40,000,000 of the issue.

MISCELLANEOUS EARNINGS.

ADIRONDACK ELECTRIC POWER CORPORATION for December—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$136,219	$116,210	$20,009
Net aft. taxes.	52,130	[illegible]	37,476
Sur. aft. chgs.	30,514	16,742	13,772
12 mos.' gross.	1,317,068	1,231,508	85,560
Exp. & taxes.	766,275	849,270	*82,995
Net earnings...	550,792	382,237	168,555
Int. charges...	253,967	253,378	589
Surplus	296,825	128,860	167,965

AMERICAN POWER AND LIGHT (Consolidated Earnings of Subsidiaries) for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	735,146	695,502	39,644
Net aft. taxes.	366,014	342,695	23,319
12 mos.' gross.	7,365,740	7,032,502	333,238
Net aft. taxes.	3,477,562	3,305,891	171,671

BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA and its Associated Companies for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	21,492,643	20,312,537	1,180,106
Net	5,811,633	5,355,074	456,559
Interest	672,799	465,801	206,998
Dividends	3,600,089	3,600,089	....
Balance	1,518,744	1,289,184	229,560

LEHIGH VALLEY TRANSIT for January—

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
Gross	185,576	150,720	34,856
Net	78,239	64,233	14,006
Sur. aft. chgs.	30,008	21,697	18,311
12 mos.' gross.	2,128,557	1,873,520	254,987
Net	956,479	813,099	143,380
Sur. aft. chgs.	361,451	202,448	159,003

MILWAUKEE ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND LIGHT for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Oper. revs. ...	5,971,715	6,005,496	*33,781
Exp., tax., &c..	4,164,881	4,232,424	*67,543
Net. op. revs..	1,806,834	1,773,071	33,763
Other income...	29,321	65,806	*36,485
Total income...	1,836,155	1,838,878	*2,723
Charges	793,570	823,375	*29,805
Surplus	1,042,585	1,015,503	27,082
Preferred div..	270,000	270,000	....
Surplus	772,588	745,503	27,082
Common div...	763,375	763,375	....
Surplus	9,210	17,872	27,082

NEW YORK AIR BRAKE COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Sales & other income	4,731,529	2,915,932	3,244,312
Exp., tax., &c.	3,008,243	2,094,886	2,409,800
Bond interest..	180,000	180,000	180,000
Total deduct..	3,188,243	2,274,886	2,589,800
Profit for year	1,543,286	641,046	654,512
Res. for dep...	200,000	....	....
Dividends	599,544	599,544	599,544
Surplus	743,742	41,502	54,968

SHAWINIGAN WATER AND POWER COMPANY for fiscal year ended Dec. 31—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross earnings.	1,920,143	1,805,217	114,926
Net aft. taxes.	1,695,105	1,560,622	134,483
Interest chgs..	526,073	499,153	26,920
Net income....	1,169,032	1,061,469	107,563
Dividends	787,131	721,875	65,256
Skg. fd. & res.	394,683	320,000	74,683
Deficit	12,782	45,058	*32,276

*Decrease.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Electric Power........	25	27
Adirondack Electric Power pf........	76	78
*American Gas & Electric........	130	135
*American Gas & Electric pf........	50	51
American Gas Co........	121	123
American Light & Traction........	372	376
American Light & Traction pf........	113	115
American Power & Light........	65½	67
American Power & Light pf........	86½	87
American Public Utilities........	43	46
American Public Utilities pf........	73	76
American Waterworks & Electric..	7½	8¼
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf.	14	17
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf........	55	58
Associated G. & E. pf........	45	60
Carolina P. & L........	28	30
Carolina P. & L. pf........	97	99
Cities Service........	112	115
Cities Service pf........	75	77
Colorado Power........	25	26
Colorado Power pf........	99	101
Commonwealth P. R. & L........	61½	63
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf........	85	87
Consumers P. 5s, 1929........	102	104
Consumers Power pf., (Me.)........	93	96
Denver Gas & Elec. gen. 5s........	95	97
Electric Bond Deposit pf........	72	76
Electric Bond & Share pf........	99	100
Empire District Electric pf........	77	82
Federal Light & Traction........	9	12
Federal Light & Traction pf........	42	48
Gas & Electric Securities........	120	130
Gas & Electric Securities pf........	88	91
Great Western P. 5s, 1946........	85	87
Northern Ontario Light & Power...	15	18
Northern Ont. Light & Power pf..	59	63
Northern Ontario Lt. & P. 6s, '31.	84	88
Northern States Power........	45½	46½
Northern States Power pf........	90½	92
Ozark Power & Water........	20	30
Pacific Gas & Electric........	63	63⅝
Pacific Gas & Electric, old, pf....	91	93
Pacific Gas & Electric, new, pf....	89	92½
Republic Ry. & Light Co........	21	23
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf........	67	70
Southwestern P. & L. pf........	97½	100
Southern California Edison........	88½	91
Southern California Edison pf.....	103	105½
*Standard Gas & Electric........	8¼	9
*Standard Gas & Electric pf........	31	31⅝
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power....	10	11
Tenn. Ry., Light & Power pf........	44½	45
Toledo Traction, Light & Power..	19	21
Toledo Traction, Light & P. pf....	50	55
United Light & Rys........	50	53
United Light & Rys. 1st pf........	72½	75
Western Power........	17	18
Western Power pf........	58	59

*Par value, $50.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.07	Kentucky Con...	.02
Alpha Con........	.03	Mexican	.18
Andes	.06	Occidental Con...	.75
Best & Belcher..	.02	Ophir	.18
Caledonia	.30	Overman	.10
Con. Cal. & Va...	.00	Seg. Belcher	.05
Justice	.03	Sierra Nevada....	.23
Jacket Con........	.12	Union Con........	.48

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.40	Comb. Fraction...	.07
Halifax	.52	D'field B. B......	.02
Jim Butler	.95	D'field Daisy	.08
McNamara	.05	Florence	.47
Midway	.15	G'field Con. M....	.92
Mizpah Exten.....	.18	G'field Kewanas..	.16
Montana	.25	G'field Merger ...	.15
North Star	.15	Jumbo Exten.....	1.15
Rescue Eula.....	.06	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Exten....	4⅝	Silver Pick	.03
West End	.75	Spearhead	.10

GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.20	Nevada Hills	.17
Booth	.39	Nevada Packard...	.35
C. O. D........	.03	Rochester Mines..	.56
		Round Mountain...	.55

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot..	11½	12	Isabella ...	23½	23⅞
Elkton	35¾	36	Jackpot	7⅝	8¾
El Paso....	84	89	McKinney.	45	47½
Findlay ...	4¼	4⅝	Portland....	175	176½
Golden C..	213½	214	Vindicator.	228	235
Gold Dol..	2	5	Rav. B. H.	2½	3
Gold Sov..	4⅝	5⅛			

OFFER OF $750,000 BY ROCK ISLAND MEN

Railroad Directors Seek to Settle Claims Due to "Frisco" Deal That Cost $36,000,000.

COURT ASKED TO APPROVE

Receiver Finds Debts Outlawed and Considers Proposal Best That Can Be Got.

Daniel G. Reid, William H. Moore, and other Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company have offered ex-Judge Walter C. Noyes, receiver of the company, $750,000 to satisfy certain claims which the company has against them. Application was made yesterday in the Federal District Court to Judge Mayer for his approval of the settlement.

Charles E. Rushmore, counsel for Mr. Noyes, informed the court that the offer would be of great benefit to the estate of the company, and ex-Justice Ingraham, for Mr. Reid and Mr. Moore, and Albert E. Rathbone, for the Central Trust Company, which was the trustee of the railroad's mortgage, also spoke in favor of the settlement. Judge Mayer took the matter under advisement.

From the papers filed it appears that Messrs. Reid and Moore, as Directors of the Rock Island Company, which controlled the majority of the stock of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, brought about the purchase of the majority of the stock of a competing line, the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, which was known as the Frisco, for about $46,000,000. This was effected through a bargain between the Rock Island Railroad Company and the Rock Island Company of New Jersey, and was paid for by an interchange of stocks and bonds and some cash.

In 1909 the stock of the Frisco was sold for $11,000,000, a loss of about $36,000,000, and at that time Messrs. Reid and Moore were Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company. This deal, Mr. Noyes said, he had looked into, and he was of the opinion that the facts he had ascertained showed that the "transaction was a combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and unlawful."

Yet, in spite of the loss through the sale of the Frisco Company, the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company continued through 1910-13 to pay dividends to the amount of $545,000, and this, according to the petition of Mr. Noyes, was without justification.

The records of the company showed that, in addition to Mr. Reid and Mr. Moore, Francis L. Hine, Roberts Walker, and Edward S. Moore, who were also Directors of the Rock Island Company, voted for these dividends, and it has been contended that they were thereby acting illegally. To this they replied that at the time the Frisco Company was bought they did not occupy any fiduciary position toward the railroad company, and that in any case they had acted in good faith, and their action had been since ratified by the stockholders. Moreover, they asserted that if there had been any liability the statute of limitations would now protect them against it.

Counsel for the receiver of the railroad company, although he doubted if it would be possible to make good any claim against the Directors, nevertheless advised suit. Then the Directors, rather than face prolonged litigation, although they still contended that there was no liability on their behalf, suggested a settlement for $750,000. This offer appeared so advantageous to the receiver that he asked the court for its approval.

"We ask your Honor," said Mr. Rushmore yesterday, "to approve this settlement. Most of the questions have been analyzed exhaustively, and we doubt if we could maintain our action. I consider the proposed settlement the best possible."

Mr. Rathbone, for the Central Trust Company, also asked favorable action of the court. Mr. Ingraham, as counsel for Mr. Reid and Mr. Moore, asked the court, if it approved the settlement, to release his clients from further liability.

Buy $4,523,000 Manhattan Ry. Bonds

The Manhattan Railway Company has sold $4,523,000 second mortgage 4 per cent. gold bonds due 2013 to the Equitable Trust Company and E. H. Rollins & Sons, the two institutions acting jointly. The railway company asked for bids and twenty houses competed. It is understood that the high bid was an all-or-none bid for 87.15. The proceeds of the issue will be used for reimbursing the Manhattan Railway Company for third-track extension work on the elevated system. The new bonds are being offered at 89 and interest to net 4.5 per cent. They are tax exempt.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
6s —Sept., 1916......	101⅞	101⅞	101¾	101⅞
6s —Sept., 1917......	103⅝	104	103⅝	104
4½s—June, 1965......	107⅝	108	107⅞	108
4½s—March, 1963	107¾	107⅞	107¾	107⅞
4½s—Nov., 1957	107¼	107½	107¼	107⅝
4½s—May, 1957......	107¼	107½	107⅜	107⅝
4½s—Nov., 1917	101½	101½	101¼	101½
4½s—May, 1917......	100⅝	..	100⅝	..
4¼s—March, 1964	102⅛	102¾	102¼	102¼
4¼s—March, 1962	102¼	102½	102¼	102½
4¼s—Sept., 1960	102¼	102½	102⅛	102½
4¼s—Mar., 1930-60	102⅛	102⅝	102⅛	102⅝
4s —May, 1959	98⅛	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞
4s —Nov., 1958	98⅛	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞
4s —May, 1957	98⅛	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞
4s —Nov., 1956	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅜
4s —Nov., 1955	97⅞	98⅛	97⅞	98⅜
4s —Nov., 1936	98	..	98	..
3½s—Nov., 1955	88	..	88	..
3½s—Nov., 1954	88⅝	89	88⅝	89
3½s—May, 1954	88⅝	88¾	88⅝	88⅝

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announced yesterday that, beginning next Monday, engraved certificates will be issued for the temporary certificates now held by owners of Pennsylvania Company 4½ per cent. gold loan of 1915, which is guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Bright, Sears & Co. of Boston have issued a circular showing the earning power of twenty copper companies at varying prices for the metal.

The Moody Manual Company has prepared a new compilation, giving the investment or speculative ratings of more than 20,000 stocks and bonds.

Lamarche & Cody, 14 Wall Street, have prepared a booklet describing thirty industrial and ordnance companies.

The National Lead Company gave evidence of increased earnings yesterday by raising the quarterly dividend from ¾ to 1 per cent. Payment will be made March 31 to stockholders of record March 10.

Zimmermann & Forshay yesterday announced these price reductions in foreign bonds: Third Imperial German Government war loan from $195 to $190 per thousand marks; Imperial German Government 4 per cent. bonds from $180 to $175 per thousand marks, third Austrian war loan from $130 to $125 per thousand kronen, and third Hungarian war loan from $135 to $130 per thousand kronen. Declines in German and Austrian exchange rates caused the lower prices.

5½% Guaranteed First Mortgages in Queens Borough net 5½%. Queens Borough is the fastest growing section of New York City. Amounts from $1,000 up. Call or write for booklet "A."

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
Capital and Surplus, $625,000
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Aluminum Co. of Amer.
Cent. Aguirre Sugar
Fajardo Sugar
Federal Sugar
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Merrimac Chemical
Santa Ceclia Sugar

ERNEST SMITH
25 Broad St., N. Y. Tel. 974 Broad

Our Farm Loan List

Describes attractive Missouri securities like this one:

Loan $14,000 5½% Appraisal $40,130
PEMISCOT COUNTY, MISSOURI.
—This loan is secured by first deed of trust on 397 acres of land 4 miles west from Caruthersville on the Frisco Railroad. Land is appraised at $35,730, buildings at $4,400. Farm is occupied by owners, who state they own other land valued at $26,000 and who give their net worth as $78,000. Loan is due August 31, 1920. Interest is payable annually.

BOND DEPARTMENT
Mississippi Valley Trust Co.
ST. LOUIS

Specialists In
Eastern Steel
Am. Sumatra Tob.
Gulf States Steel

DAWSON & LYON
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Western Pacific 1st 5s, 1933
(Undeposited)

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Atlas Powder

WHEATLEY, MATCHETT & CO.
SPECIALISTS
Phone 9717 Rector 120 Broadway

Aluminum Co.
of America

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.
Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

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United Light & Railways
West Penn Traction Co. 6s
Cities Service Securities
Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

EBERT, MICHAELIS & CO.
Tel. Rector 5312. 60 B'way, N. Y.

Pacific Gas & Electric 5s
Great Northern Power 5s
Utah Gas & Coke 5s
Mississippi River Power 5s

GEO. REITH & CO
50 BROAD ST. N. Y. 'PHONE BROAD 3665

Shawinigan W. & P. 5s, 1934
Hudson Navigation Co. 6s, 1938
Mason City & Ft. D. 1st 4s, 1955
Rio Grande South. 1st 4s, 1940

Wolff & Stanley
Tel. 6557 Broad. 27 William St., N. Y.

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Public Utility Specialists

Benjamin Franklin, says:
"If you know how to spend less than you get, you have the philosopher's stone."

MANY persons have found it a convenience to appoint this Company their Agent to sign the *income tax certificates* required by the Treasury Department regulations in collecting coupons and registered interest.

We shall be glad to arrange to do this for you.

Established 1888.
Franklin Trust Company
New York Office: 46 Wall Street
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By JOHN MOODY

This publication Describes, Analyzes and RATES all bonds and stocks in the Steam Railroad, Public Utility and Industrial fields. It is the

Only Publication in the World containing a Scientific System of Investment Ratings, thus enabling the investor to ascertain the real values of securities.

The 1916 Steam Railroad Edition of this mammoth publication will be ready shortly. Price, $15 per copy; or in combination with the Public Utility and Industrial Edition, the total cost is $25.

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SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

Save and Be Safe

Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before Feb. 29 earn from March 1.

Dividend Jan. 1, 1916, - 4½%

Begin now, or write for Booklet A.

The Franklin Society
FOR HOME BUILDING AND SAVINGS.
38 Park Row, New York City.

FINANCIAL NOTICE.

Schenectady Railway Company

To the Holders of the First Mortgage 4½ Per Cent. Gold Bonds, Due September 1, 1941.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the provision of Article Second of the indenture dated September 1, 1901, securing the above bonds, the Schenectady Railway Company has called for payment on March 1, 1916, at 110 per centum of the par value thereof and accrued interest, all of the outstanding bonds secured by said indenture, and on March 1, 1916, interest will cease on all such bonds. Payment will be made upon presentation and surrender of the bonds with the March 1, 1916, and all subsequent coupons attached at the office of the Bankers Trust Company, New York City, successor Trustee under the mortgage. Bonds and coupons must be accompanied by appropriate certificate of ownership in accordance with the Federal Income Tax Laws.

Schenectady Railway Company,
By Horace E. Andrews,
President.

J. H. Aitken,
Secretary.
New York, Feb. 4, 1916.

NOTICE FOR REDEMPTION OF THE COLUMBUS ELECTRIC COMPANY BONDS.

NOTICE is hereby given that all the outstanding First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Twenty-five Year Gold Bonds of the Columbus Electric Company, dated November 1st, 1897, secured by a mortgage bearing same date to Central Trust Company of New York, Trustee, having been called for redemption under the terms of said bonds and the mortgage securing the same, upon presentation of said bonds to the Trustee at its office in the City of New York, every such bond will be paid at par together with a premium of ten per centum thereof and all interest accrued thereon on the Sixth day of March, 1916, and after said date no interest will accrue or be payable upon or in respect of any of said bonds so called for redemption, nor shall any coupon thereof representing any subsequently accrued interest be of any force or effect.

THE COLUMBUS ELECTRIC COMPANY.
By THE COLUMBUS RAILWAY, POWER & LIGHT COMPANY.
By S. G. McMeen, President.

AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT COMPANY,
71 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE IS GIVEN that AMERICAN POWER & LIGHT COMPANY will offer to the holders of its preferred stock and voting trust certificates and option warrants for its common stock as registered on the books of the company, or of the Voting Trustees, as the case may be, at the close of business on February 21, 1916, the privilege to subscribe for an issue of Gold Debenture Bonds bearing interest at 6% per annum, with the right to receive, upon full payment of subscriptions, option warrants giving the registered holder thereof the right to purchase common stock of the company at par at any time before March 1, 1931, and after March 1, 1918, the right to pay therefor with bonds of this issue.

Inasmuch as this privilege of subscription will be offered only to registered holders at the close of business February 21, 1916, unrecorded transfers should be registered before the close of business on that date.

February 10, 1916.
M. H. ARNING, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE VICTOR FUEL COMPANY, ISSUED UNDER THE FIRST MORTGAGE OF SAID COMPANY, DATED JULY 1, 1903, TO KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, AS TRUSTEE:

Notice is hereby given pursuant to Article Eighth of said mortgage, that a meeting of bondholders is hereby summoned to be held at the office of the undersigned Trustee (successor to said Knickerbocker Trust Company), No. 60 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 14th day of March, 1916, at the hour of 11 o'clock A. M., of said day, for the purpose of approving an agreement between the Company and the Trustee altering and adding to said mortgage and the mortgages supplemental thereto, so as to provide for the release therefrom by the Trustee of certain lands the title to which is disputed, and pursuant thereto to effect the confirmation of title in the Company and the Trustee of other lands secured by said mortgage.

Dated, New York, January 12, 1916.
COLUMBIA TRUST COMPANY,
Successor Trustee,
By GEORGE E. WARREN, Trust Officer.

Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
55 Wall Street, New York.
NOTICE OF MEETING.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 55 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, N. Y., on Friday, the eighteenth day of February, 1916, at eleven o'clock A. M., for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the reports of the officers and directors of the Company with reference to the business of the Company.
2. To ratify the rescission of the sale of the steamships Peru, City of Para, Newport, Aztec, San Juan, San Jose, and Pennsylvania to W. R. Grace & Company and associates.
3. To consider and take action upon such other matters relating to the business and affairs of the Company as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GEORGE J. BALDWIN, President.
AMES HIGGINS, Secretary.
Dated February 3, 1916.

W. S. FITZ RANDOLPH, INC.
1328 Broadway, N. Y., Feb. 17th, 1916.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Corporation, No. 1328 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, March 1st, 1916, at three o'clock, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

R. E. CHAMBERLAIN,
Secretary.

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"Is the building well suited to its neighborhood and the neighborhood rental demand" is a very important consideration in loaning money on real estate. One of the vital features of the *Straus plan* of making and safeguarding such investments is our insistence on this point. The buildings must be of a character to suit the neighborhood and meet the demands of tenants in that locality.

Under the Straus plan an ordinary mortgage loan is divided up into a series of bonds, in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, bearing 5½ to 6 per cent. interest. Each of these bonds is a direct first mortgage on the property securing it. We buy entire issues outright, direct from the mortgagors, with our own funds, and sell them, surrounded by thorough safeguards, to investors. The success of the Straus plan is indicated by the fact that no investor has ever lost a dollar of principal or interest on any security purchased of us since this house was founded thirty-four years ago.

If you have money to invest and want a safe security bearing an attractive interest rate you should investigate thoroughly the merits of this system. Call, write or telephone to-day and

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Our Foreign Department is at the disposal of manufacturers and merchants, for the transaction of business in all parts of the world. By means of our acceptances, importers are facilitated in their undertakings. An invitation is extended to those contemplating the improvement of their foreign relations.

The Mechanics & Metals National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
20 NASSAU STREET
Deposits (Dec. 31, 1915) $203,000,000

Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company

To the Stockholders of Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company:

The directors have decided to extend to the stockholders of the Company the privilege of subscribing for $25,000,000 par value of the capital stock of this company, consisting of 500,000 shares of the par value of $50 each, the privilege of so subscribing to be on the terms and conditions herein and in the subscription warrants set forth.

The right to so subscribe will be accorded to stockholders who are registered on the books of the company at the close of business on the 21st day of February, 1916.

Each stockholder will be entitled to subscribe to the new stock, at the price of $60 per share, to the extent of one-third of the amount of the stock registered in his name at the time aforesaid, provided that, in respect of fractional amounts, no right to subscribe will be accorded except upon surrender of sufficient fractional warrants, on or before March 10, 1916, to aggregate a full share, and the issuance of a full warrant therefor.

On said 21st day of February, 1916, or as soon thereafter as practicable, there will be issued and mailed to each of said stockholders, at his address as the same appears on the books of the company, warrants in respect of such subscription rights.

Payments on subscriptions for full shares are to be made to the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, No. 140 Broadway, New York City, in New York funds, not later than the 13th day of March, 1916, on the terms and conditions set forth in the full warrants of subscription. Certificates for such stock will be delivered as soon as practicable thereafter.

Full warrants of subscription for stock will become wholly void and of no value if the right to subscribe is not exercised and payment thereon made on or before March 13, 1916, and fractional warrants will become wholly void and of no value after March 10, 1916.

The aforesaid $25,000,000 par value of stock has been underwritten by a syndicate, which has agreed to take the same, or such part thereof as the shareholders may not subscribe, at $60 per share, the company having agreed to pay to said syndicate a commission for such underwriting.

The issue of the stock offered as aforesaid will exhaust the present authorized capital stock of the company, leaving no stock for further issue to meet the possible future requirements of the company unless the amount of authorized capital stock be increased. It is contemplated and intended to finance the purchase of stock of the Cambria Steel Company through the funds which will be derived from the offering of $25,000,000 par value of stock above mentioned and the issue by the company of collateral trust bonds of approximately $50,000,000 in principal amount, which bonds, according to the present plans, will be convertible into capital stock of the company at the price of $100 for $50 par value of such stock. Under the circumstances, the Board of Directors have determined that it is advisable to increase the amount of the authorized capital stock of the company from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000 and have accordingly called a special meeting of the stockholders to consider such increase, to be held March 11, 1916, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and for the purpose of said meeting have ordered the stock transfer books closed at the close of business on the 21st day of February, 1916, to be reopened at the opening of business on the 13th day of March, 1916. Formal notice of said meeting, as required by law and the by-laws, will hereafter be mailed to each stockholder. If such increase in the capital stock be authorized at said stockholders' meeting there will be reserved from issue the amount necessary to satisfy the conversion privilege of the bonds to be issued as above mentioned, leaving approximately $25,000,000 par value of unissued stock to meet possible future requirements of the company.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM B. DICKSON, Secretary,
Midvale Steel and Ordnance Company.

Dated, New York, February 11th, 1916.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Sugar Refining Company.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 97.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 98.
Jersey City, N. J., February 8, 1916.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the following dividends, payable April 3d, 1916, to the stockholders of record on March 1st, 1916, to wit:

On the Preferred Stock, a dividend of 1¾ per cent., being the 97th consecutive dividend thereon. On the Common Stock, a dividend of 1¾ per cent., being the 98th consecutive dividend thereon.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.
JOSEPH E. FREEMAN, Secretary.

WHITE KNOB COPPER AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD.,
43 Cedar Street, New York.
SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A regular quarterly dividend of Ten Cents a Share on the preferred stock of the Company has been declared, payable February 25th, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business on February 15th, 1916.

Dividend checks will be mailed to stockholders who have filed dividend orders.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1916.
RALPH G. COAD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF
INTERSTATE ELECTRIC CORPORATION
141 Broadway, New York, February 16, 1916.

A dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the preferred stock of this company has today been declared, payable March 1st, 1916, to stockholders of record at the close of business February 20, 1916.

R. W. DAVIDSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN GAS COMPANY,
104 Market Street, Camden, N. J.
Philadelphia, Pa., February 15, 1916.

A quarterly dividend of 2%, or $2.00 per share, has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable March 1, 1916, to the stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M., February 16, 1916. Checks will be mailed.

J. B. TOWNSEND, 3d, Treasurer.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.
New York, Feb. 10th, 1916.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the First Preferred Capital Stock has been declared payable at the office of the Treasurer on Wednesday, March 1st, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Friday, February 18th, 1916.

MILTON S. BARGER, Treasurer.

MERGENTHALER LINOTYPE CO.
New York, February 15, 1916.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent. on the capital stock of Mergenthaler Linotype Company will be paid on March 31, 1916, to the stockholders of record as they appear at the close of business on March 4, 1916. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

FRED'K J. WARBURTON, Treasurer.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the firm name of KONIG & STOLZ has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dated New York, February 10th, 1916.
JOSEPH KONIG,
SAM'L STOLZ.

COTTON DECLINES ON NEW LAW THREAT

Proposal to Amend Futures Act Causes Violent Break of from 30 to 35 Points.

SPOTS REFLECT WEAKNESS

Southern Holders Reported to be Tiring Under Strain—More Liberal Offerings Expected.

After a sagging tendency during the afternoon, the cotton market became unsettled about mid-day, and a little after 1 o'clock prices broke violently, with extreme declines ranging from 30 to 35 points. There was a moderate rally toward the close, but the net loss for the day ranged from 4 to 18 points. The near positions were under the pressure of heavy liquidation. March cotton sold as low as 11.32, against a previous closing of 11.68, and May broke to 11.55, against Wednesday's final price of 11.90. The new crop months, however, showed little net loss.

The break was accompanied by reports of weaker spot markets. Nearly every important Southern centre gave quotations about ⅛ lower. Mobile adjusted itself to the declining contract market with a break of ⅜ cents, while Norfolk was unchanged. Texas wires reported holders getting very tired, and more liberal offerings are expected from the interior as a result of the weakness in the contract markets.

The immediate occasion for today's break, however, was furnished by a move by Southern Representatives in Congress. Representative Lever, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture, has introduced a measure to revise the United States Cotton Futures act, which in its present form prohibits any transactions by American cotton merchants in Liverpool, or any other foreign exchange which has not adopted United States standards of grading. Section 11 of this law penalizes these transactions to the extent of two cents a pound, or $2,000 for each 100 bales. Liverpool has been trading in our market and has not suffered from the effects of this provision. American cotton merchants, however, have been debarred from hedging in the highest market, and also making their hedge sales in the market of destination.

Chairman Lever now proposes to allow American cotton merchants to operate in Liverpool or foreign markets providing these transactions concern specific lots of cotton which are to be shipped from America. On the other hand, he proposes to prevent foreigners from trading in American markets unless their own exchanges have conformed to the provisions of his measure. The big arbitrage transactions which preserve the balance among the cotton markets of the world therefore will be eliminated. Mr. Lever proposes a penalty of two cents a pound on all these transactions.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged, 10 to 38 points decline. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, 15 points decline, 11.60 for middling. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	11.67	11.32	11.50@11.51	11.68@11.69
May	11.91	11.55	11.74@11.75	11.90@11.92
July	12.11	11.80	11.95@11.96	12.09@12.10
October	12.23	11.98	12.13@12.14	12.17@12.19
Dec.	12.35	12.17	12.27@12.28	12.31@12.32
Jan.	12.43	12.32	12.34@12.35	12.37@12.38

Total port receipts, 21,224 bales; last week, 32,146 bales; last year, 55,446 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	4,015	3,142	11,752
Galveston	6,898	12,489	1,990
Mobile	336	200	836
Charleston	164	149	848
Savannah	5,605	4,315	8,053
Wilmington	240	176	711
Norfolk	3,037	3,238	1,622

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	477	461	1,266
Memphis	1,991	4,025	2,569
St. Louis	232	3,144	6,716
Houston	3,947	7,090	11,721

Exports, 16,884; total thus far this season, 3,222,923; total last season, 4,854,135.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.		Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
482	Galveston	11.85	304,406	570,764
3,305	New Orleans	11.43	418,403	418,566
25	Mobile	11.12	20,264	52,777
1,090	Savannah	12c.	....	298,173
——	Charleston	11⅝	83,006	118,641
——	Wilmington	11½	43,802	57,428
461	Norfolk	11.63	133,297	79,592
1,524	Augusta	11.44	172,011	147,983
1,100	Memphis	11.75	230,346	224,353
——	St. Louis	11⅞	17,978	38,138
3,730	Houston	11.75	193,279	201,654

The Liverpool market opened steady. There was a moderate business in spot cotton, with middling 3 points decline, at 789. Sales, 8,000; receipts, 7,000 bales, all American. Market closed steady.

ADVOCATES TAX REFORM.

Wagner Would Exempt All State Property to Relieve City.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 17.—Senator Robert F. Wagner, minority leader of the Senate, today introduced a bill exempting State property from taxation. New York City pays 70 per cent. of the tax on State reservations, most of which goes to up-State counties.

"The State has been paying up-State counties and municipalities about $190,000 annually," Senator Wagner said today, "as taxes upon its forest lands, and New York City, therefore, pays indirectly to these up-State counties about $130,000 a year. The practice is unfair. The State's property in New York City and other cities is exempt from taxation. Why should there be a discrimination in favor of a few up-State counties?

"It seems to me that this method of subsidizing a few up-State counties at the expense of New York City should be stopped. We in the greater city who are struggling under an enormous debt certainly cannot longer tolerate the practice. The Brown Committee forgot to recommend this economy, but the minority of the committee called attention to it, and this bill of mine is in compliance with the minority recommendations."

DEFENDS RIPLEY IN LETTER.

Realty Man Says Miss Kitching's Attack Was Unfair.

A defense of Francis P. Ripley, whose $40,000 legacy to a niece, Miss Edith Kitching of Greenwich Village, was spurned because she thought that her uncle was a miser and that the money was ill-gotten, was made yesterday by Pierrepont Davenport, who is in the real estate and mortgage business at 36 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn. In a letter to The Brooklyn Eagle Mr. Davenport said that Miss Kitching was unjustifiably strong in the attack on her uncle's memory, who, although eccentric, was just in his dealings with persons to whom he loaned money.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The action of the wheat market yesterday was a distinct disappointment to the bulls, while the bears maintained that it demonstrated that values need the constant stimulation of export buying. Early in the session values moved up 1@1⅛c on scattered buying prompted by a show of firmness abroad and numerous complaints regarding the new crop outlook in the West. At the close prices were 1⅝@2⅜c down from the top and ⅝@1¼c below the final of Wednesday. In the local cash market No. 2 hard was quoted at $1.39; No. 1 durum, $1.48; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.50, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.57½, free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	..	..	1.37⅛	1.38¾	1.67⅝
July	..	..	1.30¼	1.31⅝	1.39½

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.31⅝	1.28⅞	1.29	1.30¼	1.61¾
July	1.24½	1.22½	1.22⅝	1.23½	1.33½

CORN.

The market for corn advanced ½c early in the day, but eased off sharply and closed ⅜@¾c net lower. There was some further talk of the probability of large export sales owing to a falling off in the movement from Argentina, and exporters were said to have taken about 150,000 bushels, but while good corn was said to be in fair demand low grades were pressing on the market in the West and cash prices were lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 88c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	80⅛	78⅞	78⅞	79⅝	78⅛
July	79½	78⅜	78⅜	79	79⅞

OATS.

The oats market was moderately active and prices eased off sharply after an early advance, influenced largely by the action of wheat and corn, closing with net losses of ⅞@1⅛c. The local cash market was steady. Standard quoted at 54½@55c; No. 2 white, 54@54½c; No. 4 white, 52½@53½c; fancy clipped white, 55½@57c; ordinary clipped white, 53½@55c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	49⅞	48¼	48⅜	49¼	59⅞
July	47	45⅝	45⅝	46⅝	55⅞

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was firm at the outset owing to a show of strength in the hog position and on some further talk regarding recent export sales of lard and other meats. On the advance, however, there was active selling by brokers who were thought to be operating for packing interests, and prices declined and closed at the lowest. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 33,000, estimated for Friday, 29,000; Kansas City received 9,000, and Omaha 18,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.45	10.22	10.22	10.42	10.57
July	10.62	10.40	10.40	10.60	10.75
Ribs—					
May	11.65	11.50	11.50	11.62	10.15
July	11.77	11.60	11.60	11.72	10.37
Pork—					
May	20.97	20.70	20.70	20.95	18.62
July	21.00	20.72	20.72	20.97	19.07

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was firm and higher early in the day; in fact, prices ruled firm until toward the close, when there was some active selling, prompted by the decline in both the lard and cotton markets, and final quotations were 1 to 10 points net lower. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	9.50@ ..	9.65
February	..	..	9.60@9.65	9.70
March	9.80	9.73	9.63@9.70	9.71
April	..	..	9.50@9.54	9.58
May	9.50	9.42	9.42@9.43	9.48
June	..	..	9.40@9.47	9.48
July	9.49	9.44	9.43@9.44	9.49
August	9.50	9.46	9.43@9.45	9.48
September	9.47	9.46	9.46@9.47	9.47

COFFEE.

The coffee market was feverish, with quick price changes, and at the close of the day was at the lowest, with net losses of 9@15 points. The volume of business was somewhat smaller than on Wednesday, total sales being 57,000 bags. The local spot market was fairly active and prices were firm at 9¼c for Rio 7s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	7.83@7.84	7.94
March	8.00	7.92	7.88@7.89	8.00
April	..	..	7.92@7.94	8.05
May	8.12	8.00	7.97@7.99	8.11
June	..	..	8.01@8.03	8.16
July	8.20	8.07	8.06@8.07	8.20
August	..	..	8.11@8.13	8.23
September	8.27	8.18	8.16@8.18	8.27
October	8.30	8.30	8.19@8.21	8.29
November	..	..	8.22@8.24	8.31
December	8.36	8.26	8.25@8.27	8.34
January	..	..	8.28@8.30	8.37

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures was more active, total sales for the day aggregating 11,150 tons, and prices were higher, closing with net gains of 6@10 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	4.11	4.08	4.10@4.12	4.02
March	4.16	4.04	4.14@4.16	4.08
April	..	..	4.19@4.21	4.12
May	4.24	4.17	4.23@4.24	4.14
June	4.30	4.27	4.28@4.30	4.19
July	4.33	4.24	4.33@4.34	4.23
August	4.35	4.35	4.37@4.38	4.28
September	4.41	4.34	4.40@4.41	4.32
October	4.41	4.39	4.40@4.42	4.33
November	..	..	4.38@4.40	4.31
December	4.40	4.39	4.38@4.39	4.29

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,173 packages. Stock is coming in irregularly, and some houses werevery short of the fine table grades. Prices wereadvanced ½c and the market is strong at the higher rates. One hundred tubs creamery extras sold at 'Change at 35c; 25 tubs at 34⅞c; 25 tubs at 34¾c. The higher scoring lots sold up to 36c. There is active trading in the medium qualities at advancing prices. A little more doing in held creamery. Renovated firm. Ladles and packing stock somewhat higher. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 34½@35c; higher scoring, 35½@36c; firsts, 30@34c; seconds, 27@29c; thirds, 25@26½c. Creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 29c; higher scoring, 29½@30c; firsts, 27½@28½c; seconds, 25½@27c; thirds 23@24½c; State Dairy, finest, 33@34c; good to prime, 29@32c; common to fair, 22@28c; renovated, extras, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; ladles, current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds 21c; lower grades, 19½@20½c; packing stock, June make, fine, 21@21½c; current make, fine, 21c; No. 2, 20@20½c; lower grades, 18@19½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 10,533 cases. Arrivals are fairly liberal, but there is some delay in the receipt of stock due. There is a fair store trade from regular distributing channels, and the market yesterday showed a fairly steady tone on desirable qualities. There is some irregularity in the feeling, however, and there are offers to sell for future delivery at lower prices. Storage eggs are generally reported quiet, and there is a little business doing in average good stock above about 18c, with lower grades ranging downward indefinitely; however, a few finer marks here, of which occasional sales are reported at 19@20c. Nearby white eggs of strictly fancy quality showing uniformly large size and chalk white color are having a light demand at sustained prices, but there is pressure to sell the accumulations of average good and lower grades, and a large part of the business is in range of 27@28c, with the lower qualities ranging downward. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 25@26c; extra firsts, 24@24½c; firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 21½@22½c; thirds and poorer, 20@21c; dirties, No. 1, 19@20c; checks, good to choice, dry, 16@17c; undergrade checks, 13@15c; refrigerator, best, 19@20c; fair to good, 17@18c; lower qualities, 12½@16½c; State, Penn. and nearby hennery whites, fine to fancq, 29@30c; ordinary to good, 24@28c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 24@29c; small whites, 24@25c; Western and Southern gathered whites, 24@27c; State, Penn, and nearby hennery browns, 26@27c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 23½@26c.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; colder Sat.; moderate w. winds.

S. C. and Ga.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler Sat.; moderate w. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; light to moderate variable winds.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler in the interior; light to moderate variable winds.

Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Fair and colder Fri.; Sat. fair.

Ohio.—Overcast Fri. and Sat.; colder Sat., fresh w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Overcast and colder Fri.; Sat. fair, fresh n. w winds.

Upper Mich.—Overcast and colder Fri.; Sat. fair.

La., Ark., Okla., E. and W. Tex.—Fair Fri. and Sat.

Ill. and Wis.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler Fri.

Mo., Minn., and Iowa.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; cooler in e. Friday.

N. and S. Dak., Neb., and Kan.—Fair Fri. and Sat.; moderate temperature.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Eibel ProcessCo<Remington Martin Co.
Cossey<Crown of Galicia.
Crown S S Co<Dry Dock, Sec. 6.
United Sec Copper Co<Amalgamated Co.
Oceanic Steam Nav Co<U S.
Napier<Westerhoff.
Central Trust Co<U S Light, &c, Co.
West Shore RR<Tug Flemington.
Re Loeb.
Rosenthal<Broad Nat Bank.
Benner Line<Pendleton.

DISTRICT COURT—Learned Hand, J.—Room 235, P. O. Bldg., at 10 A. M.—Motion calendar.

Morrow<5th Av Coach Co.
Wright & Cobb<Royal Mail, &c.
Wolf, Sayer & Heller<Friedenberg.
Re Luke Burke & Sons.
Honee SS Co<Munson SS Line.
Patagonia SS Co<Gans SS Line.
Mead-Morrison<Hunt Co (4.)
Chicago C H Co<Gold, &c, Co.
Eckerson<Tanney.
Nat Elec Sig Co<Telefunken.
Lesser<Butterick.
Re Ownbey.
Jackson<Bradley.
Franco-Am Chem Co<McKee.
N Y & Bermudez Co<Mowinkel (4.)
Scotten<Rosenblum.
Eastman<Nat Park Bank.
Haas<Feist.
Denger<Mack & Levy.
Ricordi<Triangle Film Co.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—Room 323, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.
Sbaratta<Schunnemunk Const Co.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Common law calendar.

U S<Mastantuoni et al.
Same<Carlozzo.
Same<Brooklyn E D Terminal.
Same<Illinois Surety.
Pompnic<Nas E RR.
Fash<C I & B RR.
Maneck<Atlantic & Caribbean S N Co.
Burrett<Emener.
Kanefsky<Atlantic Coast Line RR.
Dempsey<Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea.
Spencer<Penn RR.
Thomas<International M M Co.
Flay<Staten Island Midland Ry Co.
D'Scali<Penn RR.
Cohen<Rothstein (2.)
U S<190 cases figs, &c
Same<Chiarette.
Same<50 bbls olives.
Same<Illinois Surety Co (Acts 3-8, inc.)
Same<200 bbls olives.
Same<Harris et al.
Kever<Phila & Read RR.
Girlaides<Perpall.
Reilly<McDonnell.
Glamzo<Marresford.
Partridge<Borden's Cond Milk Co.
Fawcett<Fritz.
Cantlin<Gardiner.
Paseczny<Buck Ridge C M Co.
Kennedy<McCusker.
Portlock<Old Dominion SS.
Jonson<McMell (2.)
U S<Southwestern Surety Co.
Powelaitis<Wicht.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—Bankruptcy calendar in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.
At 10 A. M. Kobre<Ginsberg.
At 2 P. M.—Discharges.

Blatt & Newman.
Jessie M Peterson.
Ignatz Markowitz.
Maurice Back.
Manuel De Castro.
Composition.
Joseph Saltzman.
Motions.
Kaiser & Pollack.
Kobre & Ginsberg.
Louis J Cohen.
Harry Serbin.
Cedar Dairy Co.
George J Miller.
Charles F Fuchs.
Harriet De Leeuw.
Louis Schwab.
Harry Rubinstein.
Cornman & Kennedy (2.)
James Downey.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department.—Clarke, Dowling, Smith, Page, and Davis, JJ.—At 10 A. M.
Motions:

Re Knapp. (2.)
Townsend<Boughton.
Lefpanen<Irvel Rty Co.
Taishoff<Elkema.
Gross<Friedman.
Papa<Rini.
Riviera Rty Co<Ill Surety Co.
Cohen<Siegel Cooper.
Re Robinson.
Cadillac<Fogarty.
People, &c<Ripstein.
Moss<Granville.
Chrzanawska<Corn Exchange Bank.
Prendergast<Cord Meyer Co.
Levy<Commercial Tr Co.
Jakobson<Laurence.
Graves<Gaynor.
F E Smith & Son<Wylie.
Abramowitz<Southwestern Surety Ins.
Rosenblum<Westen.
Clifford<Mitchell Motor Co.
Stemler<Alsdorf.
Lynch<Board of Education.
Finlay<Atlantic Transport Co.
Kuechle<Sloane. (2.)
Eisen<Bandouine.
Williamson<CNY.
Brandes<Bradley Cont
Papa<Rini.
Holzrichter<Davis.
De Rochemont<Boston & Maine R R.
Sandias<Mustacchi.
Re Thomson.
Tepper<Minsker Rty.
Non-enumerated motions at 10:30 A. M.:
Dykman<CNY.
Leask<Beach.
Rozenblum<Westin.
Hurtzig<Schierenbeck.
Re Papa<Rini.
Pioneer Barber Towel Supply Co<Bruny.
Cohen<Rattigan, &c.
Robert Colin Co, Inc<Wolff et al.
King Collar Button Co<C. Messier et al.
Pohoriles<Rosenbloom & Levinson.
Meyer, &c<Mayo.
Garcone<Thomas & Buckley Hoisting Co
Tracy<Froment.
Finkelstein<Finkelstein.
I. Stewart<A. Stuart.
Alcock<Hydraulic Turbine Corp.
Breitung<Wight et al.
Wolff<De Vaux et al.
Finlayson<Butterfield
Morrow<Hebstone Rty Corp et al.
N Y, Westchester & Boston Ry<Ebstein, &c.
United German Silver Co<Pearson.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Cohalan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Beiley<Hyman.
Kullman<Gewirtz Co.
Roth<Marx.
Bogorsky<Levy.
Shoninger Bros<Duval
Hammargren<Bd of Education.
Dobrovolny<Prendergast.
West Pk Presby Church<Rudkin.
Underhill<Krulewitch.
Roth<Marx.
Cent Nat Bk<Ingalls Stone Co.
Equit Life Ins Soc<Goldstein (2.)
Burns<Leffingwell.
Ratkowsky<Clarke.
Re H Lorge Inc.
Ludlam<Carnegie.
Leerburger<Ebling Brew Co.
Crocker<McDougald.
Bonnefond<Bonnefond.
Tagliavia<Maresca.
Lowenstein<De Forest Sheet & Tin Plate.
Re Parker.
Re Wallace (Farrelly)
Re Ferris.
Ruestaw<Bd of Educ.
Cohn<Cohn.
Geyster Pat Hold Co<Feldman.
Re Finkelstein.
O'Brien<Lenane.
Hopper<Altman.
Lyman<Becker.
Met Sav Bank<Rizzio.
Kingsland<Lamont Realty Co.
Fardon<Linch.
Re Levy.
Goldstein<Barbatti.
Title Guar & Trust<Pam.
Brettschneider<Grill.
Ringulescu<Linch.
Wacht<28 St & 7 Av Realty Co (2.)
Conialy<Dimon.
CNY<Appelman (2.)
CNY<Weygandt.
Winston Soc Ath Un<Woods.
Meisel<Wolf.
Fiori<Fiori.
Condon<A Buschbaum
Re Rockmore (Natl Lead Co.) (2.)
Re Stump (Lloyd.)
Ill Surety<Heinze.
Booss<Ball.
Re Lipschitz<Harburger & Stack, Inc.
Greenhut & Co<Tribune Assn.
Murphy<Mitchel.
Lieberty<Levy.
Davis<Bull (2.)
Roffmann<Roffmann.
Re Brinckerhoff.
Zawatzki<Penn Coal.
Re Cohen (Rep Auto Painting Co.)
Witte<Witte.
Lyttle<Clysmic Spring
Mann & Co. Inc<Beach.
Farber<Essie Const.
Dorf<Goldstein.
Bonner<London.
O'Neill Meredith Millinery<H Phipps Est
Geiger<Geiger.
Macy<Levy & W'stein.
Peckham & Co<Schrenkeisen.
Zruoglovitz<Ficken (2)
Re Murray (Waterbury Av.)
Re Loffredo (Needham Av.)
Hinds, Noble & Eldridge<Noble (2.)
Re Boyle (Waterbury Av.)
Philipp<Peerless Feat Prod Co.
Gray<Mayer.
Ward<Ward.
Publicity Leasing Co<Ludwig.
Galligan<Un Cent Life Ins Co.
Levine<Jones.
Zench<Zench.
Empire Leas<Ludwig.
Levine<Jones.
Re O'Shea.
Montgomery<Cross.
Long<Glasgow.
Devos<Devos.
Re Finkelstein (Blau)
Re Weir.
Shannon<Lembeck & Betz Brew Co.
Re Havemeyer Av.
Hildreth Varnish Co<Paris.
Eisenstein<Eisenstein.
CNY<Sophia Hair Co.
Costelle<Moran.
Koseffsky<Connelly.
Re Jones.
Glencoe Ath Club<Glencoe Soc Club.
Re Greenstein Clothing Co.
Green<Krewwen Rlty.
Levy<Dodge.

PART II.—Donnelly, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Motions:
Greenwald<501 W 113th St.
Spain<Man Shirt Co.
Bennett<Myers.
De Sibbio<De Sibbio.
Gilliming<Gilliming.
Morselli<Morselli.
Yacono<Yacono.
Donohue<Donohue.
Leonard<Leonard.
Hunter<Hunter.
Stieglitz<Stieglitz.
Goetchius<Goetchius.
Mulholland<Otten.
Dahlman<147th and 148th St Corp.
Preferred cause:
Greenwald<501 W 113th St.
Undefended divorces:
Stokes,
Mayer,
Pitelli,
Dahlgren,
Frank,
Bigham,
De Podesta,
Sapovits,
Steinberg,
Ciulla,
Sorge,
Sikorski,
Fiori,
Tietsort,
Shirobsky,
Clark,
Curmulis,
Miller,
Rabinowitz,
Forsgren,
Herman,
Hannes,
Wall,
Faust,
Kerr,
Rempil,
Ederheimer,
Depp,
Cudish,
Flaar,
Cogan,
Lemonek,
Sussman,
Fastow,
Eisner,
Richetti,
Drucker,
Zitenfield.
Hall,
Jeurling,
Lobel.
General calendar:
Robinson<Textile Pub Co.
Weinstein<Weitz.
Miskinoff<Miskinoff.
Schwartz<Gens.
Keck<Szabo.
Cruikshank<Donnelly.
Rosenberg<Rosenberg.
Gisnet<Moeckel.
Dolan<Koupal.
Hakes<Hakes.
Standard Blue Stone Co<CNY.
Stuart<Stuart.
Bedner<Strumph.
Benton<Hobbs.
Duryea<Tappin.
Ullman<Schwartz.
Polansky<City R E Imp Corp.
Werner<Berkowitz.
Henderson<Broad Channel Corp.
Kilpatrick<Crown Infants' Wear Co.
Glogg<Glogg.
Rosofsky<Rosofsky.
Woodley<Woodley.
Rosenstock<Goldstein.
Abramowitz<Hoffman.
Sandusky<Schwartz.
Bement<Aetna L Ins.
Moore<Read & Co.
Alper<Axler.
Scheyer<Pitts L & T.
DitmasRty Co<Bristor
Learnard<Kountouzos.
Horner<Lawrence.
Abrams<Jalkoff.
Geiger<Geiger.
Central Dairy Co<Therman.
Herrlich<Herrlich.
Weil<CNY.
Boland<Flynn.
Helms<Armstrong.
Fox<CNY.
Epstein<Anglowitz.
Adler<Adler.
Madison R P, &c, Co<Werner.
Kopp<Bragg.
Dreyfus<Dreyfus.
Case on.

PART IV. (January Term Continued.)—Delehanty, J.
Case on—Stein<Warren & Wetmore.
Adjourned to Feb. 28.

PART IV. (February Term.)—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Certiorari cases.
Halzman<Purdy.
Kuttroff<same.
Lichten<same.
Fried<same.
Floersheimer<same.
Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Connable<Wagner.
See Bk of N Y<Leipsig.
Walsh<Tiedemann.
De Lisle<De Lisle.
Doniger<Snyder.
Clear.

PART III.—Guy, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Flynn<CNY. No day calendar.

PART IV.—R. L. Davis, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Recess.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Lebofsky<B H RR & B, Q Co & Sub RR.
Collins<CNY.
Servace<Flagler.
Dean<Sonntag.
Clear.

PART VI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Kaufman<Polusky.
Lodwick<Van Dyk.
Morschauser<Keogh.
Carle<Bodine.
Case on.

PART VII.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Landers<Nomand.
Sahl<Kerbin.
Case on.

PART VIII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Rothers<Bryant.
No day calendar.

PART IX.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Shapiro<Rosenthal.
Murray<Geo Schneider & Co.
Goldsmith<Dochtermann Van & Ex Co.
Bianco<Duffy Cont Co
Same<Duffy Cont Co, Inc.
Burke<N Y & L I Traction Co.
Cronin<Westcott Express Co.
Kostyra<Barbers' Sterilizing Co, Inc.
Murphy<Olin J Stephens, Inc.
Murphy, inf<same.
Tarullo<H S Horton & Co.
Schlessinger<3d Av R
Campbell<NY Con RR
Lawry<D, L & W RR.
Haertel<Linch.
Case on.

PART X.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Wheeler<Terry & Tench.
No day calendar.

PART XI.—Shearn, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Futoransky<Nass Elec RR.
Lapinski<Beth Steel.
Egre<Dalessandre.
Mintzes<Spiro.
Kahn<CNY.
Nagele<42d St Man Ry
Kahn<CNY.
Thompson<Int R T.
Prigg<Same.
G Rizzo<N Y Rwys.
S Rizzo<Same.
Clear.

PART XII.—Finch, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Inq.—Russell<Brady.
Small<Schwartz Marble Co.
Heldman<Oakley.
Starbuck<3d Av Ry.
McCarthy<Internat'l M M Co.
Ackerman<5th Av Coach Co. (2.)
Kowalsky<Schuchner.
Carson<Int R T Co.
Klinger<Goldstein.
Dauman<N Y Rys.
Cohen<B'klyn Union El R R.
Weinberger<Baff.
Patterson<N Y Rys.
Case on.

PART XIII.—Ross, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
McLaughlin<T Hogan & Sons.
Fiedler<C I & B RR.
Weinstein<Sprung.
Pickowitz<Germania L I Co.
Bauer<Empire Carrying Corp.
Rubinstein<Zucker.
Clear.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Avery Scales Co<Rock Plaster Mfg Co.
Walcott<Fid & Cas Co
Fairchild<McGrath.
FitzHugh-Luther Co<Coen.
Frankfurter<VonRaitz
Bailey<Duane.
Morris<Suerken.
Kupic<Schwartz.
Weinschenken<Ocean Accidt, &c, Corp.
Caggiano<Winston.
Investors' Agy<Hatt.
People<Reilly.
Graef<Trumbull Motor Car Co.
Nierenberg<Gen Accdt &c, Corp.
Giles<E Langer Print.
Brunswick Rty Co<Frankfort Gen Ins.
Emmet<Krakower.
Green<1,073 1st Av.
Hanlon<Hendrick.
Talbot<Lawrence W Bros
Ragona<Riccobone.
Case on.

PART XV.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Fettretch<Elliot.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Whitaker, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Held in Appellate Term room.
Onondaga Litho Co<Staub.
Bway Photo Plays<World Film Co.
Krejci<Anchor Bohemian R E Assn.
Townsend<Charter Const Co.
Schwartz<Levin.
Union Nov Braid Wks<Grabelsky.
Steinfeld<Arlington Ref Co.
Arthur<Brown.
Nagelschmidt<US Fid, &c, Co.
Adamson<Prentice.
Nat Nassau Bk of N Y<Eschwege.
Fid & Dep Co<McCrory Co.
Lemle<Mass Bonding & Ins Co.
Kahaly<Gennaro.
Miller Daybill Co<Paterno Const Co.
Clarke<Thomas.
Wright<Eittingon.
Berger<Ederer.
Johnson Heating Co<Board of Education.
Case on.

PART XVII.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Rambaut<Engel.
Schreiber<Gem Stopper Co.
Eastern Asp Pav Co<CNY.
N Y Assets Realization Co<Thompson.
Thompson & Starrett Co<Federal Huber.
Coburn, J.<Frasch.
Miri<David Weil's Sons Lithographic.
Wilson<Illinois Surety Co.
Fay<Rob Graves Co.
Case on.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Schulman<Wolfson.
Courter<von Novelly.
Heyman<Moerlbach Brew Co.
Grau<Chandler.
Case on.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Motion calendar:
Christiane Zwinge.
Hattie Schiff.
Cornelia Austin.
Charles B Austin.
Victor Wellisch.
Ann J Derham.
Christian Moller.
Amos F Eno.
John A Watjen.
James J Finn.
Mary Allen.
William Gramm.
Henry Hilton.
Emil Rosenthal, inf.
Rosa Rosenthal.
Paul Petrie.
Frank Petrie.
James Petrie.
Rita Petrie.
Edward Petrie.
John Brzezinski.
Gaylord S Truesdell.
Samuel H Meyers.
Thomas J Creamer.
Vincenzo Lopopto.
Alte Kwastel.
William Miskovsky.
Otto W Guntzer.
Thomas J Hart.
Aron H Schreter.
Diedrich Eggers.
Emma J Richardson.
Thomas Thorn.
Julia A Millar.
Jonathan Marsh.
Julia Heyer, inf.
Helen Meyer.
Henry Hilton.
William Klatzco.
Edward Collard.
Walter Luke.
Henrietta Weltz.
Henry S Deshon.
John J Creeden.
Charles Weisbecker.
B G W Lichtenberg.
William Fill.
Solomon Finkelstein.
Rachel Stone.
Sam Josephowitz.
Frederick S Groves.
Sarah F Sands.
Charles G Thurnauer.
Henry S Marlor.
Timothy J Kieley.
Thomas D Walsh, &c.
Michael O'Connell.
Alexander G Bolton.
John S Wilson.
Robert W Taller (2.)
Max E Anderson.
Alice Thaler.
R Augusta Brodt.
Elizabeth C Martin, &c.
Catharine Condon.
Sarah A Scott.
Margaret Frost.
Alfred Engelsberg.
George Marzolf.
Elizabeth Kernaghan.
Jacob Switalski.
Mills McCleery.
Elizabeth Hamming, &c.
James R Lord.
Elizabeth Beattie.
Emma W Lockrow.
Pincus Lowenfeld.
John Fox (2.)
Frederick Sillery.
Francesco Cammarata
Christian Trinks.
Estates of:
Denis Shea (issue of fact.)
Elizabeth Diehl (same.)
Robert McNeilly (same.)
Lena Rosenthal (same.)
Elizabeth S Morris (same.)
Louise Remsen (same.)
Wills for probate:
Ellen M Grady.
Simon Hurwitz.
F J Whitmore Barry.
Elizabeth S Bacon.
Fitzgerald Tisdall.
Emma W Ellison.
Patrick Donnelly.
Mary H Kollman.
Herbert Germond.
Katherine M Griffin.
Edward Steimle.
Ellen M Grady.
Margaret Moore.
Mary McCaffrey.
Anna D Lucas.
Marie C King.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Estates of:
Ignatz Kraus.
Sarah Seadler.
Abraham Cohen.
Contested will:
Edwin O Brinckerhoff.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—O'Dwyer, C. J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Spielman<Rogoff.
Salkin<Bianch.
Golden<Spitz.
Levy<Wittlin.
Coopersmith<Miles.
Linde Paper Co<Dershowitz.
Axelrad<Friedman.
Schaefer<Tyroler.
Weinberg<Bosilowsky.
Leonard<Minton.
Cohen<Irving Hat Co.
Heller<Packer.
Laster<Mayer.
Pitsch<Strohmeyer.
Rauch<Royal Ind Co.
Burns Int Det Agy<Elwell.
Schrager<Turetsky.
Fuchs<Blumberg & Co
Brownstein<Heins Ex.
Cohen<Blumberg & Co
La Motta<Rudolph (2)
Dolan<Lussier.
Eisler<Schwartz.
Somer<Hickson.
Taylor<Emanuel.
Burns Int Det Agy<Elwell.
Morissey<Ruppert.
Drucker<Cohen.
Thompson<Roberts & Co.
Abramson<Sherman.
Glass<Franklin.
Leschinsky<Prov Loan Socy.
Beck<same.
Hershkowitz<Grossman.
Secular<Cohn.
Frooks<Becker.
Jones<Kirby.
Trapani<Clarence R & C Co.
Blood<Frankel.
Am Bond Co<Brady.
Rosenthal<Ruden.
Girard Trust<Sullivan.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.
Lasky<Silverman.
Berkowitz<NY Rys.
Barsky<Pref Accidt Ins Co.
Century Hold Co<Ebling Brew Co.
Dervin<Winckler.
Campbell<N Y Rys.
Cox<Steinheimer.
Wortheimer<Lentz.
Schwartz<N Y Rys.
Quirk<Bradley Cont.
Myers<May.
Mosheim<Sachs.
Fenster<Settel.
Cohen<Spalding.
Maline<NY Edison Co.
Burhaus<NY Rys.
Levine<Watkin.
Romano<Levy.
Jordan<Allen.
McLaran<Bradley Cont Co.
Manson<Hudson Nav.
Hays<Pearson.
Frisch<NY Rys.
Cohen<Int R T.
Shapiro<Perfection Vac Clothes W, Inc.
Gittelman<Freund.
Lukasz<NY Rys.
Czyrka<same.
Manhart<same.
Lee<Logan.
Hudley<Paleschuck.
Loughlin<Fitzpatrick.
Sheehan<Bradley Cont
Einstein<Cutting-Larson Co.
Wexler<New Eng P H
Markowitz<Kohn.
Wolansky<Hoe.
Rosenthal<Gottlieb (2)
Bendelari<Isecke.
Bernstein<NY Rys (2)
Zwicker<Comstock (2)
Stand Ice Cream<Fed Sugar Ref Co.
Landoyne<Nass Paper Box Co.
Oliphant<Miller.
Case on.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial. No day calendar.

PART II.—Lynch, J.—Case on.

PART III.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.
Yellow Taxicab Co<Tesla.
Avery<Avery.
Burns Int Det Agy<Elwell.
Euclid Prod Co<Calder.
Klein<Schloss.
Karakirichio<Muller.
Rothschild<Auty & Nelson Co.
Case on.

PART IV.—Schmuck, J.—Clear.
PART V.—Allen, J.—Case on.
PART VI.—Smith, J.—Case on.
PART VII.—Ransom, J.—Clear.
PART VIII.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Re Great Britain Dress Co.—Henry F. Rabbe.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Re Buninn<Chas A Hickey. Re Ludwig Goldfield Corp—John J McCauley. Lockwood<Tagliaria—Martin J Keogh.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Donnelly, J.—Fritz A von Bermuth<Cone Colucci—Nathan M Sameth.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Kristof Clement<Tibor Toro—Bernhard Rabbino.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Mullan, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM—Mullan, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.
Yates<Samuels.
McGowen<McGowen.
Fredin<Haskins, (2.)
Moore<Trainor.
Schultz<Morris.
Boecher<Clayton.
Re Horowitz.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Mullan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Morvillo<J Munch Trucking Co.
Silverman<Pitts L L & Trust Co.
Marx<Ver Planck Estates. (2.)
Highest number reached in regular order, 467.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.
Case on—Slavig<Rogers & Hagerty, Inc.
No day calendar.
Highest number reached in regular order, 450.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.
TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM (Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. Motion calendar.
Gibney Tire & Rub Co<Bronx F'proof S Co.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Mullan, J. Bones<Burnett—John A Bolles. Clark<Lefurgy—Louis J Schwartz. Spiess<Benfra Rty & Hold Co—William D. Brush.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department.—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, Putnam, JJ.—Motion calendar at 10 A. M.
Carney<Penn Realty Co.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department.—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Van Siclen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.
Petlevicz<Southern Pac Co. (2.)
Levy<Finley.
Ladiana<Ladiana.
Lamb<US Fid & G Co
Reggler<B,QC & SRR.
Esler<Esler.
Fisher<Fisher.
Di Cicco<Malozzi.
Donohue<Pucklewaldt.
Mayer<Mayer.
Re E 14th St. (Rorke.)
Cunningham<Mulligan
Barnes<Barnes.
Woolston<Shell.
Brina<Brina.
Prensky<City. (Acts 1, 2, 4, 5, 6.)
Hayes<Hayes.
Stengele<Taylor.
Sawey<Nisser.
Bonora<Stecher.
B H RR<Prendergast.
Wenhoefer Bros Co<Erhart.
Schall<Schwartz & Co.
Re Lerner Rty Co.
Honig<MarkowitzBros
Barnes<Rush.
Trische<Trische.
Glaser<Burns.
Commerford<Commerford. (2.)
Re Lawrence.
Re Saxe.
Re Waller.

PART II.—Jaycox, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Crane, J.
Tiedman<Tiedman.
Gerber<Harris & Males.
Feldman<Blank.
Hasbrouck<Berrigan.
Farnola<Farnola.
Georgia Bldg Co<Burdett.
Reserved calendar.
Schultzk<Schlutzk.
Bonanno<Bonanno.
Equit Trust Co<Seril
Eisen<Eisen.
Coombs<Quin.
Adelson<Sammet.
McNoble<Clarke.
Washington<Washington.
Eagle Sav & L Co<Wilson.
Krohn<O'Gorman.
Voorhees Rty Corp<Hamilton Sav & L Assn.
Eckert<Eckert et al.
Eyl<Zemarkowitz.
Caulfield<Blank.
Herstein<Star Sporting Goods.
Dayton<Dayton.
Lonsdale<Lonsdale.
Golub<Golub.
Brunjes<Windsor L & Imp Co.
Behnken<Behnken.
Eagle Sav & L Co<Nelson.
Haber<Rubel.
Sullivan<Nelson.
Dineke<Chinitz.
Keoskie<Keoskie.
Bloch<Strattman.
Linger<Campbell.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 2845.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Benedict, J.; Part III., Maddox, J.; Part IV., Kapper, J.; Part V., Kelby, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Callaghan, J.
Secor<NY Consol RR.
Leonard<CNY.
Holahan<Nassau RR.
Diseno<Borough Operators.
Scharen<Rothkamp.
Nolan<Nassau RR.
Slaviz<Bklyn Un Gas Co et al.
Sokolow<Nassau RR.
Diramgian<B H RR.
Kelly<Holbrook,C & It
Aldrich<NY Con RR.
Kennedy<Morse D D.
Barcikoski<Tartar Chemical Works.
O'Donnell<Quigley.
Miller<McCanlis.
Caputo<Eckstein.
Jaffe<Unger et al.
Tricamo<NY Rys.
Dougherty<L I RR.
Bonham<B H RR.
Hanley<Shewan&Sons.
Knox<B H RR.
Rossner<Sykes.
La Torre<Cont Iron W
Weigeler<Klyde.
Ridoux<B H R R.
Hall<Transit Dev Co.
Salitrinick<Berkowitz.
Di Stasio<B H R R.
Lebowitz<Kaplan.
Debes<Cody.
Markowitz<B H R R.
Gresswell<O'Rourke.
Childs<B, Q Co & S RR.
Greenblatt<Patton Paint Co.

The balance of the day calendar stands over until Feb. 21. Highest number reached on regular call, 3323.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL CALENDAR—Part IV., Fawcett, J.; Part V., Roy, J.—Calendar called in Part V. Actions triable by court without a jury.
Gruno<Mehnken et al.
Godbold<Small Realty.
Weitzman<Balleisen.
Princess Cons Co<Sullivan et al.
Gaus<Hurwitz et al.
Bruno<Vitale.
Fader<Dutchess et al.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

PART I.—Tompkins, J.—Special Term for motions only.
Re Bronx Parkway Comm.
Baeder<Reed.
Carpenter<Carpenter.
Brand<Hall.
Re Shiloh Baptist Church (Lewis.)
Same (Scott.)
Tobin<Stansfield.
Sulzer<Sulzer.
Bush<Treacy.
Einstein<Eagle Mortg.
Lanier<Vernon.
Re Grande.
Reilly<Bowke.
Bussing<Powers.
Re Weight.
Pratt<Singer Sewing Mach Co.

PART II.—Platt, J.—Case on trial.
PART III.—Morschauser, J.—Recess.

County Court.

Young, J.—Special Term for motions.

Surrogate's Court.

Sawyer, S.—At White Plains.
Wills for probate:
Harry R Koster,
Bridget Shea,
John R Prince.
Executor's acct.:
John W Briggs,
John F Craddock,
Wilhelmina Uchtmann,
Jennie G Cross.
Order to show cause:
Edward L Gard.
Application for com:
William Crossman Lee
Re Estate:
Clara F Hitchcock.
Administrator's acct:
Emeline Reynolds,
John Meyers,
John Lillis.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Blackmar, J.—Case on. No day calendar.

PART II.—Garretson, J.—Case on.

It is required that the name of trial counsel be filed with the Clerk in Part I. before the calendar is made up otherwise no postponement for engagement of counsel will be granted.

Cases will be added to the ready section of the calendar each day. Not more than two causes in which the same trial counsel appears will be placed on the ready section of the day calendar.

Attention of the bar is respectfully called to Rules 5, 6, 7, and 8, Calendar Rules, Supreme Court, Queens County.

Remainder of calendar passed to Monday, Feb. 21, 1916.

Highest number reached on general calendar is 807.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ... Feb. 18
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Sado Maru ... Feb. 19
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia, (except West,) and specially addressed mail for New Zealand, (via San Francisco)—Ventura ... Feb. 24
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Matai ... Feb. 25
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ... Mar. 1
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (specially addressed) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ... Mar. 11

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Jan. 11; Shanghai, Jan. 19; Kobe, Jan. 22, and Yokohama, Jan. 23—which arrived per steamer Tacoma, were dispatched east from Seattle on Feb. 12, and mails dated—Melbourne, Jan. 19; Sydney, Jan. 20; Wellington, Jan. 24, and Auckland, Jan. 25—which arrived per steamer Makura, were dispatched east from Seattle on Feb. 12, and mails dated—Melbourne, Jan. 25; Sydney, Jan. 26, and Honolulu, Feb. 8—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Ventura, were dispatched east on Feb. 14, and are due in New York today.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:47|Sun sets..5:34|Moon sets..6:27

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	7:08	7:35	1:00	1:34
Governors Island	7:34	7:57	1:37	2:08
Hell Gate	9:40	10:03	3:18	3:49

Arrived—Thursday, Feb. 17.

SS Missourian, St. Nazaire, Feb. 5.
SS Kirkee, Leith, Jan. 21.
SS Galileo, Middlesboro, Jan. 27.
SS St. Kentigern, London, Jan. 27.
SS Strathdene, Bordeaux, Jan. 28.
SS Almirante, Cristobal, Feb. 10.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah, Feb. 14.
SS Russian Prince, Port of Spain, Feb. 8.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick, Feb. 12.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, Feb. 14.
SS Trafalgar, Philadelphia, Feb. 13.
SS Wico, Copenhagen, Jan. 19.
SS Vellora, Gibraltar, Jan. 21.
SS Ville Du Havre, Marseilles, Jan. 30.
SS Nina, Spezia, Jan. 26.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.		
Almirante	Kingston	Feb. 12
Muskeegee	Copenhagen	Jan. 23
Giorgios	Oran	Jan. 20
Oostdyk	Rotterdam	Jan. 26
Chorley	Havre	Jan. 26
Hindoo	Hull	Jan. 29
Kronstadt	Manchester	Feb. 2
Polynesia	Grimsby	Feb. 2
Strathleven	Havre	Feb 1
Ares	Amsterdam	Feb. 1
Gregory	Para	Feb. 6
Caracas	San Juan	Feb. 12
Manzanillo	P'to Mexico	Feb. 9
Amsteldyk	Rotterdam	Feb. 3
Hova	Palermo	Jan. 28
Caroline	Havre	Feb. 4
California	Havre	Feb. 5
Kansas City	Bristol	Feb. 2
San Jacinto	Galveston	Feb. 12
El Sol	Galveston	Feb. 12
DUE TOMORROW.		
*Finland	Liverpool	Feb. 9
†Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Feb. 9
Saldanha de Gama	Para	Feb. 6
Lenape	Jacksonville	Feb. 16
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb. 16
DUE SUNDAY.		
Philadelphia	Liverpool	Feb. 11
*New York	Liverpool	Feb. 12
Midland	Queenstown	Feb. 7
Whakama	London	Feb. 6
Algenib	Rotterdam	Feb. 5
Oranje Nassau	Trinidad	Feb. 15
Monterey	Havana	Feb. 16
Subdunka Perpsame	Para	Feb. 6
Mongolia	London	Feb. 6
DUE MONDAY.		
*Lafayette	Bordeaux	Feb. 12
*Tuscania	Liverpool	Feb. 12
California	Havre	Feb. 5
Tivives	Jamaica	Feb. 15
Pastores	Cristobal	Feb. 14
Parima	Demarara	Feb. 14
Morro Castle	Havana	Feb. 17
Cacique	Bordeaux	Feb. 16
Bayamon	San Juan	Feb. 16
Coamo	San Juan	Feb. 16
Van Hogendrop	Manzanillo	Feb. 15
Neches	Galveston	Feb. 15
†Frederik VIII	Christiansand	Feb. 8

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
SAIL TODAY.		
Bayamo, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Calypso, Haiti	12:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Fagersand, Cayenne	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Iroquois, S. Domingo	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.
SAIL TOMORROW.		
*St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Tapajoz, Santos	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hubert, Para	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Vasari, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	9:30 A.M.
*Orduna, Liverpool	———	10:00 A.M.
Hindoo, Hull	———	12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans	———	12:00 M.
Nueces, Galveston	———	1:00 P.M.
Lampasas, Tampa	———	1:00 P.M.
El Valle, Galveston	———	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Jacksonville	———	1:00 P.M.
SAIL MONDAY.		
†Bergensfjord, Bergen	9:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Melderskin, Buenos Aires	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Seguranca, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Santiago, Tampico	———	1:00 M.
Teikou Maru, Marseilles	———	3:00 P.M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	———	3:00 P.M.

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 17.

SS New York, Liverpool to New York, was 1,450 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 21st, forenoon. American Line.

SS Finland, Liverpool to New York, was 1,026 miles E. at noon; due 21st, forenoon. American Line.

SS Frederik VIII., Copenhagen to New York, was 300 miles E. at 4 P. M.; due 21st, forenoon. Scandinavian-American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 450 miles S. at noon.

SS Brilliant, Sabine to New York, was 156 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Creole, New Orleans to New York, was 145 miles N. W. of Tortugas at noon.

SS Neches, Galveston to New York, was 220 miles W. of Key West at noon.

SS Somerset, Tuxpam to New York, was 226 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Coamo, San Juan to New York, was 1,135 miles S. at noon.

SS Hattie Luckenbach, Rio to New York, was 1,060 miles S. at noon.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 243 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS San Jacinto, Galveston to New York, was 274 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 67 miles N. of Charleston at 7 P. M.

SS El Norte, Galveston to New York, was 90 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 75 miles E. of Galveston Bar at 6 P. M.

SS Keene, Brunswick to New York, was 308 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 115 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Petrolite, Copenhagen to New York, was 167 miles E. of Louisburg, at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Noordam, at Falmouth, Feb. 17.
SS Guiana, at St. Thomas, Feb. 17.
SS Maartensdyk, at Taltal, Feb. 17.
SS Marylands, at Lisbon, Feb. 13.
SS Texas, at Copenhagen, Feb. 13.
SS Volumnia, at Havre, Feb. 14.
SS Grena, at Shimonoseki, Feb. 15.
SS Armonia, at Bordeaux, Feb. 11.
SS Bygdonses, at Bordeaux, Feb. 11.
SS Vigrid, at Bordeaux, Feb. 11.
SS Marstensen, at Bordeaux, Feb. 13.
SS Labor, at Civita Vecchia, Feb. 8.
SS Ruth, at Gothenburg, Feb. 4.

Sailed.

SS Giuseppe Verdi, from Gibraltar, Feb. 14.
SS Parima, from St. Thomas, Feb. 16.
SS Evangeline, from Bermuda, Feb. 17.
SS Oosterdyk, from Rotterdam, Feb. 16.
SS Bernia, from Rotterdam, Feb. 13.
SS Kaikowa, from London, Feb. 16.
SS St. Jean, from Barbados, Feb. 15.
SS Atlas, from Lisbon, Feb. 12.
SS Zacapa, from Colon, Feb. 17.
SS Allianca, from Colon, Feb. 17.
SS Carrillo, from Colon, Feb. 17.

Passed.

SS Manchuria, New York for London, passed Lizard.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Feb. 19, SS St. Paul.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 22, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 5:30 P. M. Feb. 20, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. March 2, SS Ioannina.
Liberia—No sailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Norway—Close at 8:30 A. M. Feb. 19, SS Bergensfjord.
Italy—Close at 9:30 A. M. Feb. 18, SS San Giovanni.

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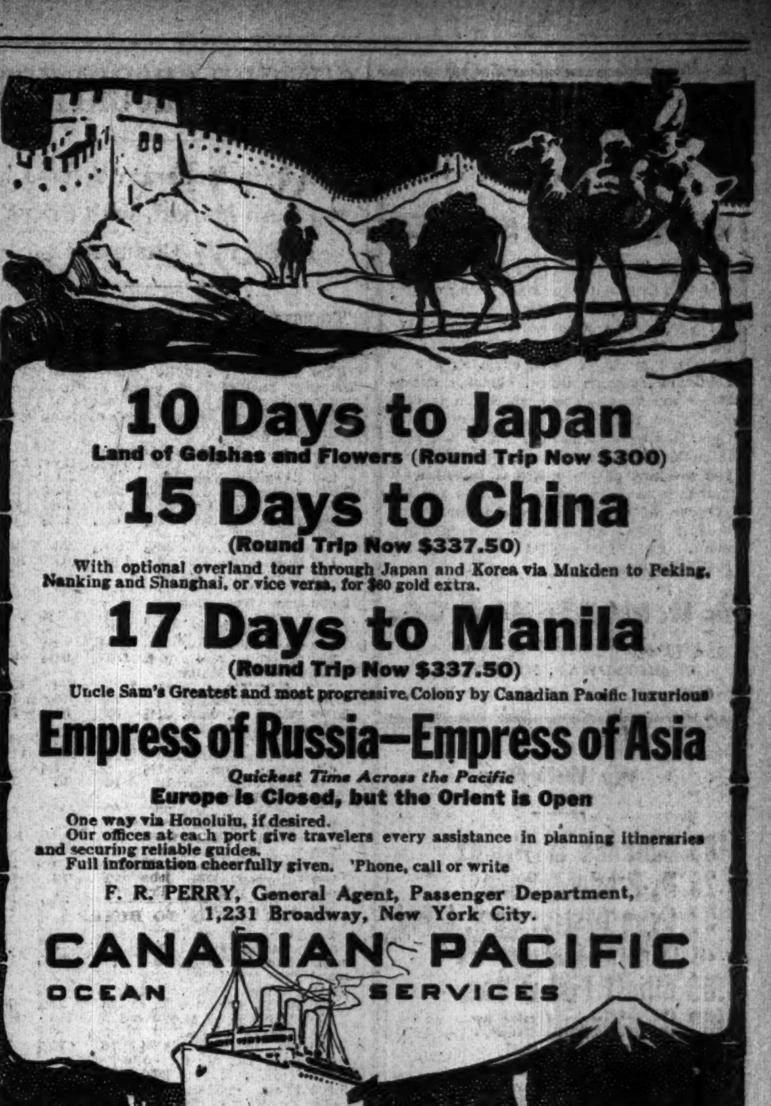

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CAUCUS INDORSES FREE SUGAR REPEAL

House Democrats, Ten Dissenting, Decide on Reversal of Party Policy.

REVENUE PLANS DISCUSSED

Tax on War Munitions Considered, Leader Kitchin Announces—Income Tax the Chief Reliance.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—With ten members refusing to abide by the caucus action, the Democrats of the House met in caucus tonight and voted 84 to 20 to support the Administration bill for the repeal of the free sugar clause of the Underwood tariff law. The bill will be reported promptly by the Ways and Means Committee.

The proposed repeal was bitterly denounced by Representative Edward Keating, a Colorado Democrat, who asserted that the party was repudiating its free sugar promises. In the campaign text books of 1914, Mr. Keating said, the party had boasted that it would drive the sugar lobby from the Capitol and put sugar on the free list for the benefit of the consumer.

Claude Kitchin, the majority leader, made no attempt to defend the reversal of position except on the ground that it was made necessary by the revenue situation. He said that the Administration had decided that the prevailing duty on sugar, which produces more than $40,000,000 annually, must be retained. Several members heckled Mr. Kitchin regarding the additional revenue plans of the Ways and Means Committee. The majority leader was in the main noncommunicative, although he said that the committee planned to raise the bulk of needed revenue from the income tax. This statement was vigorously applauded.

Mr. Kitchin also told the caucus that the committee was seriously considering an excise tax on the production of materials of war, but no definite revenue program has been mapped out. He also said the committee had before it suggestions for tax levies on moving-picture films, phonograph records, automobile horse power, automobile tires, and other articles.

It is predicted that the committee will recommend the repeal of vexatious taxes in the emergency war revenue bill.

That the majority leader is becoming resigned to the prospect of large appropriations for national defense was shown when he told the caucus that he did not know how much the preparedness program would cost, "but it probably will run up to a high figure." The repeal of the free sugar clause, he said, was a part of the revenue legislation which must be enacted because of the Administration's preparedness bills.

Mr. Kitchin was asked why the Treasury Department did not issue bonds and pay for preparedness, and if the Ways and Means Committee was considering a bond issue. The Majority Leader said that the Treasury already had authority to sell Panama Canal bonds, but it was not regarded as wise to pay for preparedness in that way. He added that he did not believe there would be a bond sale.

Mr. Keating, in his speech against free sugar repeal, read from the Democratic campaign book, asserting that more space had been devoted to boasting about the free sugar legislation of the Democratic Party than to any other legislative achievement of the Democracy. In this statement he was cordially supported by Mr. Callaway of Texas, Mr. Howard of Georgia, and Mr. Hilliard of Colorado. All opponents of repeal agreed that the action about to be taken was a bad move politically, and represented a breach of faith on the part of Democracy.

Mr. Keating said that he had been elected on a free sugar platform in a State which produced beet sugar. A State Senator, he added, had won by 30,000 votes on a similar platform, and had used the Democratic campaign book.

The action of the caucus tonight means the speedy passage by the House of the repeal bill, which will estop the operation of the free-sugar clause scheduled to take effect on May 1. It will leave a duty of approximately one cent a pound on sugar.

The ten Democrats who absolved themselves from obedience to the caucus mandate were Messrs. Keating and Hilliard of Colorado, Johnson of Kentucky, Howard of Georgia, Van Dyke of Minnesota, Callaway of Texas, Bailey of Pennsylvania, Thompson of Oklahoma, Almond of Alabama, and Tavenner of Illinois.

It is expected that many Republican votes will be cast for the near-protective sugar duty and the Democratic defection will not jeopardize the repeal bill.

Union Oil's Profit $6,321,648.

The Union Oil Company of California reports for 1915 a gross profit of $6,321,648, a gain of $236,396 over the preceding year. The surplus for dividends, after $2,148,502 was set aside for depreciation, was $2,819,129, equivalent to 8¼ per cent. on the stock. Production amounted to 4,741,684 barrels, a decline of 702,555 barrels from the 1914 output.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The next dinner of the National Association of Separate Skirt Manufacturers will be held on Thursday next at the Hotel McAlpin. It will be called a "textile dinner," for it will be used as an occasion for bringing together members of the association with leading men in the fabric world. Co-operation between the two will be the keynote of the affair. Among the speakers will be John A. Munn of the American Woolen Company, George F. Hansen of R. H. Mallinson & Co., and John Love of the Forstman & Huffman Company.

The 1916 convention of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association with the Southern Hardware Jobbers' Association will be held at the Tutwiler Hotel, Birmingham, Ala., on April 18, 19, 20, and 21.

A. T. S. Yates, who was for some time manager of the dry goods department of Henry W. Peabody & Co., exporters, 17 State Street, has become associated in a similar capacity with the Strong & Trowbridge Company, exporter, 17 Battery Place. He will give particular attention to trade with South America, South Africa, and Australia.

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BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

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COATS, Suits, Dresses wanted for cash; large or small quantity. Call Gramercy 4390.

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COATS AND SUITS.—Placing orders; new models only, Palm Beach and cloths. 502 6th Av., 14th floor.

COATS and SUITS.—Call with samples. 3d floor, 1,333 Broadway. Entrance on 36th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Placing orders, new models only. Room 804, 27 West 24th.

CORDUROYS.—Open for 50 pieces rose and putty narrow wale; will pay 42½c cash. Schwartz, 15 West 20th.

COTTON PIECE GOODS.—Spot cash paid for cotton goods. H. M. Knopp, 438 B'way.

DRESSES for girls, size 6 to 14; catalogue house open to buy for cash. Phone 3005 Chelsea for appointment.

FRENCH LINENS.—Will buy any quantity for cash. Madison Square 562. 12th floor, 141 West 29th St.

SILK.—Ready to buy 20,000 yards of seven Momie Jap silk, under price; delivery March and April. Call with samples, Matinee Waist Co., 347 5th Av., Room 501.

SUITS.—Looking at new samples all week. 28 West 25th St., second floor.

WAISTS, dresses, suits, skirts, underwear for women; better-grade jobs bought for cash. Sumner, 8 Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Samples to close out, corduroys, chinchillas, and fancies. Weinstein, 16 East 12th.

CORDUROYS.—Boyd's in all shades, for immediate delivery. Telephone 3293 Farragut.

DRESSES.—600 to close out; taffetas, crepe de chine, crepe meteor, and georgette combination; up-to-date merchandise. Senner Co., 7 West 31st St.

DRESSES.—Street and afternoon for immediate delivery. Tip-Top, 134 West 37th.

FRENCH SERGE and All Wool Poplin Suits, guaranteed lining; $6.75; very latest models. Sol Levine & Co., 12-16 West 27th.

RUGS, Carpets.—Specials, 9x12, $4; 27x54, 40 cents; stair, 17½ cents; rag, 17½ cents. Mill Agent, Chasseaud, 39 East 28th St.

SILK DRESSES from $2.75 to $4.50, consisting poplins, muslins, and taffetas. Ipp & Kwint, 118 West 22d St.

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COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Wednesday.3@3¼ " " " "

The quotations are for six months' paper.

New Zealand Crossbred Wools.

According to advices received by the Textile Alliance, Inc., the Prime Minister of New Zealand has announced a request from the Imperial Government that the shipment of crossbred wools to neutral countries be prevented, owing to British requirements. The Government will allow the steamer Whangape to carry to Vancouver short shipments of these wools on permits already granted for the steamer Themis. This announcement follows that of the Australian Government of a similar measure to limit the export of wool to the home Government.

Salesmen's Vote Bill Held Up.

State Senator W. M. Bennett has written to men in this city who are interested in obtaining an amendment to the State Constitution providing for the registration of traveling salesmen by affidavit that, because of the press of business in the Legislature, his bill for the purpose of enfranchising the traveler in this way has been held up. Some time ago it was thought that it would be introduced about Jan. 15, but it is now probable that nothing can be done until some time in March. When the bill comes up for consideration, it is planned to have a large delegation of traveling men on the ground to urge its passage.

To Test Wood Shavings Duty.

Further tariff litigation over wood shaving ropings was announced yesterday, when Assistant Attorney General Hanson of the Department of Justice was requested by the Treasury Department to take an appeal to the Customs Court from a recent decision of the Board of General Appraisers in favor of the importers' contention for lower duty. The material, which is used for making hats and baskets, was held by the board dutiable at 15 per cent. as a manufacture of wood. The Government will contend that the Collector's assessment of 20 per cent. as manufactures of chip should be affirmed. Pending final decision no refunds under the board's decision will be paid to importers.

Floor Oilcloths Go Up.

One of the best-known manufacturers of floor oilcloths in the country raised the price of these goods 4 cents a square yard on Wednesday as a result of the scarcity and high cost of burlaps, particularly 6-4 goods, and the increased cost of color stuffs, especially reds, greens, and blues. The scarcity and high cost of 72-inch burlaps, which are used for backing linoleum, as well as the scarcity of colors, are expected shortly to result in a further advance on printed linoleums. The demand for all classes of these goods is reported extremely heavy, and the manufacturers are less worried now about getting orders than they are about making deliveries. Heavy linoleums of the battleship type are sold up in at least one instance until April 1.

Warning Out-of-Town Merchants.

While the retailers in the metropolitan districts are in close touch with the conditions that exist in the manufacturing and wholesale trades, the representative of a large clothing house said yesterday that a publicity campaign to inform the out-of-town merchants on the situation would not be inappropriate. "The buyers for stores in the city," he said, "know that preparedness is a policy not only for the patriot to adopt, but also for the retail merchant to take up. On all sides there is heard the prediction that a merchandise scarcity is inevitable. In the out-of-town districts some of this talk may be known. The trouble is, however, that these reports of a future shortage may be discounted in the country towns. Shortage and scarcity have been used before on innumerable occasions, until the two words have lost their power to induce early buying. Manufacturers have cried 'wolf' before, but this time they mean it."

Sport Clothes for Men.

Although fair progress has been made by the men's wear houses making clothing for use in various sports, the movement has several difficulties to overcome before real development will come. This is the opinion of a factor in the business. Adaptations have been made from the women's wear line, but these novelties have been a little too fancy for the taste of the average man. What the specialty houses are up against, this man said, is the fact that the man who is accustomed to visit Winter resorts, where such apparel is accepted as the ordinary thing, will go to his own tailor to have his sporting clothes made. The result is that the ready-to-wear manufacturer cannot make the headway he would like to. By education of the popular taste, so that the majority of men who indulge in some sport or other will want to appear in the proper clothing, the manufacturers think their purpose will be attained.

Allied Silk Association.

It was said yesterday by men close to the movement that there is no doubt now of the success of the organization of the Allied Silk Association, more than 400 representative men in the broad silk and associated trades having asked to be enrolled as charter members. The final steps of organization will be taken at a meeting to be held at the Aldine Club on March 2, the meeting to be followed by the first annual dinner of the association at the same place. The constitution of the association provides that there shall be three kinds of memberships—the active, made up of salesmen representing a wholesale or manufacturing firm distributing or making silks, or in the kindred lines pertaining to silks; the associate, composed of members of firms, or men who are not salesmen, and the honorary, made up of men who, in the opinion of the organization, are entitled to this distinction. John J. Twohey of Valentine & Bentley is Temporary Chairman of the organization, while H. W. Smith is Acting Secretary.

Raw Silk Prices Unsettled.

The Yokohama raw silk market is quiet, and holders are offering some consessions on the lower grades in order to attract new business. The better silks, however, are scarce and firmly held. Sales for the week amounted to 2,200 bales, while stocks were reduced to 10,000 bales. The Canton market continues firm on the best silks of the sixth and seventh crops, the supply of which is very limited. Some business is already being booked on new silk for June-July shipment. Shanghai reports a good demand for steam filatures for American account at full prices, but there will be little of this silk available there for shipment for the next four months. Tussahs are active and a little firmer, while the tsatlee sorts are scarce and firmly held. Business in Milan is confined practically to European buying, owing to the high prices asked for these silks. There is a steady demand for spot silks locally, with prices easing off slightly on some grades.

Averaging Up Prices.

Quite a number of buyers in the dress goods market have complained of the action of the mills in raising the prices on goods that have been carried in stock for a period of time. It is the contention of these buyers that, while some increase might be allowed, the goods being made of stock that was bought before high levels obtained in the raw wool market should not be quoted on an equality with new goods. An example given by one mill representative throws some light on the subject. A certain mill had a quantity of stock goods on hand. When the price of wool and dyestuffs went up, advances were made on this merchandise. At the same time, the prices quoted on the new fabrics put out by the concern did not represent their cost of production because of the great outlay made for dyestuffs. The entire profit of the mill was obtained from the amount realized on the goods in stock, a profit that was made to cover any deficiences on the new fabrics. This averaging of profits, so the mill representative said, has been no unusual thing.

Gray Goods Were Very Active.

There was little reason yesterday to believe that there is anything in the finishing situation to worry about, judging from the movement of printcloths in this market. All the 39-inch 68-72s that were available for any delivery at 5⅝ cents were reported taken up by buyers, with the result that the mills are now holding the goods at 5½ cents. The same thing was very largely true of 38½-inch 64-60s, which sold at 4⅞ cents and which are now being held at 4 15-16 to 5 cents for any delivery. Heavy buying of 38½-inch 64-56s was also told of at 4¾ cents, with the result that the mills are asking more for the goods now. Business was done on 39-inch 56-44s at 4 3-16 cents for near-by delivery. Drills and sheetings were not overactive, from all accounts, but the activity of fine goods and specialties more than made up for the quiet in the two first-named constructions. The general demand was very broad, it was said, goods ranging in price from 1¼ to 40 cents a yard having been sold during the day. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6⅝c	38½-inch, 64-60s	*4⅞c
39-inch, 72-76s	6⅛c	38½-inch, 64-56s	4¾c
39-inch, 68-72s	*5½c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4⅛c
39-inch, 56-44s	4⅜c	38½-inch, 60-48s	*4⅛
38½-inch, 64-64s	5c	27-inch, 64-60s	3½c

*Asked.

DYES ARE ADULTERATED.

Paper and Pulp Men Name Committee to Check Abuse.

The Technical Association of the American Paper and Pulp Association, which closed its two days' convention at the Waldorf last night, yesterday appointed a committee of three to investigate the production and sale of adulterated dyes to paper manufacturers. Otto Schutz and Ludwig Strepp of the Badischer Company of this city, and H. K. Moore, a pulp engineer, were named. Thomas J. Keenan, the Secretary-Treasurer of the Technical Association, and himself a chemist, said that the paper industry had been getting adulterated dyes by the wholesale.

"There are no dyestuffs made in this country which are capable of being used in the paper industry," he said. "No dyestuff industry can be perfected here that will approach anything like the development that Germany has attained in the fifty years that she has been actively identified with the dye output. It will be ten years or more before this country can equal them."

Dean Hugh P. Baker of the New York State College of Forestry welcomed the association on the part of the college.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

SAMUEL SIMON.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Samuel Simon, trading as the Journal Waist and Dress Company, at 119 West Twenty-fourth Street, by G. S. Powers, $436; A. Cohen, $18, and J. Aronson, $117. Judge Hand appointed Miss Bertha Reinbaugh receiver on application of Maurice L. Shaine, and may continue business twenty days. Liabilities are $25,000, and assets $6,000.

JOHN COOPER, real estate broker, of 239 West 107th Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities $38,410, and no assets.

ALBERT MILLER, a physician, of 851 Fox Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $1,708, and no assets.

ARCHER LESLIE HOOD of 311 Fourth Av., who had a school of vibration, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $8,958 and assets of $455.

LOUIS NEUBERGER, Inc., dealer in plumbing supplies at 3,882 Third Avenue, has filed schedules showing liabilities of $6,053, and assets of $6,321.

JOSEPH HIRSCH, dealer in clothing and men's furnishing goods at 517 Eighth Avenue, has made an assignment to Abraham H. Rubenstein.

JOHN GRANT LYMAN.—An amended petition in bankruptcy has been filed against John Grant Lyman, also known as John H. Putnam, trading as John H. Putnam & Co., brokers, at 68 Broad Street, by Prince & Nathan.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday; the first name being that of the debtor:

In New York County.

(Amounts $100 and over.)

Aljie, Robert J.—C. Grosskurth	$114.79
Applefeld, Hyman—Larkin Lumber Co.	106.84
Brooks, Henry W., Jr.—L. C. Brooks	195.91
Blanford, Samuel and Bernice—William Connors Paint Mfg Co.	1,175.59
Blackwell, Max H.—Exhibitors Times Inc	400.99
Bell, Brinton O.—R. L. Polk & Co., Inc.	113.41
Begata, Cologera—E. C. Orr, costs	107.88
Beatty, John T.—H. Heilbrunn Co.	136.82
Boyd, William, and James Maher—Hannis Distilling Co.	906.56
Balkin, Frank—G. E. Chisolm et al.	248.18
Burke, Luke A.—Hajek Bros. & Co., Inc.	586.19
Baldwin, Shipping Co.—A. G. Henry et al	863.03
Beaton, George A.—C. D. Ridgway	1,318.59
Bray, Walter T.—E. J. Connelly	257.73
Chichester, Percy G.—T. Birnbaum	839.01
Cort, John—H. J. Anderson	1,697.47
Carlton Dress Goods Co., Inc—H. Benowitz	150.22
Cornell, Alice S.—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.	318.78
Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.—Y. Glasser	1,058.31
Dean, Teresa—B. F. Vaughan	1,246.56
Dreher, Joseph—S. Roudinnia et al.	154.16
Eardenson, Robert—W. G. Crumpe	127.12
Ellicot, Charles R.—C. Immoor	239.89
Elliott, William A.—W. H. Draper	102.74
Fine, Morris—Public Bank of N. Y. City	667.23
Foote, Clarence—G. Lordi	115.91
Greenberg, Israel—Stone Bros. Dress & Waist Co.	136.27
Grosky, Maurice and Sarah—Lasher & Lathrop	499.71
Goodwin, Nat—E. C. Douglass	103.41
Halinger, Naftali—A. Potiker	144.65
Henkel, Paul—Austin Nichols & Co., Inc.	137.73
Haberman, Charles—C. F. Rabell	104.19
Histed, Ernest W.—Fifth Avenue and 46th St. Co.	948.84
Henry, Thomas C., and American Fidelity Co.—People, &c.	1,000.00
Jackson Louis—R. Cantor	930.96
J. J. Little & Ives Co.—C. Karsh	351.99
Jacobson, Milton—W. Greenman	136.52
Johnsonn, John S.—J. Styles	100.00
Kahn, Marcel, and Ethel H. Conhagen—Edward Gribbon & Sons, Ltd.	162.18
Kupperman, Samuel—D. C. Watts et al.	283.75
Le Vien, Mary McG.—M. H. Sugerman et al.	571.91
Larson, Walter—Burnet & Kenney, Inc.	663.91
Lynch, Richard T.—W. Walton	1,344.83
Lehrer, Samuel—I. Schulman & Sons, Inc.	379.91
Lowen, Chas. H. — Quaker City Iron Works	208.20
Madison Avenue Real Estate Co.—N. Y. Edison Co.	259.81
Mexican Hardwoods Co., Inc.—M. E. Grey	750.00
Manning, James A.—Indian Refining Co.	103.97
MacKaye, David M.—Peter H. Havey Sons, Inc.	147.21
Marshall, Wm. L.—L. C. Darlington	913.41
Middleton, Arthur W.—A. J. Bryant	554.41
McCarren, Henry—Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R. Co.	116.30
Market & Harlem Auto Trucking Co.—C. Crifo, guardian	1,200.00
Oliver, Louis—I. Goldstein	128.45
Rieger, Isidor—R. L. Polk & Co., Inc.	111.41
Rains, Samuel G.—Moore Press, Inc.	128.09
Reich, Minnie, admx.—S. Schnue	107.88
Repetti, Louise M. and Chas.—Union Trust Co. of N. Y.	6,916.27
Reich, Samuel—N. Schwenk, Inc.	118.37
Siegel, Chas. M.—N. Y. Edison Co.	258.89
Squires, Hubert G.—W. Klein	156.94
Superior Cornice & Skylight Works, Inc.—N. Y. Roofing Co.	194.50
Swern, Robert B.—Mason Seaman Transportation Co.	109.08
Staib, William E.—C. J. Modhe	1,367.90
Sakurei, Youther—R. Kuhn	214.41
Scharcmith, John E.—I. Mendelson	141.31
St. John, Mary A.—Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.	1,999.26
Shawn, Ruth, or Ruth St. Denis—McBride Printing Co.	416.63
Schwartznurg, Joseph, or J. Randolph Schwartzburg, or George Schwartzburg—Francis Motor Renting Co., Inc.	182.27
Tobias, Solomon—E. Maxson	187.83
Thorne, Philip M.—Banks Law Publishing Co.	127.73
Von Unruh, V.—A. Enger	261.70
Three Eighty-Three Seventh Avenue Co.—N. Y. Edison Co.	216.96
Tovey, David W.—"Borchard"	170.09
Wright, William W.—R. L. Polk & Co., Inc.	153.91
Walpole, Mary—N. Lemon	180.76
Watson, John T. and Grace E.—Pfotenhauer Nesbit Co.	227.14
Wilmerding, C. Mortimer—Rochlitz & Wheeler Co.	113.40
American Sight Seeing Boat & Transportation Co.—City of N. Y.	180.17
Almont, Helen M.—Same	265.22
A. A. Automatic Co.—Same	249.56
Burgess, James K.—Same	712.19
Benson & Co.—Same	180.17
Barta Publicity Column Co.—Same	157.06
Crerand, Rose—Same	365.22
Day, Arthur—Same	365.22
Dukas, Julius J.—Same	133.85
Henry B. Clifford & Co.—Same	365.92
I. Adelman Co., Inc.—Same	318.96

In Bronx County.

Bilz, Anna M. M.—C. Spiegel	$99.91
Braun, John—J. Morrison	101.68
Blume, Benjamin—Milliken Wall Paper Co., Inc.	27.17
Cohn, Michael—Nassau Electric Railroad Co.	120.97
Cohen, Abraham—Lenox Painters Supply Co.	80.36
Diamond, Julius—S. Neilinger	188.10
Greenfield, Jacob A.—S. Strelser et al.	27.02
Greenfeld, David—G. Robitzek & Bro., Inc.	1,032.22
Geyer, Lillian—J. Morrison	26.60
Hayes, George—S. Buxbaum	29.04
Hartstein, Julia—Conron Bros. Co.	67.57
Heaney, John—S. Jacobstein	170.22
Jawitz, Louis—M. Koff	42.22
Krother, Richard and Marie—F. J. Nageldinger	446.62
Katz, Simon—Ittner Realty Co., Inc.	208.12
Kramer, Ike—C. Shapiro	92.48
McPartland, Mary A. and Stephen J., as administrator and administratrix—F. A. McPartland	6,314.87
Neugebauer, August — Lenox Painters Supply Co., Inc.	159.63
Normoyle, John F.—Milliken Wall Paper Co., Inc.	28.86
Odence, Israel—Same	79.34
Pierdon, Edmond B.—G. Rosenow	194.92
Pape, Joseph F.—Milliken Wall Paper Co., Inc.	99.84
Rothbaum, Samuel—M. Koff et al	27.09
Stark, Abraham—A. Futterman	112.22
Standard Home Const. Co.—Westchester & Bronx Title & Mortgage Guaranty Co.	139.84
Sullivan, Patrick H.—H. Groneberg	509.08
Wolpin, Henry and Morris Gershvin—C. Kochman et al.	773.42
Winseman, Louis C. — Milliken Wall Paper Co., Inc.	66.69

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Heubner, John—J. Harris, Nov. 3, 1915	$198.57
Baehr, Minnie D., and Jessie D. Barenborg—S. A. Smith, Nov. 8, 1915	181.25
Rubin, Sigmund—A. Frankenstein, July 2, 1915	610.35
Benenson, Nettie—P. Mostrow, Aug. 13, 1913, (vacated)	276.40
Falkley, Henry—Equitable Trust Co. of New York, May 4, 1911, vacated	295.45
Slutsky, Jacob—Manhattan Lace Co., Dec. 1, 1915, vacated	286.72
Joseph H. Maher, Inc.—Daniel P. Boehm & Co., Feb. 15, 1916	270.53
Kahrs, Herman—A. Callahan, Dec. 3, 1914	125.00
Kemp, Charles—G. R. Sutherland, Nov. 12, 1908	261.46
Kraus, David—E. Schoonmaker, Dec. 15, 1915	280.24
Muldoon, Frank—J. C. Fisk, Sept. 23, 1915	138.81
Mandel, Adolf—S. Anderman, March 4, 1915	150.00
Bergman, Samuel—M. Rodin, Dec. 22, 1914	587.63
Norcross Bros. Co.—J. & R. Lamb, Dec. 21, 1909, reversed	2,985.39
Same—Same, March 16, 1911, reversed	101.07
Bernard Abel Co., Inc.—S. Lorelli, Jan. 27, 1916, canceled	147.91
Adams, Lorenzo C.—Mason Mfg. Co., Oct. 6, 1913, canceled	824.93
Quintard, George W.—Simplex Automobile Co., Jan. 24, 1916	207.17
Platz, Julian M.—P. Korn, Sept. 28, 1908	192.66
Parish, Sidney, and Louis Cohen—A. C. Martin, June 25, 1915	269.19
Pensle Construction Co.—H. Rossman, March 9, 1914	138.90
Same—Same, Oct. 28, 1913	7,858.65
Same—Same, Feb. 9, 1916	116.59
Travis, Charles E., and Henry F. Granger—J. N. Stearns, June 24, 1901	575.64
Torpy, Thomas J.—G. B. Hayes, Nov. 5, 1915	179.02

In Bronx County.

Krother, Richard and Marie—F. J. Nageldinger, Feb. 17, 1916	$446.62
Kirchner, William H.—R. Weyland, Feb. 26, 1915, reversed	442.81
Same—E. Weyland, Feb. 26, 1915, reversed	100.00
Mallett, William A.—J. P. Mitchell et al., April 21, 1915	20.00
Scott, Lillian E.—T. Streule, April 2, 1915	179.72
Zimmer, Isidore—S. H. Jackson, Oct. 14, 1915	144.31
Same—Same, Jan. 15, 1916, vacated	147.21
Wachtel, Herman—Lord & Taylor, Oct. 30, 1915	104.46

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT
America Night
SECOND ANNUAL BANQUET
Associated Commercial Travelers of America
WALDORF-ASTORIA GRAND BALL ROOM
SATURDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 19TH
7.30 SHARP
SPEAKERS OF INTERNATIONAL REPUTATION
Music by Prince's Orchestra Dancing Programme After Banquet
No Reservations Accepted After Friday, February 18th, 3 P. M.
Phone, Room 409 HOTEL IMPERIAL

DRY GOODS MEN MEET.

Their National Retail Association in Convention Here.

The opening session yesterday at the Hotel Biltmore of the fifth annual convention of the National Retail Dry Goods Association was characterized by a good deal of friction among the members regarding the legality of proxies held by many of the delegates, while much time was consumed in a discussion whether reporters should be allowed to attend the meeting.

When Alfred B. Koch of the La Salle & Koch Company of Toledo, President of the association, called the meeting to order at noon the roll call showed 125 members present. The trouble over the proxies was due to a difference of opinion regarding the officers for next year, and more especially the amendment of the old constitution. A motion was made and seconded that those possessing proxies bring them to the chair, which would appoint a Committee on Credentials to pass upon their validity.

It was apparent from the attention paid to the reading of the roll call that the two factions said to exist in the association were watching closely to challenge the eligibility of any delegate whose proxies were of doubtful character.

While the credentials committee was engaged in the inspection of the proxies, there was a discussion of the powers that should be given the officers. A radical difference of opinion was shown to exist, some members apparently holding to the view that too much discretion existed at the present time. These argued that the officers' power be curtailed, while others maintained that they had not overstepped the bounds in the attitude assumed at various times during the last year in measures calling for action. The threatened trouble over proxies was finally smoothed down when the special committee presented its report, the convention by vote indorsing the decisions made by the committee.

At the afternoon session Directors were chosen. They included Mr. Schwartz of the Maison Blanche, New Orleans, and R. C. Fraser of Brockton, Mass., for two years to fill unexpired terms, and Fred Rike of Dayton, Ohio; B. F. Schlessinger of San Francisco; F. C. Parker, Davenport, Iowa, and Carl S. Wise, Logansport, Ind., for a term of three years. It was announced that the Board of Directors would meet at noon today for the election of the executive officers.

President Koch made a few remarks with reference to the Stevens-Ayres bill, which he said had been referred to members of the association by letter. He stated that 89 per cent. of the letters returned went on record as opposed to the bill.

Today's sessions are expected to witness the settling down of the convention to serious work. During the course of the day the merits and alleged demerits of the Stevens-Ayres bill will be debated, while trade subjects will be discussed by members.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Shaving Sets and Mock Jewelry Figure in the Decisions.

The Board of General Appraisers yesterday refused to upset the Baltimore customs officials in their duty return on shaving sets complete with brush, composed of metal stand, with china cup and swinging mirror attached. The articles, which were imported by George Borgfeldt & Co. of this city, were taxed at the rate of 30 per cent. as mirrors. The claim was for entry at 20 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of metal. Judge Sullivan overruled the protest.

B. Shackman & Co. filed objection to Collector Malone's classification of grotesque rings and scarfpins as "jewelry," with a customs tax of 60 per cent. It appeared that the articles were composed of brass, set with an enormous but crude representation of a diamond, faceted, and composed of glass or paste backed with foil. A witness for the importers testified that the articles were used as "joke articles, at a fancy affair, or some place where there is a lot of fun." He added that they could not properly be worn on the street, "or any place where jewelry is supposed to be worn, but as an article that could just excite merriment." Judge Sullivan agreed with the witness's estimate of the goods, and sustained the claim for duty at 45 per cent., under the provision for "articles in chief value of glass, ornamented, silvered, cut, or ground."

Sussfeld, Lorsch & Co. were sustained in the contention that pocket magnifying glasses were properly dutiable at 25 per cent. under the provision for "microscopes." The Collector was reversed in taking duty at 35 per cent. as "optical instruments." Judge Sullivan said the articles fell unquestionably under the microscope paragraph, as claimed. A reliquidation was directed.

The board took favorable action on protests by Morris Goldberg's Sons claiming that metal shoe buckles or slides, some finished and others unfinished, were properly dutiable at 20 per cent. as manufactures of metal. The Collector was reversed in returning the merchandise at 50 per cent. as silver or gold plated articles.

The method of putting up ultramarine blue, or wash blue, affects its classification, according to a decision made yesterday by Judge Brown. The case before the board was in the name of James P. Smith & Co. of this city. In an earlier case, the tribunal held that ultramarine blue in balls about three-quarters of an inch in diameter was properly dutiable under the provision therefor at 15 per cent. In the present protests, however, the merchandise was classified as a chemical compound put up in individual packages of less than two and one-half pounds gross weight, at 20 per cent. In view of this, the board held the merchandise properly dutiable at 15 per cent., under the provision for "wash blue containing ultramarine," the Collector being reversed.

Lehn & Fink lost in a contention that merchandise classified as a coal tar preparation was free of duty as sheep dip. The Collector was affirmed in his assessment of 20 per cent.

"Faithful Servant" Gets $10,000.

Richard L. Limburg, the attorney, in his will filed for probate yesterday, bequeathed $10,000 "to my faithful servant, Charles L. Cierpick" of 51 Exchange Place. The residuary estate, the amount of which is not given in the instrument, is left to the widow, Mrs. Clara L. Limburg of 45 East Eighty-second Street.

DRESS & WAIST MFRS.

The next meeting of the Independent Dress and Waist Manufacturers' Protective Association will take place Saturday, Feb. 19, 1916, at 2 P. M., at Cafe Boulevard, Broadway and 41st St. Only members will be admitted.

All dress and waist manufacturers who desire to join the INDEPENDENT DRESS AND WAIST MFRS'. PROTECTIVE ASSN. for protective alliance with other independent manufacturers must make application for membership to George Blauman, 136 West 21st St. Telephone Chelsea 588.

BUSINESS LOCATIONS.

Front Half LOFT
An upper loft in Sunlight Building, 92x43; all light.
220-230 W. 19th St.
Near 7th Ave. 100% sprinkler. Maximum occupancy under labor law. Possession now. Rent reasonable.
E. S. Willard & Co.
Hanover 5989. 52 William St.
Full commission to brokers.

AUCTION SALES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Michael M. Weisz buys all kinds mdse., machinery, fixtures. 7 Lispenard. 2847 Frank.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

AKRON, Ohio—M. O'Neill & Co.; W. T. Tobin, cloaks, suits, dresses; Miss B. Konrad, waists; 37 West 26th.
ALTOONA, Penn.—J. Brett, cloaks, suits; 116 West 32d; new Strand.
ANNISTON, Ala.—Ullman Bros.; L. Ullman, general mdse.; Cumberland.
ASHTABULA, Ohio—Carlisle Co.; M. F. Allen, housefurn. goods; 334 4th Av.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Keystone Skirt Mfg. Co.; S. Caplan, skirts; Herald Sq.
BALTIMORE, Md.—Cohn's Sample Store; E. Cohn, cloaks, suits; Bonta-Narragansett.
BALTIMORE, Md.—L. Kahn & Co., A. B. Spandauer, suits; Grand.
BALTIMORE—Joel Gutman & Co.; J. G. Nassauer, cloaks, suits, dresses; 200 5th Av.
BALTIMORE—P. Dupkin, piece goods; Wallick.
BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
BATON ROUGE, La.—The Farnbacher Dry Goods Co.; S. Farnbacher, dry goods, clothing, ready-to-wear, millinery, shoes; 353 4th Av.
BIRMINGHAM—Southern Novelty House; B. Joseph, novelties; York.
BLUEFIELD, W. Va.—H. A. Lilly & Co.; H. A. Lilly, men's, women's furn. goods; Grand.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; P. D. Slocum, furs; Miss A. Tarpy, misses' coats, suits; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Brown, Durrell Co.; J. P. Lynch, muslin underwear, petticoats, corsets; 19 West 19th.
BOSTON, Mass.—Sheapard Norwell Co.; W. D. Gilmore, china, glassware, housefurn. goods; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON, Mass.—Crawford Plummer Co.; Miss C. Freed, dresses, skirts; 12 West 31st; Webster.
BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; E. J. Smith, jewelry, leather goods; 315 5th Av.
BOSTON—Shepard-Norwell Co.; F. C. Henderson, sewing machines; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Caro Waist House; I. Caro, waists; 17 West 28th; Latham.
BOSTON—McGrane, Houston Co.; Miss M. Barrett, laces, veilings; C. E. Restall, domestics; C. McGrane, cloaks, suits, skirts; Great Northern.
BRADDOCK, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; J. Adler, ladies' dresses; 72 Madison Av.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, ready-to-wear; 225 5th Av.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Clawson & Wilson Co.; J. L. Clawson, dry goods; 38 W. 32d.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; J. V. Swanz, upholstery goods; 18 West 35th; Grand.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—H. Wile Co.; J. H. Weiss, woolens; Navarre.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—The Globe; J. Alpern, clothing, furn. goods; Breslin.
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly Co.; J. M. Looby, jobs suits; 31 Union Sq.
CANTON, Ohio—David Zallar & Son; L. R. Zallar, notions, furnishing goods; Miss A. Zallar, waists; Miss A. Fisher, millinery; Broztell.
CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Banner Clothing Co.; H. Polan, clothing; Marlborough.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Belk Bros.; Miss S. Houston, millinery, ribbons; Aberdeen.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—E. V. Finlayson Mfg. Co.; P. Chatham, boys' pants; St. Denis.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; W. H. Whiteley, toilet goods; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Marshall Field & Co.; W. A. Lee, men's neckwear; 104 Worth; Ansonia.
CHICAGO, Ill.—A. Meyer Outlet Co.; A. A. Meyer, men's furn. goods; Algonquin.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Siegel Cooper Co.; E. M. Salomon, jewelry, leather goods, silver goods, cutlery, cloaks, optical goods; 13 East 22d.
CHICAGO—Boston Store; G. H. Warhurst, furn. goods; J. Copinsky, jewelry; W. Fergus, housefurnishing goods; 44 E. 23d.
CHICAGO, Ill.—Londy & Friend; J. P. Friend, ladies' coats, dresses, suits; Knickerbocker.
CHICAGO—Arbetman Bros. & Blair; S. Blair, piece goods; 39 W. 32d; Wallick.
CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co.; A. M. Hendricks, cloaks, suits; J. A. Barten, representing; 43 Leonard.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; A. I. Spilker, laces, handkerchiefs, ribbons; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Miss N. Kaufman, cloaks, suits; Miss A. Regan; 115 Worth.
CINCINNATI—H. Sander Co.; R. J. Sander, clothing; Grand.
CINCINNATI—Cincinnati Corset Shop; Mrs. T. Glemser, corsets; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—R. N. Caird, housefurn. goods; Grand.
CLEVELAND—Wm. Taylor Son & Co.; M. J. Rogers, carpets, rugs; 470 4th Av.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; J. H. Plunkett, clothing; 37 W. 26th.
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Stern Furniture Co.; S. Stern, carpets, furniture; Herald Sq.
COLUMBIA, Ohio—J. L. Tapp Co.; J. L. Tapp, J. E. Morris, dry goods, notions, millinery, general mdse.; Continental.
COLUMBIA, S. C.—Pennington Dry Goods Store; E. Pennington, dry goods; Broadway Central.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—J. H. C. Peterson's Sons; F. G. Baird, domestics, dress goods, silks; Grenoble.
DAYTON, Ohio—Rike-Kumler Co.; F. H. Rike, J. G. Kumler, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
DECATUR, Ill.—Linn & Scruggs D. G. Co.; T. J. Livesy, cloaks, suits, waists; 31 Union Square.
DENVER, Col.—May Co.; C. Sedgwick, sporting, leather goods; 37 West 26th.
DENVER, Col.—May Co.; C. Brooks, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; 37 West 26th.
DENVER, Col.—A. T. Lewis & Son D. G. Co.; E. J. Gennville, housefurnishing goods; 16 E. 18th.
DES MOINES, Iowa—F. J. Donahoe, china; Breslin.
DETROIT—Wayne Cap Co.; M. Aronson, hats, caps; Broadway Central.
DETROIT—H. B. Lipsitz Clothing Co.; H. B. Lipsitz, clothing; Wallick.
DURANGO, Col.—Graden Merc. Co.; J. J. Musser, carpets; Hermitage.
DUBUQUE, Iowa—J. Levi & Co.; J. W. Chaput, china, glassware; 1,328 Broadway; Longacre.
EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—Stein D. G. Co.; L. D. Kahn, millinery, cloaks; Broadway Central.
EAST LIVERPOOL, Ohio—Stein Dry Goods Co.; L. B. Kohen, millinery, cloaks; Broadway Central.
EASTON, Penn.—W. Laubach & Sons; Mrs. G. Hixon, laces; 41 Union Square; Continental.
EASTON, Penn.—F. S. Bixler; E. S. Bixler, domestics, underwear, mfr. dept. overalls; Albert.
FREMONT, Ohio—Beckett & Ahbenius; D. H. Beckett, dry goods, ready-to-wear; Broztell.
GRAND FORKS, N. D.—Benner, Begg & Garvin; N. G. Benner, general mdse.; Miss V. Martin, ladies' wear; Longacre.
HAMILTON, Ontario—T. C. Watkins, Ltd.; B. D. Gilbert, toilet, leather goods, notions, jewelry; 23 East 26th.
HONESDALE, Penn.—Birdsall Bros.; W. J. Birdsall, mfrs. women's shirts; Park Av.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—Albert Schlossberg, ready-to-wear, millinery; McAlpin.
HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—J. M. Hermanson, ready-to-wear, millinery; McAlpin.
INDIANAPOLIS—Kahn Tailoring Co.; H. R. Peck, piece goods; 215 4th Av.
JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Kohn-Furchgott Co.; M. Mark, basement buyer, toys; 108 Worth.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Jones Store Co.; J. E. Rams, laces, gloves; 23 East 26th.
LANCASTER, Penn.—M. T. Garvin & Co.; W. Shand, dry goods; J. H. Ross, cloaks, suits, millinery; S. W. Litch, dress goods, silks; York.
LANCASTER, Penn.—W. F. Beyer & Co.; W. F. Beyer, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods; Marlborough.
LAWRENCE, Mass.—V. A. Rice, dry goods; Herald Square.
LEIPSIC, Ohio—J. Geitz, general mdse.; Ansonia.
LOS ANGELES, Col.—Jacoby Bros.; R. W. Beeks, knit underwear, hosiery, children's, infants' wear; 1,182 B'way.
LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Kaufman-Strauss Co.; T. C. Lorenzen, china, housefurn. goods, toys; 220 5th Av., Room 1,411.
MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—J. H. Bunce Co.; K. M. Riardan, housefurnishing goods, glassware; Miss E. E. Murray, hosiery, underwear; 75 Spring.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Mercantile Co.; Miss Reid, waists, petticoats; 18 West 35th.
MINNEAPOLIS—Dayton Co.; Miss M. E. Sullivan, dress trimmings, veilings; 1,170 B'way.
MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Dayton Co.; Miss E. Baird, gloves; 1,170 B'way.
MONMOUTH, Ill.—Allens Store; J. C. Allen, carpets, cloaks, suits; Park Av.
MONTGOMERY, Ala.—Montgomery Fair; Mrs. S. Murphy, muslin, knit underwear, corsets; 23 East 26th.
MUNCIE, Ind.—Keller Co.; H. J. Keller, clothing, furnishing goods, hats; Latham.
NASHVILLE—Beckett Value Co.; Mrs. Payne, coats, suits, petticoats, skirts; 1,170 Broadway.
NEW ALBANY, Ind.—J. Sapinsky & Co.; J. Sapinsky, dress skirts, petticoats; 1,133 Broadway.
NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—New Bedford D. G. Co.; A. J. Potvin, notions, hosiery, underwear, umbrellas, ribbons; 75 Spring.
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—H. Starin, woolens; Park Av.
NORFOLK, Va.—Altschuls; B. Altschuls, men's, women's furn. goods, millinery; 1,133 Broadway.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reese & Whitbeck; G. W. Reese, dry goods, general merchandise; St. Denis.
NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; J. W. Bussey, white goods, furnishing goods; 75 Spring.
OMAHA, Neb.—Hayden Bros.—G. T. Forester, linens, wash goods, domestics; Navarre.
PENSACOLA, Fla.—Falk & Friedman; L. Friedman, ladies' ready-to-wear goods; Sherman Square.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Paris Cloak and Suit Co.; C. Kolinsky, mfr. cloaks, suits; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA, Penn.—Blank Bros.; E. Blank, waists, dresses; 1,270 B'way; Herald Square.
PHILADELPHIA—Rosenau Bros.; S. Rosenau, millinery; Hermitage.
PHILADELPHIA—Abraham Kirschbaum & Co.; M. A. Ellerman, clothing; Hermitage.
PHILADELPHIA—Ackerman Cloak Co.; H. Cohen, cloaks; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA—Hirmac Co.; G. Mondschein, wash skirts; Grand.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; G. C. Levy, suits, jobs ready-to-wear, basement; Miss Looby, women's cotton, voile dresses; Miss Eckland, stationery; Mr. Rosenthal, jobs dry goods, basement; 95 Madison Av.
PITTSBURGH—B. White & Sons Co.; L. White, carpets; Hermitage.
PITTSBURGH—Levy Glove Co.; H. Levy, furn. goods; Broadway Central.
PITTSBURGH—K. Solomon & Co.; Miss L. Feinstein, coats, suits, dresses, waists, (basement;) 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH, Penn.—K. Solomon & Co.; Miss L. Gallagher, waists; 116 West 32d.
PORTLAND, Me.—A. W. Eustis Co.; J. O. Mosely, hats, flowers, feathers; Herald Sq.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Meier & Frank Co.; G. Gensler, toys; 212 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Rosenbaum & Co.; J. F. Smithers, dry goods, &c.; Imperial.
RALEIGH, N. C.—Hudson-Belk Co.; R. G. Hudson, dry goods, notions, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; Aberdeen.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy-Powers Co.; J. B. Mortimer, laces, veilings, neckwear, ribbons, trimmings; 23 East 26th.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.—August Bros. Co.; D. J. August, woolens; Herald Square.
ROCKY MOUNTAINS, N. C.—Allcocke, Little & Henry; N. L. Allcocke, notions, laces, ribbons, hosiery; Broadway Central.
SALEM, Mass.—Almy, Bigelow & Washburn; H. C. Annable, women's ready-to-wear, furs, waists, muslin underwear, infants' wear; G. Doyle, ready-to-wear; 230 5th Av., 15th floor.
SALEM, Mass.—D. A. Donahue; J. E. O'Conner, women's ready-to-wear; Imperial.
SALEM, Mass.—W. G. Webber Co.; L. K. Mansfield, cloaks, suits, waists; 75 Spring.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; H. Palmer, shoes; 15 East 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—California Notion & Toy Co.; W. H. Mitchell, dry goods; 61 West 23d; Wallick.
SAN FRANCISCO—Barnard-Hirsch Co.; B. J. Hirsch, Parisian ivory novelties, character dolls, ladies' knitted hats; 33 Union Square, R. 73.
SEATTLE, Wash.—MacDougall & Southwick Co.; R. B. Gage, merchandise manager; 23 E. 26th.
SOUTH BEND, Ind.—G. Wyman & Co.; H. W. Eldredge, general merchandise; 334 4th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; F. M. Spear, ready-to-wear, merchandise manager; 230 5th Av.
SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—C. R. Rabbitts, ladies' ready-to-wear; Woodward.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Schwartz Importing Co.; Mr. Greenfield, middy blouses; 684 B'way.
ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co.; H. F. Newhard, notions, fancy goods, &c.; 395 Broadway.
ST. LOUIS—Famous & Barr Co.; M. W. Sellers, upholstery goods; 37 W. 26th.
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Merrill, Greer & Chapman; P. R. Merrill, domestics; Broadway Central.
TACOMA, Wash.—Stone-Fisher Co.; McThiel, housefurnishing goods; 20 W. 22d.
TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—A. Herz; E. Bauer, cloaks, suits; 116 W. 32d.
TORONTO, Ontario—Gordon, Mackey & Co.; D. H. Gibson, laces, ribbons; Murray Hill.
TRINIDAD, Col.—J. Goldsmith & Sons; M. J. Goldsmith, general mdse.; Flanders.
UNION CITY, Tenn.—Wolf & Sons; M. E. Wolf, ready-to-wear; Breslin.
UTICA, N. Y.—J. A. Roberts & Co.; Miss E. H. Stone, toilet goods; Marlborough.
VAN WERT, Ohio—Bonnewitz Co.; L. R. Bonnewitz, ready-to-wear; 1,239 Broadway; St. James.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—A. Lansburgh & Brother; Mrs. A. S. Flynn, ladies', infants' wear, waists, corsets; 1 West 34th Street, Room 1,109.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sisman-Cohn Co.; B. Cohn, ladies' wear; Martinique.
WHEELING, W. Va.—S. Wit, ready-to-wear; E. Sacker, cloaks, suits; Flanders.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—Royal Mfg. Co.; J. T. Williams, carpets; York.
WILKES-BARRE, Penn.—J. Long Sons; C. M. Long, dry goods; 116 West 32d.
WILMINGTON, Del.—R. Topkis's Sons; C. Topkis, women's ready-to-wear, millinery; 1,270 B'way.
WILMINGTON, Del.—Smith, Zollinger Co.; W. S. Clay, dry goods; Park Av.
WILMINGTON, N. C.—Einstein Brothers; A. Einstein, dry goods, notions, furnishing goods; 43 Leonard.
WORCESTER, Mass.—Miss E. A. Sullivan, cloaks, suits, &c.; Martha Washington.
YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—G. L. Fordyce Co.; Miss M. Laughlin, millinery; 75 Spring.

SPECIAL VALUE
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43 West 23d St.

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Albertson, Beckhard & Allen, Inc.
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is to earn. Your "outstandings" may be "gilt edged," but so long as they're in your ledgers they're idle funds.

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Every Wednesday
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Except the fact that our method of loans on outstanding accounts is NEW and FAIRER, and we only tell you that because it is of advantage to YOU.

WE base BOTH interest, 6%, and reasonable banker's commission on the LOAN, not on the collateral, SAVING YOU 20%, and WE do NOT notify your customers, leaving YOU to collect. Phone for representative.

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FORECLOSURE SALE.

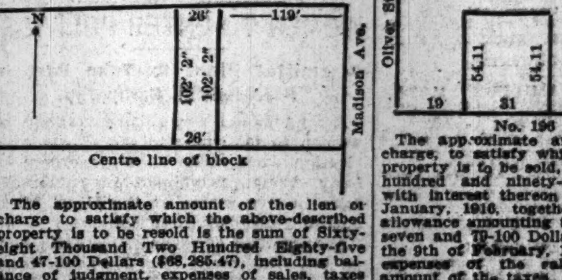
SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Plaintiff, against WESLEY THORN et al., Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 28th day of December 1911, and orders of resale entered in the above-entitled action on the 1st day of April 1912, 6th day of August 1912, 31st day of October 1912, 22nd day of January 1913, 21st day of April 1913, 17th day of July 1913 and the 14th day of February 1916, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment and orders named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesrooms, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 14th day of March 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Bryan L. Kennelly, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment and orders of resale to be sold, and therein described as follows:

ALL that lot of land in the City and County of New York, with the buildings thereon, bounded and described as follows: BEGINNING at a point in the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, distant one hundred and nineteen feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of Eighty-second Street and the westerly side of Madison Avenue, and running thence southerly parallel with Madison Avenue and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly, along the centre line of the block, twenty-six feet; thence northerly, again parallel with Madison Avenue, one hundred and two feet two inches to the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, and thence easterly along the southerly side of Eighty-second Street, twenty-six feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 18 East 82nd Street.

Dated, New York, February 17th, 1916.
ALFRED STECKLER, JR., Referee.
GEORGE W. HUBBELL, Attorney for Plaintiff, 346 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 18 East 82nd Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be resold is the sum of Sixty-eight Thousand Two Hundred Eighty-five and 47-100 Dollars ($68,285.47), including balance of judgment, expenses of sales, taxes paid by plaintiff, costs and allowance, and interest upon the above items to date of sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens, which are to be allowed the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is Two Thousand Three Hundred Eighty-four and 50-100 Dollars ($2,384.50) and interest.

Dated, New York, February 17th, 1916.
ALFRED STECKLER, JR., Referee.

FORECLOSURE SALE.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—ROBERT CONNOR, Plaintiff, against WILLIAM A. WILSON and Others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 7th day of February, 1916, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1916, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

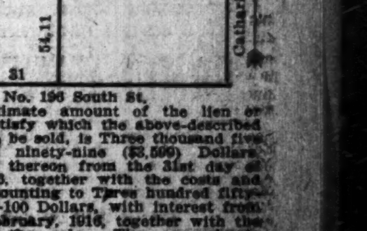
All the undivided three-fourths interest of, in and to all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northerly side of South Street, distant nineteen feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of South Street with the easterly side of Oliver Street; running thence northerly, parallel with Oliver Street, part of the distance through a party wall fifty-four feet eleven inches; thence easterly, parallel with the South Street, thirty-one feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Oliver Street, fifty-four feet eleven inches to the northerly side of South Street, and thence westerly along the said northerly side of South Street, thirty-one feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being now known by the Street Number One hundred and ninety-six South Street.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1916.
WILLIAM T. VAN ALSTYNE, Referee.
MACLAY & McBURNEY, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street Number is 196 South Street:



No. 196 South St.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Three thousand five hundred and ninety-nine ($3,599) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 31st day of January, 1916, together with the costs and allowance amounting to Three hundred fifty-seven and 79-100 Dollars, with interest from the 9th of February, 1916, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $635.89 and interest.

Dated New York, February 14th, 1916.
WILLIAM T. VAN ALSTYNE, Referee.

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Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N.Y.

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ON LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
Summer Cottages and Camps to rent to desirable patrons; fully furnished and cared for by the management. Address HOTEL GRAFTON, Washington, D. C.

JACKSON HEALTH RESORT.
Dansville, N. Y. Write for Literature.

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EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
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NEW YORK OFFICE: SPUR TRAVEL BUREAU, 389 FIFTH AVE.

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-ISLESWORTH-
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Sea-Water Baths—Music.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean Front, in the heart of Atlantic City. Absolutely Fireproof. Open always. American and European plans; hot and cold sea water baths; capacity 400; grill, orchestra, dancing; garage attached. MACKILATZ & CO.

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Lakewood, New Jersey,
FRANK F. SHUTE, MANAGER.

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LAKEWOOD, N. J.
A hotel with its own dairy; near the lake; skating, Winter sports, dancing, golf; privileges. R. M. LARRABEE, Proprietor.

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Management of R. L. Powers & J. A. Sherrard.

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BAHAMAS THIS WINTER.
Write for Literature, 243 5th Av., New York.

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. CUNNINGHAM, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Tuesday, Feb. 29, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 427 W. 38th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of office furniture, prints, fixtures, 2 horses, 2 wagons, harness, etc., also the Trustee's right, title, and interest in and to the good will of said business.
W. LEE CANNON, Trustee.
FINKS & STECKLER, Attorneys for Trustee, 140 Broadway, New York.

STEVENSON LETTERS ARE SOLD FOR $83,116

His Description of a Voyage, Written as a Youth, Brings Highest Price of the Day.

NOTES SENT TO HIS MOTHER

Walter M. Hill Pays High Price for Letter in Which Author Tells of His Love for His Parents.

The sale of the Stevenson letters, books, manuscripts, and paintings, inherited by Mrs. Salisbury Field from her mother, Mrs. R. L. Stevenson, was concluded at the Anderson Galleries yesterday. The day's receipts amounted to $7,638.80. The grand total for the three parts is $83,116.45.

Prices yesterday averaged high. The largest amount, $387.50, was paid by George D. Smith for an unpublished letter of Stevenson to his mother, thirty pages quarto, dated "Lighthouse Steamer, between Cantick and Hoy, Friday, June 18, 1869." It is a remarkable piece of descriptive writing for a youth (Stevenson being 19 at this time) of a trip on the Pharoe to the Shetland Islands. He tells of his visit to the Cathedral of St. Magnus at Kirkwall, founded in the twelfth century, and says:

"I know nothing so suggestive of legend, so full of superstition, so stimulating to weird imagination as the nooks and corners and by-ways of such a church as St. Magnus in Kirkwall."

$200 for Initialed Letter.

Mr. Smith also paid $200 for another unpublished letter, signed with initials and addressed to Stevenson's mother. It is dated March 3, 1883, and gives his reasons for dedicating "The Child's Garden of Roses" to Alison Cunningham, his old nurse. He says:

"I stick to what I said about Cummy, [his nurse,] which was that she was the person entitled to the dedication; if I said she was the only person who would understand, it was a fashion of speaking; but to Cummy the dedication is due, because she has had the most trouble and the least thanks. Ecco! As for Auntie, she is my aunt and she is a lady, and I am often decently civil to her, and I don't think I ever insulted her; four advantages that could not be alleged for Cummy. That was why, out of the three of you, I chose Cummy; and that is why I think I chose right."

In an unpublished letter, July, 1868, which went to Mr. Smith for $65, Stevenson speaks as follows of his father's handwriting:

"It is as well 'twas you that reproached me about the legibility of my hand and not the other parient; his last letter, though of commendable brevity, took me two hours to decipher finally; verily he must have been hurried that day; such a letter it has been seldom my fate to decipher."

Describes Town of Wick.

In a letter to his mother, bought for $150 by Mr. Smith, Stevenson gives a description of the town of Wick. He says:

"In Wick I have never heard any one greet his neighbor with the usual 'Fine day' or 'Good morning.' The streets are full of the Highland fishers, lubberly, stupid, inconceivably lazy, and heavy to move. You bruise against them, tumble them over, elbow them against the wall—all to no purpose; they will not budge."

In an unpublished letter to his mother June 20, 1869, bought by Mr. Smith for $170, Stevenson describes Lerwick, the principal town in the Shetland Islands. He says:

"The whole place looks dreary and wretched; for here nature, as Hawthorne would have said, has not sufficient power to take back to herself what the idleness and absence of man has let go."

Stevenson, in an unpublished letter to his mother, Menton, Dec. 4, 1873, which sold for $82.50, says:

"Wine seems to have no effect in strengthening or exhilarating me. Its principal effect is to give me flushed cheeks and injected eyes."

He writes as follows in an unpublished letter to his mother, Hampstead, June 16, 1874, which Mr. Smith obtained for $132.50:

"Just home in a wet, warm, windy night from dining with father in town. We had a most sp-splendid dinner on real live turtle. My father has evidently two ideas of London: real live turtle with, etc., and getting into a hansom and telling the charioteer to keep his back to the wind."

His Love for His Parents.

Walter M. Hill of Chicago paid $70 for an unpublished letter by Stevenson to his mother July 3, 1874, in which he says:

"Been to dine with Hennessy, a nice Yankee artist, whose wife and sister-in-law are descendants of Cotton Mather, and very nice women, too, which is odd."

Mr. Hill paid $77.50 for an unpublished letter to Stevenson's parents. In it he writes:

"But do believe that I love you will all my heart—that I think my father the dearest and most honorable of men—and my mother the cleverest and most loving of women."

On the back of the letter, in the handwriting of his mother, is the following: "This must have been written in 1878, when we were vexed by his staying so much away from home."

In an unpublished letter, July 7, 1886, to his parents, for which Mr. Smith paid $125, Stevenson says:

"Alexander (John Alexander, the American artist,) did a good thing of me at last; it looks like a mixture of an Aztec idol, a lion, an Indian Rajah, and a woman; and certainly represents a mighty comic figure."

Then there was an unpublished letter from Vailinia, Apia, Samoa, October, 1890, for which Gabriel Weis gave $112.50, in which Stevenson says to his mother:

"Our life is a wonderful strife; we have such a job to keep awake till it is thought decent to go to bed; and I cannot describe how I enjoy it. But it is a hard life; it will be better when you come, with food and a house and some service; now it is very, very interesting but certainly rough. Anyway I love to work. I love weeding even, but cleaning brush is heaven to me; and in moderation it does one good. Only in the future I shall have to keep out of the swamps; for I guess I do pick up fever there."

In the audience was Charles Hopkins, who plays the part of Ben Gunn in "Treasure Island." He made some bids but did not obtain anything.

WOMEN TO ENTER POLITICS.

Committee Plans to Take Part in Presidential Campaign.

Arrangements for an organization of women to take part in the Presidential election were made at a conference of forty women prominent in public affairs in five States at the Hotel Manhattan yesterday afternoon.

A committee of seven—Miss Alice Carpenter, Chairman; Mrs. Leonard Hand, Mrs. Joseph Griswold Deane, Mrs. Mary Simkhovitch, and Dr. Katharine B. Davis of New York; Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott of Rhode Island, and Miss Mary Ingham of Philadelphia—was appointed to arrange for another conference early in April, to which women of the Eastern States will be invited. It was decided that the women should work as members of a political party, but the decision as to which party and the methods of work were left for action later.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Another Theatre to Be Erected in Times Square Section on Site Leased for $300,000—Cowden House in Gramercy Park to Be Remodeled for Bachelor Apartments—Suburban Property in Demand.

A long term lease near Times Square for a new moving picture theatre has been closed by Sidney L. Warsawer, involving a large plot surrounding the northwest corner of Eighth Avenue and Fortieth Street. It includes the old building at 623, 625, and 627 Eighth Avenue, 60 by 100, and 305 and 307 West Fortieth Street, 50 by 100. The lease was made for Louis W. Weill for a term of twenty-one years at an aggregate rental of about $300,000.

The lessee is the Bofan Amusement Corporation, which plans to erect on the site a two-story building for a moving picture theatre with stores on the Eighth Avenue frontage. The existing leases expire about Nov. 1, and work on the new operation will begin at that time. The lease also carries renewal privileges.

Cowden House, Gramercy Park, Leased for $100,000.

Another fine old house facing Gramercy Park has been leased and will be remodeled at a cost of $35,000 to meet the demand for high-class bachelor apartments in this section.

The property, which is known as No. 13, a four-story structure on a plot 26 by 114, adjoining the National Arts Club, has been leased by John Cowden to John Hornet for a term of forty-one years at an aggregate rental of $100,000. A. A. Hageman negotiated the lease.

Tenements for Investment.

The Martonbert Realty Corporation has purchased for investment through A. V. Amy & Co. 109 West 114th Street, a five-story double flat, on plot 31.6 by 100.11. Timme & Knoepke, attorneys, represented the buyer. The property was held at $38,000.

An investor has purchased the five-story flat, on lot 32 by 55, at 1,202 Lexington Avenue. Charles W. Bohnfalk is the owner of record of the property, which is seventy feet south of Eighty-second Street.

Charles F. Weyrich has sold to Bartholomew Sbarbaro the four-story tenement houses, on lot 20.11 by 100.5, at 239 Bleecker Street, near Carmine Street.

Brooklyn.

M. Harris sold to an investing client of Joseph Metzger 2,427, 2,429, 2,431 East Fourteenth Street, Sheepshead Bay, three three-family houses, each on a lot 20 by 100.

The Meister Builders, Inc., have sold to a client a two-and-a-half-story six-room one-family dwelling at 1,137 Seventy-fifth Street, Brooklyn.

Louis Gold has purchased the northeast corner of Foster Avenue and East Fifteenth Street, Brooklyn, with a frontage on the plaza of the Newkirk station of the Brighton Beach line. Four three-story brick store buildings will be erected on the site.

Long Island.

At Port Washington, L. I., Frank B. Smith has sold the Samuel Willis estate property, on Prospect Street, consisting of a dwelling, on a plot 100 by 106 feet, to Charles J. Davis; also, the Carol M. Connett dwelling, on a plot 50 by 200 feet, on Fifth Avenue, near Shore Road, to Miss Mary E. Smith, and the Teresa Coleman property, 76 Bay View Avenue, Port Washington Heights, a ten-room dwelling, on a plot 150 by 138 feet, to Mrs. Gertrude H. Chil.

Peter Grotz has sold to Joseph E. Miller of Ninth Avenue, Whitestone, a plot, 55 by 100, on the east side of Ninth Avenue, near Eleventh Street, Whitestone.

Morris L. Strauss has purchased from Carrie I. Rosen the plot, 80 by 100, on the northeast corner of Seventh Street and First Avenue, College Point.

Westchester County.

The Robert E. Farley Organization has sold a plot on the corner of Myrtle Avenue and Morningside Road, Nepperhan Heights, Yonkers, N. Y., to Archibald Smith, a builder, of Yonkers; also, three plots on Kelbourne Avenue, Philipse Manor, N. Y., to M. W. Lauder and Walter Taft.

New Jersey.

Mrs. Annie D. Rawson has bought from the Mountain Lakes, Incorporated, a large dwelling on the Boulevard at Mountain Lakes, N. J., on a plot 150 by 500. The dwelling also has a frontage on Mountain Lake.

F. W. Jones, Jr., has sold to William F. Whitehouse of Manhattan the Welsh farm, at Far Hills, N. J., containing 120 acres, house, and buildings. Mr. Whitehouse intends to improve the property and use it as his Summer residence.

The Godfrey Land and Building Company has sold on Aubrey Road, Upper Montclair, N. J., a plot, 60 by 142, to the North Jersey Realty Company; a plot, 60 by 142, to G. Lamar, and a plot, 60 by 142, to V. Carlson. All three plots will be immediately developed by their new owners.

At Garwood, N. J., the New York Suburban Land Company has sold a plot, 40 by 100, on South Avenue to Sara E. McDermott, and a plot, 30 by 100, on Hazel Avenue to James J. Martin.

$90,000 Bronx Flats.

Plans are being prepared by Gronenberg & Leuchtag for two five-story and basement apartment houses, on a plot 120 by 100, for the Washington Place Building Company, Incorporated, Davis M. Lentin, President, located on the east side of Bryant Avenue, 310 feet south of Bancroft Street, the Bronx. The buildings will accommodate fifty-two families and cost $90,000.

Private Dwellings Leased.

Pease & Elliman have leased for Arthur Brisbane his four-story American basement residence, 53 West Ninth Street, to W. A. Upham; also leased for Mrs. George W. Van Vlack the four-story and basement dwelling at 22 East Sixty-sixth Street, adjoining the southwest corner of Madison Avenue, to Mme. Lemay for occupancy.

John F. Scott has leased for Samuel P. Hinckley his country house known as "Tanglewood," on the southwesterly corner of Ocean Avenue and Tanglewood Crossing, Cedarhurst, L. I., to Miss Josephine Chandler Smith, and for the same owner his house known as "Windermere," on the corner of Ocean Avenue, Cedarhurst, to H. Hobart Porter.

Kenneth Ives & Co. have leased for H. K. S. Williams his country estate on North Street, White Plains, to Louis J. Horowitz, President of the Thompson Starrett Company, and for A. B. See his residence on North Street, known as the Brookfield Farm, to Dr. Fellowes Davis, Jr.

Worthington Whitehouse, Inc. have leased for Mrs. Theodore Freylinghuysen her house 15 West Forty-seventh Street, furnished, to John Sanford.

The Houghton Company has leased to Dr. Edwin M. Mendel the three-story Queen Anne basement dwelling, 124 West Ninety-fifth Street, for Michael J. Mulhall.

George A. Bowman has leased for the estate of Peter Delacy the dwelling 19 West Seventy-first Street, for a term of years, to Leo Raul.

Commercial Leases.

M. M. Hayward & Co. have leased for Goll & Wolber for a long term of years a five-story and basement garage to be erected on the plot, 50 by 100, at 146-48 West 100th Street, to a new garage corporation at an aggregate rental of about $95,000.

A. H. Mathews has leased for Henry Leerburger store and basement at 403 Greenwich Street to Topping Brothers for term of years, and for the Wendell estate the four-story and basement building at 45 Bond Street to A. Aaront.

Shaw & Co. leased the store 906 East 173rd Street to Max Zimmermann.

Herbert Gulick Company, Inc. leased the store at 17 East Forty-eighth Street for Harris & Vaughan, Agents, to Candee-Boehm Corp., interior decorations and furnishings, for a term of years.

Samuel Eichler has leased for the Adams, Flanagan Company the store at 413 East 149th Street to Samuel Kesselman, tailor, for five years, at an annual rental of $1,500.

C. J. Elgar has leased for the Terrace Holding Company the store 2,268 Seventh Avenue to a bakery for a term of years.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

4½ Mortgage
Money in large or small amounts for centrally located properties.
Chas. F. Noyes Co.
92 William St. Tel. 2000 John.

Have Plenty of Money to Loan on 1st Mortgages at 4½ & 5%
Will entertain good applications only for amounts not exceeding $175,000.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 109th Street.
Partnership Management.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

7th Av, 2,320, n w corner of 136th St, 201, 32.5x100, five-story brick tenement and stores; Charles B. Ross against Herman Michel et al.; Isaac Levison, attorney; Sol Simmons, referee; due on judgment, $6,555.07; subject to two mortgages aggregating $42,500; to the plaintiff for $3,000 over prior liens.

16th St, 433 West, n s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25.2x92, five-story brick tenement; John E. Schermerhorn et al., executors, against Max Heller et al.; George C. Kobbe, attorney; James M. Tully, referee; due on judgment, $19,102.62; taxes, &c., $149.60; to the plaintiff for $18,000.

64th St, 302 East, s s, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5, four-story brick loft building; Joseph G. Wallach against Peter Curran et al.; Prince & Nathan, attorneys; Robert L. Stanton, referee; due on judgment, $12,993.88; taxes, &c., $507.37; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

2d Av, 1,210, e s, 100.5 ft n of 63d St, 25x100, five-story brick loft building; Joseph G. Wallach against Mary Christman et al.; Prince & Nathan, attorneys; Robert L. Stanton, referee; due on judgment, $22,071.38; taxes, &c., $656.97; to the plaintiff for $20,000.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

Sullivan St, 87, e s, 750 ft s of Spring St, 25x75, two-story tenement and store and three-story rear tenement; withdrawn.

By Samuel Marx.

6th Av, 151, n w corner 11th St, (101-103,) 25.3x60, four-story tenement and stores; Orphan Asylum Society in City of New York against Helena Berk et al.; De Forest Brothers, attorneys; H. W. Pollack, referee; due on judgment, $33,988.16; taxes, &c., $783.35; to the plaintiff for $33,000.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Park Av, 1,960, n w corner of 132d St, (63,) 19.11x75.4, four-story brick tenement and store, one-story extension; withdrawn.

Half-acre plot on Lake Mahopac, Carmel, N. Y.; corporation sale by order of Commissioners of Sinking Fund; upset price, $2,000; sold to Arthur D. Ballard for $2,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Union Av, 970, e s, 432.3 ft s of 165th St, 40.10x173.8x40.10x173.7, five-story brick tenement; adjourned to Feb. 23.

Union Av, 978, e s, 352.3 ft s of 165th St, 40x173.9x40x173.11, five-story brick tenement; adjourned to Feb. 23.

TODAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Cherry St, 122, n s, 67.6 ft e of Catharine St, 22.8x104x24.10x104, five-story brick tenement and stores; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Jane Whelan et al.; Alexander & Green, attorneys, 120 Broadway; R. C. McCormick, referee; due, $15,276.31; taxes, &c., $601.74; mortgage recorded April 24, 1908.

108th St, 108 East, s s, 76.6 ft e of Park Av, runs s 50 x e 3.6 x s 50.11 x e 21.5 x n 100.11 x w 25.4 to beginning; four-story brick tenement and stores; North River Savings Bank against J. Pawel et al.; Action 1; H. B. Fischer, attorney, 141 Broadway; T. J. Bannon, referee; due, $9,929.35; taxes, &c., $286.93; mortgage recorded May 24, 1905.

108th St, 110 East, s s, 101.10 ft e of Park Av, 25.6x100.11x25.11x100.11, four-story brick tenement and stores; same against same; Action 2; same attorney; H. H. Herts, referee; due, $10,458.87; taxes, &c., $287.80; mortgage recorded May 24, 1905.

By Henry Brady.

Christopher St, 181, n s, 59.11 ft e of Weehawken St, 23.6x63.6, 3-story brick tenement and stores; T. Sexton against J. M. Williams et al.; L. F. Moynahan, attorney, 238 Broadway; A. Bangser, referee; due, $2,771.31; taxes, &c., $778.87; subject to a tax lien of $1,150.52.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

124th St, 244 West, s s, 274.9 ft e of 8th Av, 25.3x100.11, four-story stone tenement; J. Dauenhauer against P. Bernhardt et al.; W. L. Dauenhauer, attorney, 43 Cedar St; J. F. Curnen, referee; due, $15,994.47; taxes, &c., $505.

By Daniel Greenwald.

124th St, 410 West, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x100, five-story brick tenement; A. Thayer et al., trustees, against T. Ferrett et al.; J. W. McElhinney, attorney, 41 Park Row; J. A. Bolles, referee; due, $24,530.61; taxes, &c., $700.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

170th St, n s, 100.64 ft w of 3d Av, for a 1-story brick icehouse, 95.5x187.11; Tremont Fireproofing and Refrigeration Co., John H. J. Ronner, 551 East 170th St., President, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 1,029 East 163d St, architect; cost, $125,000.

Yyse Av, s e corner of Bronx Park South, for a 5-story brick tenement, 50x90; G. & B. Realty Co., Benjamin Biderman, 866 Hornaday Place, President, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., architect; cost, $60,000.

Briggs Av, e s, 35.72 ft n of Kingsbridge Road, for a 5-story brick tenement, 70.3x65; Kearns Realty Co., Philip J. Kearns, 2,306 Creston Av, President, owner; Charles Schaefer, Jr., 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost, $60,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 17.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 239, e s; Charles F. Weyrich to Bartholomew Sbarboro, 614 Bement Av., West New Brighton, Borough of Richmond, Feb. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$100

BLEECKER ST, 135, n s, 25.1 ft e of West Broadway, 25x100; William H. Jones to Hy. B. Ketcham, 108 Willow St, Brooklyn, quitclaim, Dec. 9, 1914; attorneys, Jones & Carleton, 40 Wall St....$1

BROADWAY, 1,237 and 1,239, w s, 64.8 ft n of 30th St, 40x234.5 to e s of 6th Av, 502 and 504; Walter F. Hopper to Hopaltrun Realty Co., 110 West 40th St, mtg $1,000,000, Jan. 11; attorney, M. A. Pompan, 203 Broadway....$1

CHERRY ST, 122, n s, 22.8x104x24.10x104; Whelan Realty Co. to Giuseppe Taravella, 142 Cherry St, mtg $14,500, Feb. 16; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1

CHURCH ST, 314, w s, 25x50; Wirbalien Realty Co. to John C. Best, 437 Bainbridge St, Brooklyn, mtg $20,000, all liens, Feb. 16; attorney, Louis Weber, 400 Gates Av, Brooklyn....$100

GREENWICH ST, 78, w s, 24x99.9, and rights to 10 ft alley in rear; Daniel J. Faour et al. to Daniel J. Faour, 135 Amity St, Brooklyn; George J. Faour, 78 1st Place, and Dominick J. Faour, 8,703 Fort Hamilton Parkway, firm of D. J. Faour & Brothers, private bankers, 63 Washington St, b. and s., Oct. 4....$1

GREENWICH ST, 80, w s, 24x100; with rights to alley; same to same, b. and s., all liens, Oct 4....$1

GREENWICH ST, 81-85, e s, 133.10 ft s of Rector St, runs e 76.10x s 20.4x w 1x s 4.10x w 10.1x s 82x w 9.3x s 0.4x w 54.2 to st x n 60.1 to beginning; same to same, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 4....$1

GREENWICH ST, 102-104, w s, 109.9 ft n of Rector St, 50x93; same to same, b. and s., all liens, Oct. 4....$1

RIVINGTON ST, s e corner of Suffolk St, 18.10x52; Eugene L. Richards, as trustee, in bankruptcy of Adolf Mandel to Dollie and Babette Falkenberg, Spring Valley, N. Y., mtg $25,000, b. and s., Feb. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$8,700

SAME PROPERTY; Hy. B. Ketcham to Julia E. Cameron, 31 East 38th St, mtg $43,250, Feb. 15; attorneys, same....$1

1ST AV, 2,125, w s, 50.11 f n of 109th St, 25x75, foreclosure; Archibald E. Baxter, referee, to New York Life Insurance and Trust Co., 52 Wall St, trustee will Samuel Smith for Cora Kennard, Countess Stafford, Feb. 17; attorneys, Emmet & Parish, 52 Wall St....$13,000

10TH AV, n w s, at n e s 207th St, runs n along av 129.1 to s e s Post Av x s w 105.7 to 207th St x— 74 ft to beginning; Albert Victor Donellan to A. V. Donellan Construction Co., 140 Nassau St, mtg $25,000, Feb. 28; attorney, J. P. Donellan, 140 Nassau St....$100

15TH ST, n s, 145 ft w of Avenue B, 25x103.3; Pasquale A. Romanelli, Hackensack, N. J., to Mary Diel, 1,305 Bristow St, mtg $17,000, all liens, Feb. 16; attorney, Lewis S. Goebel, 41 Park Row....$1

49TH ST, 307 and [illegible] East, s w corner of 2d Av, 40x70.5; Merida Realty Co. to Robsart Realty Corporation, 135 Broadway, mtg $66,134.50, Feb. 15; attorneys, Elsman, L., C. & E., 135 Broadway....$100

49TH ST, 342 East, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; J. Harold Keatinge to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, mtg $15,000, March 31, 1915; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$100

79TH ST, 174 East, s s, 168.9 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x102.2; James Fessenden to Mary D. B. David, Glen Cove, L. I., all liens, Feb. 16; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$1

99TH ST, n s, 137 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.11, foreclosure Nov. 1; Charles A. O'Neil, referee, to Laura Gross, 65 Hamilton Terrace, Milton M. Silverman, 207 West 110th St, and Moses Crystal, 319 West 89th St, executors, Clementine M. Silverman, Feb. 17; attorney, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St....$5,000

100TH ST, 65 East, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 20x100.11; Bernard Bornstein to Anna Richard, 1,540 Bryant Av, mtg $16,250, Feb. 1; attorney, B. Reichard, 693 Broadway....$1

134TH ST, 28 West, s s, 412 ft w of 5th Av, 26x99.11; The Revenue Realty Co. to Estelle G. Winston, 393 Canal St, mtg $18,000, April 28, 1914; attorney, Edward A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St....$100

178TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 50x99.10; Ellen A. Stewart to Mary E. Horton, 984 Park Place, Brooklyn, ½ part, mtg $52,000, Jan. 31; attorney, Ronald K. Brown, 320 Broadway....$1

178TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 50x99.10; Mary E. Horton to Ellen A. Stewart, 1,234 Broadway, mtg $52,000, Jan. 31; attorney, Ronald K. Brown, 320 Broadway....$1

Bronx.

BOYD AV, e s, 250 ft n of Edenwald Av, 50x100; also Boyd Av, e s, 100 ft n of Edenwald Av, 75x100; also Fox Av, w s, 200 ft n of Edenwald Av, 25x100; Hugh D. Smyth to Hovhannes Monshekian, 444 West 104th St, mtg $3,000, Feb. 11; attorney, V. Z. M. Boydjian, 141 Broadway....$1

BOSTON ROAD, 1,347 and 1,349, w s, 70x70.9; William C. Denning to Lawyers Mtg. Co., 59 Liberty St, Feb. 2; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 B'way....$100

BRYANT AV, e s, 275 ft n of 172d St, 25x100; Robert F. Erts to George T. Van Valkenbergh, 2,559 Frisby Av, mtgs $6,500, Feb. 14; attorney, George T. Van Valkenbergh, 2,559 Frisby Av....$1

CASTLE HILL AV, e s, 58 ft n of 12th St, 50x105; Sidney B. Hickore to Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av, Jan. 3; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av....$1

CRESTON AV, s e corner of 183d St, 93x179 to Grand Boulevard and Concourse; Eureka Realty Co. to Sterling Realty Co., Inc., 51 Wall St, mtg $20,000, Feb. 8; attorney, Goldsmith, C., C. & W., 61 Broadway....$42,500

HILL AV, w s, 450 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Land Co. C of Edenwald to Selma L. Fryckholm, 3,957 Amundson Av, Jan. 26; attorney, Land Co. C of Edenwald, 299 Madison Av....$1

HOUGHTON AV, 2,147, n s, 25x108; Philip A. Hess to Philip Spitzenberger, 2,147 Houghton Av, Feb. 9; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Philip Spitzenberger to Philip A. Hess, 2,147 Houghton Av, Feb. 10; same attorney....$1

JACKSON AV, s e s, 125 ft n e of Fox St, 25x104; Hattie Lessberger to Pasquale Santini, 592 Jackson Av, mtg $2,500, Feb. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

LOT 2, map Van Cortlandt Estate; William J. Ludwig to Henry H. Ludwig, 506 11th Av, mtg $2,900, Feb. 15; attorney, Henry H. Ludwig, 506 11th Av....$1

LOTS 45 to 53, inc. map Varian Estate; Cech Realty Co. to Josef Vyskocil, 342 East 71st St et al, mtgs $4,000; Feb. 14; attorney, Albert Hlavac, 427 East 79th St....$1

LOTS 35 and 36, map of land of Nellie Marvin; Rosa Fein and another to Edward Beragiola, 35 Marvin Place, Feb. 17; attorney, E. F. Galloway, 309 Broadway....$1

LOT 45, Block 29, map of Morris Park; Moses Weitzner to Simon Heitner, 194 Stanton St, Feb. 16; attorney, Simon Heitner, 194 Stanton St....$1

LOT 20, Block G, map of Dore Lyon; Alice V. Conklin to Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av, Oct. 15, 1915; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av....$100

ST. ANN'S AV, s w corner of 147th St, 25x99.4; Rebecca J. Seidman to Frederick Weiss, 215 Audubon Av, Feb. 10; attorney, Frederick Weiss, 215 Audubon Av....$1

179TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Bronx Park Av, 26.10x114.1; Michael D. Howard to James Davito, 226 Sullivan St, mtg $9,250, June 24, 1915; attorney, W. E. Smith, Harrison, N. Y....$1

215TH ST, w s, 152.11 ft s of 1st Av, 34.6x60.3; Stephen O'Brien, referee, to George Mayer, 740 East 218th St, Feb. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,200

232D ST, n e s, 255 ft s e of 6th St, 50x89.5; Mary N. Clark to Myles Dolan, 332 East 52d St, Sept. 8, 1909; attorney, Myles Dolan, 1,000 Avenue A....$1

237TH ST, n s, 100 ft east of Martha Av, 33.4x100; Maude H. Winans to Margaret H. Smith, 2,465 Broadway, mtg $4,250, Feb. 14; attorney, James T. Bunt, 327 East 237th St....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Margaret H. Smith to Thomas B. Winans and another, 411 East 237th St, mtg $4,250, Feb. 14; same attorney....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 239, e s, —x—; Bartholomew Sbarboro to Frances O. Cryer, at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 15, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$11,000

BROADWAY, 1,237 and 1,239 w s, 64.8 ft n of 30th St, 40x234.5 ft to e s 6th Av, 502 and 504, prior mtg, $1,000,000; Hopaltrun Realty Co. to Bessie M. Altman, 92 Morningside Av, Feb. 16, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. A. Pompan, 203 Broadway....$15,000

FULTON ST, 216, s w s, 81.4 ft s e of Greenwich St, 21.11x33.8, prior mtg, $10,000; Emily A. Nangle to Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 17, due &c. as per bond....$1,000

MANHATTAN ST, s w s, 177.5 ft n w of 125th St, 25.6x81; Margaret F. MacSorley to Commonwealth Savings Bank, 2,007 Amsterdam Av, Feb. 17, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, George H. Hyde, 41 Park Row....$7,500

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 46.2 ft e of Eldridge St, 42x80; First Warshower Congregation of City of New York to the First Warshower Congregation Holding Co., Feb. 7, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. N. Tuckman, 320 Broadway....$5,000

ST. NICHOLAS AV, s e corner of 112th St, $236.10; Gramont Holding Co. to Union Trust Co., 80 Broadway, Feb. 17, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, F. De P. Foster, 44 Wall St....$125,000

2D AV, e s, 44.8 ft n of 82d St, 25.8x100.1, prior mtg. $10,000; Charles Specht to Okke Jacobs, 1,588 2d Av, Feb. 16, due as per bond; attorney, M. S. Adler, 953 3d Av....$5,000

3D AV, e s, 39.6 ft n of 27th St, 19.6x70; Fannie Levy to Alex. Gilchrist, Jr., Suffern, N. Y., Feb. 17, due May 12, 1919; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$2,000

7TH AV, n e corner of 123d St, 60x105; Chrystie St, 181, w s, 25x—; 18th St, s s, 345 ft w of 6th Av, 43x92; Bronx Terrace, n e corner of 10th Av, 112x105; 48th St, n s, 375 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; 48th St, n s, 250 ft w of 10th Av, 25x100.5; 56th St, s s, 225 ft w of 9th Av, 50x100.5; 53d St, n s, 150 ft w of 9th Av, 50x100.5; Metropolis Securities Co. to Louis B. Hasbrouck, 1 West 74th St, Feb. 17, due as per bond; address, 257 Broadway....$16,350

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Feb. 17; attorney, same....$10,000

28TH ST, 229 and 239 west, n s, 304.1 ft e of 8th Av, 124.2x irregular x88.9; John J. Radley to U. S. Savings Bank, 606 Madison Av, Feb. 17, due April 2, 1917; attorney, Lawyers Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$10,000

79TH ST, n s, 97.6 ft e of 2d Av, 27.6x—; Charles Isaac to Adolph Kroencke, 259 West 22d St, Feb. 17, 5 years; attorneys, Thompson, K. & W., 256 Broadway....$15,000

79TH ST, s s, 168.9 ft w of 3d Av, 18.9x102.2; Mary D. B. Dana to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Feb. 15, due as per bond; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway....$18,000

92D ST, s s, 71 ft w of Park Av, 17x—; Henrietta Bachrach to Brooklyn Trust Co., 177 Montague St, Brooklyn, Feb. 17, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$20,000

99TH ST, n s, 137 ft w of 1st Av, 37x100.11; Laura Gross et al., executors, to American Mortgage Co., 46 Cedar St, Feb. 17, demand, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St....$4,500

113TH ST, s s, 92.9 ft w of Park Av, 37.3x100.11; Samuel Precker to Mary I. Neilson, Newport, R. I., Feb. 17, prior mtg $25,000, 2 years; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St....$2,000

136TH ST, s s 235 ft w of 5th Av, 99.11x99.11; Mitchell Bernstein, Inc., and another to Emanuel Brand, 550 W 157th St, Jan. 3, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. Brand, 44 Cedar St....$2,500

Bronx.

BAINBRIDGE AV, 2,774-2,776, e s, 50x125; Henry W. Roe to Sophia Seidman, 804 West 180th St, prior mtgs $9,500, Feb. 15, due as per bond, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway....2,000

CRESTON AV, s e corner of 183d St, 93x179 to Grand Boulevard and Concourse; Sterling Realty Co., Inc., to Eureka Realty Co., 401 Greenwich St, prior mtg $20,000, Feb. 8, 1 year, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Goldsmith, C. & C. & Co., 61 Broadway....$16,500

CROTONA AV, n e corner of 179th St, 76x160; C. & P. Realty Corporation to Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway, Feb. 16, due as per bond; attorney, Manhattan Mortgage Co., 200 Broadway....$60,000

FORDHAM ROAD, s s, 26.10 ft e of Cedar Av, 82.5x104.10; William D. Peck to Ida J. Ray, 566 4th St, Brooklyn, Dec. 3, 1915, due Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, William D. Peck, 154 Nassau St....$2,000

JACKSON AV, 583, w s, 24.7x100; Frances M. Riche to Michael McCullough and another, 1,172 Longwood Av, Feb. 17, due March 17, 1916, 5 p. c.; attorney, Williamson & B., 364 Alexander Av....$2,300

LONGFELLOW AV, n w corner of 173d St, 55.10x100.11; W. A. J. Building Corporation to Bohmiel Havlicek, 406 East 72d St, prior mtg $36,000, Feb. 15, due as per bond; attorney, Carrington & P., 200 Broadway....$2,500

LOT 58, map of New York Chartered Bond and Mortgage Co.; Anna Sisto to Eustachio Itteilag, 339 East 118th St, Nov. 26, 1915, 1 year; attorney, S. A. Cotillo, 95 Liberty St....$1,000

NEWBOLD AV, s s, 102.4 ft e of Olmstead Av, 51.2x108; William Beck to Adelaide Hilker, 2,3[illegible] Washington Av, Feb. 15, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av....$1,500

TINTON AV, 726, e s, 25.6x110.6; Mary Breiter to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Feb. 16, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$5,500

WALES AV, e s, 124.3 ft n of 149th St, 25.9x100; Anthony McOwen to Milton S. Guiterman, 58 Central Park West, and another, executors, Feb. 11, given as additional security for two mtgs for $58,000; attorneys, Townsend & G., 32 Liberty St....$1

WILKINS AV, w s, 100.6 ft s of Crotona Park East, 50x134.9; Foxvale Realty Co. to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$33,000

3D AV, n w corner of 176th St, 30x100; Alex M. Boehm to Albrecht Kalthoff, 800 Riverside Drive, Feb. 10, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$22,000

215TH ST, s s, 229.6 ft e of 4th St, 50x97; Domenico Fazio to Rosa Dispenza, 822 East 215th St, prior mtg $4,000, Feb. 15, due as per bond; attorney, B. W. B. Brown, 27 Cedar St....$5,000

238TH ST, 635 East, n s, 51.1x97.11; Russell D. Smith to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, Feb. 17, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$4,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

COLUMBIA ST, 66, all; Abraham B. Roossin to Jacob Dondes, 176 Munroe St, 3 years from Feb. 1, 1916; attorney, Harris Koppelman, 144 Rivington St....$3,120

GRAND ST, 259-261 East, store; Uneeda Amusement Co. to Adolph Goldberger, 107 Delancey St, 4 years from May 1, 1915. $1,749

PARK ROW, 29, basement; Albert Ranken Co. to Stierer Bros., 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Hy Wendt, 99 Nassau St....$2,100

PARK ROW, 29, all; New York Trust Co. to Albert Ranken Co., 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Hy Wendt, 99 Nassau St....$15,000

32D ST, 224 East, all; John H. Thornton to Mrs. Eugene Schilper, 224 East 32d St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, J. Rutz, 230 Grand St....$1,024

46TH ST, 151 East, all; Claude L. Gourand to Henry Broadhurst, 151 East 46th St, 5 years from May 1, 1916; attorney, Edward S. Griffing, 154 Nassau St....$1,200

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 70 ft s of 82d St, 32.2x55; Charles Meyers against Charles W. Bohmfalk et al., action to compel conveyance, &c.; attorneys, Weed, Henry & Meyers.

SPRING ST, s e corner of Sullivan St, 75x75; Frederick D. Mahoney against Lillian V. Winterbottom et al., action to declare conveyance void, &c.; attorney, F. S. McAvoy.

11TH AV, 746; Joseph M. L. Striker against Frances W. Emerson, action to regain possession of one-quarter part; attorney, S. M. Richardson.

85TH ST, 313, 333, and 335 East, three actions; Charles Busch et al. against Louis Muller et al., foreclosure of three mortgages; attorney, H. H. Holbert.

112TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 7th Av, 17x100.11; Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States against Julia I. Donley et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Alexander & Green.

131ST ST, s s, between Broadway and 12th Av, Lot 39; Rudolph Wallach Co. against City of New York, amended foreclosure of transfer of tax lien; attorney, A. Weymann.

132D ST, 503 West; Howard Willets et al. against Jacob Rosenstreich et al., amended foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, F. L. Hall.

148TH ST, n s, 261 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 15.6x99.11; Charlotte I. Wilkins against Lydia M. Cowles et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

Bronx.

STEBBINS AV, w s, 115.3 ft. n of 167th St, 33.3x37.3; William F. Mott against Solomon Weinstein et al., foreclosure of mortgage; attorney, H. W. Gaines.

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BEEKMAN ST, 84 to 90; Rudolf Gersmann, Inc., against Schieren Realty Corporation, owner; Columbus Iron Works, contractor....$120

BEAVER ST, 35; Monroe M. Golding against Estate of Jeannie A. Valentine and William A. Valentine, owners; John Wiener, contractor....$30

BROADWAY, 1,237 and 1,239, and 6th Av, 502 and 504; Feinberg & Feinberg, Inc., against Walter F. Hopper, owner; Isaac A. Hopper, Inc., contractor....$1,472

SAME PROPERTY; Oderwald Iron Works, Inc., against Walter F. Hopper and Hopaltrum Realty Co., Inc., owners; Isaac A. Hopper, Inc., contractor....$1,450

SAME PROPERTY; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. against Walter Hopper and Hopaltrum Realty Co., owners; Isaac A. Hopper, Inc., contractor....$325

SAME PROPERTY; Herrmann & Grace Co. against Walter F. Hopper and Hopaltrum Realty Co., owners; Isaac A. Hopper, Inc., contractor....$4,535

SAME PROPERTY; American Kalomine Works, Inc., against same....$834

DIVISION ST, 6 and 8; Morris Levin & Sons against Richard Mortimer, executor, &c., owner; Feldman Brothers, contractors...$26

STANTON ST, 239; Alfred B. Rosenstein against Benjamin Turkel, owner; Aaron Cohen, contractor....$180

11TH ST, 311 to 315 East; Kalt Lumber Co., Inc., against Adelaide Watson, owner; William Higginson, contractor....$277

28TH ST, 441 and 443 West; American Iron Supply Co. against Chelsea Homes Corporation, owner; Webster Iron Works, contractor....$31

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, 2,043 and 2,045; Giuseppe Baldi against Park Hill Construction Co., Inc., owners; U. S. Marble Co. and Park Hill Construction Co., Inc., contractors....$197

WOODYCREST AV, 1,098; Wolf Weinraub against Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. and Thomas D. Malcolm, owners; Choloney & Weinberger and Thomas D. Malcolm Construction Co. and Thomas D. Malcolm, contractors....$120

SATISFIED MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Bronx.

182D ST, n e corner of Webster Av, 90x100; Jacob Zimmerman against McEvoy & Koester Bldg. Co. et al., Feb. 16, 1916....$231.15

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

Bronx.

179TH ST, n e corner of Crotona Av, 76.1x100; Manhattan Mortgage Co. loans C. & P. Realty Corporation, to erect one five-story apartment, 13 payments....$60,000

REAL ESTATE.

Wm. A. White & Sons.
The Management of Real Estate—Sales, Rentals and Mortgage Loans.
46 Cedar St.
Established 1868.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

EVENLY heated apartments day and night hold tenants. The "Spencer Heater" will do this, and require but little of the janitor's time during the day—none at night.
SPENCER HEATER CO.,
(7) N. Y. Office, 101 Park Ave.

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BARGAIN!
SMALL HOUSE
5 BATHS
Recently Renovated
IN THE SEVENTIES
Between
5TH & MADISON AVES.
Heckscher & de Saulles
Tel. 7566 Plaza. 734 5th Ave., N. Y.

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SUMMER AND WINTER
Near the Sea
WOODLAND TERRACE
The Restricted Section of Midland Beach.
Accessible by Trolley and Railroad.
TWO MINUTES FROM THE WATER.
TEN CENTS FARE TO NEW YORK.
Splendid Lots from $250, advancing $25 per street approaching the water; easy monthly payments. Illustrated map and particulars.
J. A. MATTHEWS, 18 Broadway, N. Y.

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Craftsman Homes
With Hollow Tile Garage

ONLY $5,800
Open fireplace, steam heat (American Radiator Ideal Boiler), parquet floors, electric lights, &c. Most artistic, best built homes in Greater New York for the money. Beautiful decorations.
High-class, restricted community; only 2 minutes' walk from Kings Highway Station of new Sea Beach Subway NOW RUNNING from Municipal Building, Park Row, N. Y. Fare, 5c.
Send for Booklet "B," or, better still, call and be convinced. You'll be well pleased. Phone Bath Beach 685.
Otto Singer, 248 Kings Highway, B'k'n.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Selecting a Home
It is disappointing to find a community that satisfies your desires more fully than the place you have selected for a home. That is why it is advisable before you buy elsewhere to visit
Kew Gardens
Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.
15 Minutes from Herald Sq.
via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service
MANY NEW HOUSES
JUST COMPLETED.
Prices $9,000 to $22,500.
On Convenient Terms.
Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.
Information on request from
JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway & 34th St., N. Y. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens Office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8:17, 9:00, 10:00, 11:05, 11:50 A. M.; 12:30 (12:52 Saturday only), (1:15 Saturday only); 1:25, 2:06, 3:00, 3:45, 4:07, 4:29, 5:00 (5:11 except Saturday), (5:18 Saturday only), 5:33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8:25, 9:05, 10:00, 11:17, 11:34 A. M.; 1:03, 1:56, 2:12, 3:03, 4:11, 4:45, 5:25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

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ON EASY TERMS.
10% cash on signing of contract.
15% when building is complete.
½ of 1% per month for ten years.
Balance on first mortgage.
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Give full statement of your requirements. Estate, Box M 350 Times Annex.

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Most complete rental and sale list
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GOOD FARM.
Old-fashioned country town, excellent soil for small farming; just suited for poultry plant; house in good shape, needs small addition for large family; suitable for 4 just as it stands; will sell very cheap, $150 cash, balance $12 monthly; one hour from city. B. Russell, 349 East 14th St.

A SURE WINNER
Corner property; old-fashioned country house, 20 rooms, no improvements; 3 acres; 300 feet on Merrick Road, 430 feet on County Road; great possibilities for gentlemen's mansion or business purposes; fine old trees and orchard. Owner, 515 World Bldg., N. Y. C.

A Great Bargain.
New Stucco House at Cedarhurst; 6 bedrooms, 3 tiled baths; every modern improvement; on 5 lots. Price $10,000. Easy terms.
HORACE G. KNOWLES, 23 Park Av., N.Y.

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Beautiful country home, 16 rooms, 3 baths;
All modern improvements, in exclusive
Residential section of city of 15,000.
Golf grounds and country club close by;
An unobstructed view for miles; large plot.
Ideal commuting distance from Manhattan.
Near 2 express stations and trolley. Terms
50 Church St., N. Y. J. D. WILKINSON Phone 8748 Cortlandt

YOUR RENT WILL BUY
THIS DUTCH COLONIAL HOUSE

6 rooms & bath; in attractive Northern New Jersey Club Colony; ½ hour out; close to Golf Course & Club House.
TREASURER, P. O. BOX 416, N. Y. CITY.

SUMMER HOMES
ASBURY PARK ALLENHURST
DEAL BEACH INTERLAKEN
and vicinity. Trains met by appointment.
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Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst

SUMMER ASBURY PARK ALLENHURST DEAL HOMES
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NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Commuters!
A beautiful little farm of 30 acres, a charming home, extended views, fruit, brook, outbuildings; equipment; $8,000. I live and commute same section. Write me.
Howard Goldsmith, 110 West 34th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES WANTED.
We have a great demand for furnished cottages, $250 to $2,500 a season, in Long Island, Westchester, along the Sound, Berkshires, and along the Jersey Coast. Will co-operate with brokers.
THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Partnership Management.
Broadway and 109th Street.
Country Department. Riverside 9700.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

Furnished or Unfurnished
For Balance of Season
Charmingly Furnished Apartment
Bedroom, Bath, Private Hall.
Very Light and Bright.
Can Be Seen at Any Time.
37 Madison Avenue.

For rent: Two beautiful furnished apartments for balance of season or shorter period. Hotel Service.
THE LORRAINE
2 EAST 45TH STREET.

CONCORD HALL
Riverside Drive, Cor. 119th.
7 rooms, 2 baths and extra lavatory. Completely furnished. Broderick.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DIST. COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,396.
Notice is given that ISIDOR GELLER, an alleged bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of composition in bankruptcy. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, Feb. 28th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why confirmation of composition should not be granted.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

An Ideal Office In a Modern High Class Building
THE successful business man is the one who meets his appointments on time. You can leave your office at the last minute and walk, not run, and inside of a minute you are on train or car, if you occupy an office in the
HAVEMEYER Building. Entire Church St. block front bet. Cortlandt & Dey Sts.
A 15 story and cellar brick and stone, up to the minute, Fireproof Office Bldg.
VACUUM cleaner service; each office cleaned, dusted and scrubbed nightly.
EVERY office has direct light and ventilation.
MR. EMPLOYER:—Your employes work better in cheerful surroundings.
EXCELLENT Cor. Suites at prices equal to other Office Building outside space.
YOU can keep your appointments on time by walking, not running for a train.
EXCELLENT janitor and attendant service—equal to the best.
RIGHT location, right space, and the right price.
BEST located downtown office building in the heart of all transit lines.
U MAY write or 'phone for floor plans. No pesky agents will bother you.
INEXPENSIVE Offices to be leased, as well as larger Suites.
LIGHT—sunlit space at darkened court prices. Permanent light on 3 sides.
DON'T fail to inspect this building before you sign a lease elsewhere.
CAN tell you of many more advantages we have here.
NO extras (heat, light, &c., free.) Six Otis passenger and freight elevators.
GO and inspect the building to-day and judge its fitness for yourself.
W. B. DUNCAN, Agent,
Office on the Premises, Room 107.
26 Cortlandt St.
25 Dey & 25 Church Sts.
Telephone 5516—Cort.

Select Offices
At 37-39 Liberty St. in a well managed fireproof building of more than average dignity. Rents $300 to $2250.
Lawyers especially solicited.
Ask for Mr. Hanisch at the building, or
Chas. F. Noyes Co.
2000 92 William St.

Bargain in Offices
Will sacrifice 8,400 sq. ft. of office and showroom space, 12th floor, top, corner, overlooking Madison Sq., permanent South and West light, also North light.
Heat, light and janitor service included. Immediate possession. Lease to May 1st, 1917. Phone Dean Widner, Murray Hill 1282.
Make Offer for Whole or Part.

Every Subway Terminates Here.
41 Park Row and 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce & Nassau Sts.
OFFICES TO LET
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises. 16-Story Modern Office Building. 3 Sides Open on 3 Streets—Continuous Service. (Opposite City Hall Park)

FIFTH AVENUE BUILDING
OFFICE SUITE—ROOM 601
2,000 sq. ft., net, to sublet at less than $1 per sq. ft.
Apply
Gaines, Van Nostrand & Drennen,
25 East 26th St.

The Havemeyer Building
Popularly Known as
26 Cortlandt Street
with entrances at 25 Dey St. & 25 Church St.
Offer at Very Low Rentals
Several Desirable Suites and Small Offices
W. B. DUNCAN, Agent, on Premises.

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LOFTS—Unusual light; low insurance; 72x90 and 50x90.
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E. W. BLISS BLDGS., 312 E. 23D ST.

110 EAST 23D ST. (Near 4th Ave.)
Offices and Salesrooms Suitable
Silk & Velvet Trade.
Best Location in City. Apply on Premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.
MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE BROCKHOLST
101 WEST 85TH ST.
Tel. Schuyler 4774.
8 ROOMS, 1 AND 2 BATHS,
$900 to $1,200.
Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises.

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SPENCER ARMS
S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3998.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 20,724.
Notice is given that SAUL OLINER and ISADOR OLINER, individually and as copartners doing business under the firm name and style of OLINER BROS., bankrupts, have applied for a discharge from all their debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 20th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,752.
Notice is given that MORRIS KARP, alleged bankrupt, has applied for a confirmation of composition of all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, February 28th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why composition should not be confirmed.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DIStrict of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 22,070.
Notice is given that MOLLIE BECHER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all her debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, March 20th, 1916, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Pressure is low over the region of the Great Lakes, the Ohio Valley, and the Northeast States and high in all other districts. This distribution has resulted in tempeartures above the seasonal average in all parts of the country except the Florida Peninsula.

There have been light local rains and snows in the North Atlantic States and snow flurries near Lake Superior, while in other regions fair weather prevailed.

Indications are that the weather will be overcast in the lake region and the Middle Atlantic States and New England and fair elsewhere east of the Mississippi River during Friday and Saturday.

Temperature will be somewhat lower Friday and Saturday in the lake region and the Ohio and Lower Mississippi River Valleys and Saturday in the Middle Atlantic States and New England, although no unseasonably cold weather is probable in any part of the country during the next two days.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North and Middle Atlantic Coasts will be moderate southwest and west; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS TODAY AND SATURDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Overcast Friday and Saturday, somewhat colder Saturday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	35	29	4 P. M.	36	42
6 A. M.	34	30	6 P. M.	34	40
9 A. M.	34	34	9 P. M.	29	38
12 M.	36	38	11 P. M.	28	37

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 36; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 31.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 32; at 8 P. M. it was 39. Maximum temperature, 43 degrees at 3:10 P. M.; minimum, 28 degrees at 12:40 A. M. Humidity, 90 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 65 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.84 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.85 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:15—669-671 Lenox Av.; John Samen..Slight
12:30—2,923 8th Av.; James Coffey.....$5,000
12:40—649 Lenox Av.; Berris Stein.Not given
1:00—112 Lincoln Av.; Estey Piano Co.Slight
4:35—204 E. 65th; Charles Bolzing & Son ....Not given
5:40—49-51 E. 102; Herkowitz & Raines.None
5:50—10 W. 51st; E. C. Benedict......$1,000
8:15—1,687 Bathgate Av.; Sol. Algase.Slight
9:20—1,819-1,821 Madison Av.; Harry Lippman ....Slight
10:20—1,361 Intervale Av.; P. Trase....Slight
P. M.
12:25—23 Grand St.; not given............$25
12:30—109 Rivington St.; Mrs. Bertha Isaacs ....Slight
12:30—South end Blackwell's Island (pitch shop) ....Slight
4:30—149 7th Av.; Louis Black.......Slight
5:15—96 Christopher St.; William Breventeno ....Slight
5:50—517 W. 165th; Mary Devine......Slight
6:30—Front 32 W. 51st, (auto;) Edward J. Gillies ....Not given
7:30—37 W. 37th; A. Prisanent........Slight

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Feb. 18: Sergt. T. Slattery, 147, signal monitor duty; Bicycle Patrol. J. F. Cone, 172, to 143; Patrol. E. H. Stoll and J. J. Mulligan, 6, to 25; W. F. Taylor, 26, as station-house att't. From 143 to 146—M. Maloney, J. Marrinan, P. McCarthy, D. T. McCarthy, Jr., J. McNamara, G. T. Mahoney, J. C. V. McGowan, A. McGivney, G. H. MacClary, W. Nelson. From 143 to 171—C. H. Vining, J. E. Shevlin, J. Ryan, J. P. O'Leary, F. M. Nolan, F. J. Taylor, H. J. Ruane, E. D. Proper, P. O'Hara. From 146 to 143—J. L. Burke, O. Comiskey, P. Damiano, J. Murray, P. McGloin, E. J. Conran, L. J. Donohue, W. J. Gill, P. J. Murnane, R. M. Shaw.

From 167 to 168: F. J. Brickley, F. Behrens, J. N. Comerford, H. Dick, W. J. Brown, R. J. Colligan, J. Cramer. From 168 to 167: D. H. Anderson, J. Goerg, D. O'Connor, O. Schmuck, T. P. Dinnean, D. P. Murphy, C. O'Leary. From 171 to 143: C. J. Olson, I. O'Leary, E. Redden, E. W. Simmons, D. Taylor, T. J. O'Keefe, A. J. Paulson, F. A. Schlegel, P. Smith.

Mutual, 4 P. M., Feb. 18: Serg. P. L. Quesenbury, 39 to 147; J. Kennedy, 147 to 39; Patrol. D. Lana, 152 to 276, bicycle duty; W. Charles, 276 to 152, assign. to bicycle duty discont.

Assignment discontinued: G. A. Albrecht, 26, as station house att., 4 P. M., Feb. 18.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Patrol. W. O'Brien, 39, 1 day, 8 A. M., Feb. 20; J. L. Hogan, 153, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Feb. 22.

Full pay while on sick report: Sergt. H. Brueck, 29, 6:50 A. M., Jan. 14, to noon, Jan. 19.

Resignation accepted: Patrol. J. Knipscher, Traffic Div. Sub-div. C, 12 P. M., Feb. 17.

Fire Department.

Decision rendered: Fire. 1st gr. H W. Robinson, Eng. 153, (absence without leave,) four leaves.

Special leaves, without pay: Fire. 1st gr. O. Schwarz, Eng. 76, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 19. Fire. 1st gr. J. A. Walsh, No. 2, Eng. 20, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Feb. 21.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The tenth annual dinner of the graduates of P. S. 85, Brooklyn, will be held at 8 P. M. on Feb. 19, at the Hotel Mohawk, on Washington Avenue. James Pasta, President of the Alumni Association, will preside.

The alumnae of the Julia Richman trade extension classes had a party on Wednesday night in the Metropolitan Assembly Hall, 1 Madison Avenue. Among those present were Borough President Marks, President Willcox of the Board of Education, and Miss Anne Morgan.

City Superintendent Maxwell has designated Associate City Superintendent Strauben-Mullerd to fill his place during the leave of absence granted to him by the Board of Education. Dr. Maxwell will go to St. Augustine, Fla., where he will remain until June, when he will go to Ogonquit, Me.

The Alumni Association of the City College and the City College Club on Saturday evening will extend a welcome to the graduating class of February, 1916, at 302 Madison Avenue.

President Willcox today will hold an informal conference with the new Chairmen of standing committees to discuss the school situation.

Associate City Superintendent Haaren will speak on "Part-Time Co-operative Classes" at the meeting of the New York Academy of Public Education on the evening of Feb. 24, in the City College building.

The Class Teachers' Organization of Brooklyn will hold a meeting at 4 P. M. today in the Brooklyn Eagle Building, Washington and Johnson Streets.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

HOPKINS, ALBERT LLOYD, (who died on the Lusitania, May 7, 1915;) net estate, $3,148; May Davies Hopkins, widow, and May Davies Hopkins, daughter, beneficiaries. Assets: Deposits, $12,960; personalty, $35; stocks, $8,775. Debts mostly due to brokers and to bankers.

MYERS, HERMAN A., (May 7, 1915, died on Lusitania;) life insurance, $9,521; net estate, $8,791. Decedent was a partner in the firm of O. H. & E. & S. Myers, 684 Broadway, but his interest is appraised as of no value. Mrs. Cherrie A. Myers, widow, the four sisters and a brother of the decedent, beneficiaries.

WRIGHT, DUTTON O., (Dec. 12, 1914;) net estate, $289,420; Mrs. Jean C. Wright, widow, given personalty, $1,442 and life estate in $71,994; Virginia, Robert, and William Dutton Wright, daughter and two sons, each received $71,994. Assets: Deposits, $22,384; insurance, $5,000; stocks and bonds, $269,896. Largest holdings: 400 shares American Tobacco Company common, $86,800; 3,500 shares British-American Tobacco Company ordinary shares, $60,375; 210 shares American Tobacco Co. preferred, $21,735; 200 shares Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company preferred, $22,550; 200 shares P. Lorillard Company preferred, $21,600.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

John J. McCormack has passed the non-competitive test for Assistant Supervisor of Playgrounds in the Park Department, Manhattan and Richmond. His rating is 85.

The receipt of applications for Superintendent of Industries, Correction Department, has been closed. There is one vacancy at $3,000 a year, without maintenance.

United States.

The commission announces for March 22 at the New York Custom House an examination for map colorist, for both men and women, to fill vacancies as they may occur, at salaries ranging from $720 to $900 a year, in the departments at Washington, D. C., or in the field. Competitors will be examined in coloring, hatching, and lettering, and training and experience. The work will consist of the designation of particular tracts on township maps, and the coloring and hatching of tracts given by designation. Persons who have had experience in color work or lettering may enter this examination, but special credit will be given to those whose experience has been along the lines of map coloring and lettering. Applicants must have reached their eighteenth but not their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17.—First Lt. J. H. Laubach, 19th Inf., is detailed as Professor of military science and tactics at the West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.

Col. H. C. Hodges, Jr., 7th Inf., is transferred to 1st Inf., March 12. He will proceed after that date to Honolulu.

Col. C. R. Noyes, Inf., is assigned to 17th Inf., March 12.

Maj. W. M. Morrow, 11th Inf., to the Letterman Hospital, San Francisco, sick.

Capt. E. E. Farnsworth, C. A. C., detailed in Q. M. C., March 7, will report about March 6 to Commanding General, Philippine Department, for duty.

A board of officers, to consist of Brig. Gen. H. G. Sharpe, Q. M. C., Colonels W. E. Wilder, 5th Cav., and B. P. Davis, C. A. C., Lieut. Col. A. W. Brewster, Inspector General, and Maj. M. McCloskey, 3d F. A., is appointed to meet in this city for purpose of making a study of and reporting on the question of the uniform and clothing allowance of enlisted men.

Maj. I. L. Fredendall, retired, is relieved from duty as depot Q. M., Nagasaki, Japan, April 1, then to his home and report by telegraph to Adjutant General of the army.

Col. D. L. Howell, First Inf., is transferred to 2d Inf., March 12.

Orders of Dec. 29, assigning Col. H. L. Roberts, Inf., to 2d Inf., revoked. He is attached to 2d Inf.

Capt. J. B. Christian, Signal Corps, will report by letter to commanding officer, Central Department for duty.

Following officers are assigned as indicated:

Cavalry: Lt. Col. F. Sayre, 9th to 2d, March 26; Major G. H. Preston, 4th to 2d, March 22; Capts.: H. D. Berkeley to 8th, J. E. Cusack to 11th, G. E. Mitchell to 6th, L. S. Morey to 10th, P. Mowry to 3d, J. S. E. Young, 15th to 8th, Feb. 20, G. V. Henry, 9th to 13th, March 4; P. A. Murphy, 15th to 1st, March 29; H. A. Sievert, 9th to 7th, March 4; W. D. Chitty, 4th to 1st, March 22, and L. R. Holbrook, 4th to 11th, March 2. 1st Lts.: J. C. Pegram to 10th, D. R. Rodney to 7th, J. H. Dickey, 15th to 8th, March 4, and R. Warren, 4th to 14th, March 9. 2d Lts.: J. C. Prince to 13th, R. D. Johnson to 12th, L. D. Beach, 15th to 13th, March 6, and N. B. Briscoe, 15th to 12th, March 4; Capt. A. S. Perkins is assigned to 6th.

Infantry: Lt. Col. S. E. Smiley to 18th; Majors: V. A. Caldwell, 25th to 23d, March 20, and J. E. Woodward, 15th Inf. to 7th, April 1. Capts.: O. J. Charles to 22d, W. S. Faulkner, 13th to 12th, Feb. 18; J. E. Hunt, 25th to 9th; Feb. 29, F. W. Coleman, 10th to 3d; Feb. 28, W. G. Fleishhauer, 25th to 18th, Feb. 28; E. H. Cooke, 2d to 6th, March 16; W. S. Sinclair, 25th to 23d, March 22; E. S. Stayer, 13th to 23d, March 27, and R. C. Langdon to 22d, March 16. 1st Lts.: W. St. J. Jervey, 10th to 30th, March 8; A. L. Bump, 15th to 17th, March 5; W. C. Whitener to 19th, R. T. Phinney to 20th, and A. D. Chaffin to 11th.

Field Artillery: Chaplain J. Clemens to 5th; Cavalry: Chaplain J. M. Moose to 7th, and Veterinarians R. M. Buffington to 1st, E. H. Koon to 12th, and H. S. Williams, 15th to 5th, March 14.

Leaves: First Lt. W. H. Shepperd, 2d F. A., 2 months; 2d Lt. O. S. McCleary, 15th Inf., 1 month and 25 days; First Lt. H. W. Gregg, Signal Corps, 2 months; 2d Lt. J. C. Prince, Cav., 1 month and 28 days; 1st Lt. D. R. Rodney, Cav., 2 months; Capt. H. A. Sievert, 9th Cav., 2 months; Veterinarian R. M. Buffington, Cav., 2 months; First Lt. I. J. Nichol, Philippine Scouts, leave granted to terminate on date of sailing of April transport; Col. W. A. Shunk, 15th Cav., 2 months; Maj. W. Weigel, 2d Inf., to date of sailing of March transport from San Francisco; 1st Lt. J. W. Rumbough, 2d F. A., 12 days' extension, and Maj. Gen. W. C. Gorgas, Surgeon General, two days' extension.

Navy.

Lieut. W. P. Williamson, from works of E. W. Bliss Co., B'klyn, N. Y., March 20, to Asiatic Station, via April transport.

Jr. Grade Lts.: R. B. Hammes, Atlantic Reserve Fleet, to the Chicago; G. K. Stoddard to the Illinois on March 10; J. P. Dalton, the Illinois, to the Chicago; H. O. Roesch to the Saratoga March 20; J. G. Hilliard to Boston Yard April 3, and L. P. Bischoff, the Kearsarge, to the Wheeling.

Ensigns: A. H. Balsley, C. H. Jones, T. C. Slingluff, E. W. Burrough, P. R. Weaver, and C. D. Fry, the Washington March 15th, to Asiatic Station, via May transport.

P. A. Surgeon H. Shaw, N. Y. Yard, to Boston Naval Hospital.

Bosn. N. E. Cook, the Rhode Island, to temporary duty, Receiving Ship at New York, N. Y.

Chief Carps. F. A. Jones, the Colorado, home, wait orders, and W. F. Hamberger, the North Dakota, to Norfolk Yard.

Carps. W. F. Twitchell, the Pittsburgh, home, wait orders, and R. J. Leahy, rec. ship at San Fran., to the Iris.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Dolphin, at New York Yard; Jason, at Cristobal; K-1, K-2, K-5, and Tallahassee at Pensacola; Potomac, at Balboa; Prairie, at Cape Haitien; San Diego, at San Diego; Sterling, at Norfolk Yard, and Vulcan, at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Michigan, New York, Sonoma, Texas, and Utah, Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay; Caesar, Alexandria for Naples; Columbia, Key West for Pensacola; Cushing, Key West for Guacanayabo Bay; Hannibal, survey grounds for Cristobal; Machias, Tampico for Tuxpam; Kansas, Louisiana, Nebraska, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and the Virginia, Guacanayabo Bay for Guantanamo.

The Dolphin will leave New York about Feb. 18 for Port au Prince, Haiti, for duty as temporary flagship of the cruiser squadron, Atlantic fleet, relieving the Tennessee.

Upon being relieved by the Dolphin, the Tennessee will proceed from Port au Prince to Hampton Roads. Upon arrival at Hampton Roads she will embark a committee, consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury and fifteen other members and proceed to Havana, Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires, Valparaiso, and then to home waters via the Panama Canal.

The Cleveland, now at Balboa, has been ordered to proceed to Punta Arenas, Costa Rica. Upon arrival at Punta Arenas the vessel will embark a commission and proceed, about Feb. 19, on a cruise to certain Central American ports. It is expected that the cruise will take about one month.

Coast Guard.

2d Lts. P. P. Harrison, the Unalga, to command the Guard, and C. F. Seiter, the Guard, to the Unalga.

3d Lt. of Engrs. R. S. Patch, the Onondaga, to the Bear.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Florida—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—Florida tract of 160,000 acres prairie and 40,000 acres heavily timbered land; bargain at $3.50 per acre; water transportation; land operator offers to contract with purchaser for the prairie acreage; principals only. Address Florida, Y 326 Times Annex.

Cuba—For Sale or to Let.

For Sale—Citrus fruit grove in Cuba; 15 acres, producing over 1,000 bearing trees, chiefly grape fruit; satisfactory terms. Address "G. M.," care Electrical Review, 13 Park Row, New York.

Real Estate for Exchange.

BEAUTIFUL old place at Summit, N. J., which owner cannot occupy; large, old-fashioned residence, modernized; large barn fitted for garage; large road frontage; fine location; 60 min. from N. Y. Apply Summit Agents or owner, 674 Springfield Av., Summit.

We have a special department for the exchange of country and city real estate. What are your wants? Nelson, Lee & Green, Inc., 47 West 34th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

CASH BUYERS FOR BARGAIN FARMS. SLOCUM FARM AGENCY, 141 Broadway.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, for the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On February 4, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above named Court on behalf of the United States against 100 Cases Tomato Pulp upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs act, June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on February 21, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

February 4, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.

H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL,
U. S. Attorney.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—At the suit of the United States demanding forfeiture thereof under the provisions of Secs. 2,802, 3,082, 2,865, R. S. U. S., and Par. H, Sec. 3, Act Oct. 3, 1913, I have seized and hold seven gowns and one coat, one embroidered gown, eight gowns and one coat, one lace-trimmed gown, three gowns and two evening coats, one lace-trimmed gown, eleven gowns and one cloak, one silk coat, one piece netting, one lace-trimmed gown, one lace-trimmed gown, one embroidered gown, one silk gown, one lace-trimmed gown, one lace waist, one lace-trimmed gown. Notice is hereby given that the cause is appointed for trial at the U. S. Court and Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on February 21, 1916, at the opening of court. All persons are notified then and there to appear and defend their interest, if any, in said goods. All not appearing will be defaulted.

Dated February 2, 1916.

THOMAS D. McCARTHY, U. S. Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A bargain for quick sale at Langdon Terrace, Mount Vernon, N. Y.; highly restricted, convenient residential neighborhood; stone and half beam stucco house; five bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, steam heat, electric lights, twelve bearing fruit trees, shade trees, grape vines, flowering shrubs; artistic, beautiful home; plot 140x100; asking $22,000; must sell at best offer. ANDERSON REALTY CO., MT. VERNON.

CHOICE RESIDENCE.
Real bargain; owner must sell quick; stone and stucco, 13 rooms, 3 bathrooms, conservatory; beautiful, up-to-date appointments; artistic grounds, 140x100; thoroughly restricted neighborhood; best location, Mount Vernon, 12 Oneida Av. Phone Mount Vernon 2605. Inquire premises or your agent; first reasonable offer accepted.

Westchester suburban home; worth $8,000; will sell for $5,000 if taken immediately. Wetherbee, 501 West 182d St.

HOMES AND ESTATES
FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

ARCHITECT, Country Houses Exclusively. Rousseau Company, 2 E. 23d St., N. Y. City.

Hudson River.
KENNETH IVES & CO., Westchester, 7 E. 42.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Private party must sell their handsome home; everything like new; strictly up to date open fireplace; beautiful bath; gas, electric; large plot; refined neighborhood; 42 minutes out; elegant train service; price, $2,850; must have $200 cash, balance $20 monthly. Room B608 Century Building, 1 West 34th St., New York City.

Little farm, with a good house and plenty of ground for chickens and vegetables; some big shady trees; near trolley and school; healthy location; near enough to commute; owner will take $100 cash and $10 monthly. Farm, Box 138 Times Downtown.

BELLE HARBOR.—Beautifully furnished 12-room house, all improvements; choice location; price $12,000; terms; plot 60x100. H. Strizver, 38 Park Row. Phone 1524 Cortlandt.

Old-fashioned bungalow, 5 rooms, plot 80x110; water, electricity, &c.; needs few repairs; $100 cash, balance easy terms; title guaranteed. E. Head, Box 144 Times Downtown.

WATERFRONT SITES, 30 minutes from B'way; easy terms; city conveniences, no assessments; bungalows built. Suite 1111, 51 Chambers St., N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains offered by BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to builders, investors and prospective homeseekers. A large number of vacant lots at Grantwood, Morsemere, Leonia, Ridgefield, and Teaneck, New Jersey, at one-half of former owner's prices. Also a large number of two-family houses at Hudson Heights, Cliffside and Palisades Park, New Jersey, at about one-half of former prices. All of the above properties are within a five-cent fare zone and within thirty minutes of Manhattan. These properties must be sold quickly to close the business of two corporations now being liquidated by the Banking Department. Special inducements to contractors and builders who will purchase a considerable number of lots. For further particulars address Benj. D. Haight, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care of Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

Montclair—Ideal home, semi-detached, 11-room house, 2 baths, front, side porch, driveway; gas, electric light; refined neighborhood; convenient schools, town centre, trolley, Lackawanna; rent $700. Mme. Anthony, 226 West 75th. Telephone Columbus 5110.

1 to 4 ACRE PLOTS; hour out.
High, beautiful surroundings; restricted.
Little cash down, balance on easy terms.
PRATT CO., 845 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Property My Specialty.
Harvey R. Linbarger, 197 North Av.,
Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Very attractive gentleman's 10-room home; modern conveniences; garden, fruit, barn; $85 monthly. Eugene Jobs, Summit, N. J.

East Orange.—Free booklet new homes, mailed. P. J. Bowers & Co., Bowers Building, Newark, N. J.

We specialize in Bergen County real estate titles. Write for Booklet A. N. J. Title Ins. Co., Hackensack, N. J.

Nutley, N. J.—Homes, cottages, bungalows. T. Orben, Firemen's Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Bachelor wants outside apartment, three rooms, between 50th and 116th, $50 monthly or less; full particulars. K 91 Times.

Mortgage Loans

Forty-five cents an agate line.

ALBERT B. ASHFORTH, 14 WALL ST. MORTGAGE LOANS.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., AUCTIONEERS,
187 B'way, N. Y., 193 Montague St., B'klyn.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

143d, 508 West.—Sacrifice sale, private house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, laundry, large front porch; $2,000 cash.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

A private house on plot 30x150, with garage, good location on Ocean Parkway; equity $10,000, will sell or exchange. Attorney, 135 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

A plot of free and clear lots and cash for an apartment house. WEST BRONX.
H. A. DOUGLAS & CO.,
Grand Concourse, Corner 187th Street.

To Let For Business

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

For Rent.—New store, Kearny, N. J., Duke St. and Kearny Av., suitable for drug store or high-class business. Address Store, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

DOCK PROPERTY, EAST RIVER; excellent central location; immediate occupation. VACANT LOTS suitable for all purposes. LARGE, LIGHT LOFTS on South St. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

A Small Factory Building to Lease, containing 18,000 square feet, 5 minutes' walk from Borough Hall subway station; excellent light; convenient to shipping centre; price reasonable.
S. B. TOOKER, 1 Carlton Av., Brooklyn.

FIFTH AVENUE Showroom, sublease. Ewing Bacon and Henry, 101 Park Av.

Wanted for Business Purposes.

Wanted, building or loft suitable for storehouse from 6,000 to 10,000 square feet, ceiling height one portion at least 18 feet. Address Henry W. Savage, 108 West 45th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line

West Side.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS, choice localities, long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
30 East 42d St. Murray Hill 5392.

THE SONOMA, BROADWAY AND 55TH ST. Two high-class, ideal housekeeping apartments. Art objects, paintings, Oriental rugs; modern conveniences; $150 and $300 monthly. Dunn.

HANDSOME, COMPLETELY FURNISHED
Apartments for 3 months or longer.
SLAWSON & HOBBS, 162 WEST 72D ST.

Oceanic Apartments.—Four rooms, bath, handsomely furnished, complete for housekeeping; piano. 137 West 82d.

Handsomely furnished apartment, two very large rooms, kitchen, bath, and balcony; $100. 131 West 58th St.

FURNISHED SUBLET APARTMENTS.
J. WICKLIFFE GRAY, SPECIALIST,
269 West 73d St. Columbus 3974.

Sublet 6 rooms and bath, high-class elevator apartment, 605 West 141st. Telephone 2960 Audubon.

Near subway, handsomely furnished 6-room apartment, sublet bargain. Fredk. L. Hurt, 30 East 42d. Tel. Murray Hill 5726.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

234-238 West 21st St.—Apartments to lease to high-class tenants; elevator and all improvements; 4-5-6 rooms at $510 to $720 per year. Apply Superintendent, or J. W. Cushman & Co., 240 West 23d St.

170th, 709 West.—Apartments to lease, all improvements; 4 rooms, $32 to $36; 5 rooms, $38; class of tenants absolutely restricted. Inquire premises.

To sub-lease, 6 rooms and bath, 800 Riverside Drive; walls stippled and panelled in ivory; $1,000; see superintendent.

Elevator apartment, 7 rooms, to sublet at sacrifice, 707 St. Nicholas Av. Rowley, 170 Broadway.

For apartments of from 5 to 10 rooms consult Paterno Bros., 601 West 115th St.

84TH ST., 15 WEST.—7 large, light rooms and bath, $50 and $60.

One very attractive, 4-room apartment; $480. 3,920 Broadway.

ROOMS AND BOARD

Thirty cents an agate line.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Desirable rooms; private baths; steam heat; electricity; excellent table; phone; references.

West Side.

53D, 57 WEST.—Cozy, heated single room, business person preferred, $12; references.

58TH ST., 146 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with or without bath; references.

72D, 253 WEST.—Double room with bath; price reasonable; excellent meals.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable room, with excellent table; references.

76TH, 57 WEST.—Attractive rooms, adjoining bath; table guests. Tel. 9725 Schuyler.

76TH, 108 WEST.—Medium room; steam; house and board first-class; references.

77TH, 301 WEST, (Pension Luquelle.)—Sunny rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Large second-story room with board; private bath; high grade.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent home table; continuous hot water; reference.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; ample closets; river view; 2, 3 refined bachelors or couple; table board.

93D, 21 WEST.—Single front, sunny room; "L"; park; superior board.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Two rooms and bath, in private residence; meals optional; references.

126TH, 174 WEST, (THE NORWOOD.)
Corner 7th Av.; family hotel; no cold rooms; steam heat; reasonable rates.

160TH, WEST.—25 Fort Washington Avenue, southern room; fine table. Audubon 203.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—English widow, rent with superior board large studio, 6 windows facing Hudson; open fireplace. 8926 Audubon.

THE EVELYN LODGE,
Overlooking City, Country, Sea.
Charming Family Home of High Standard.
Lovely rooms; excellent chef; all comforts.
Delightful atmosphere; worth investigation.
Weekly, $10-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

WEST END AV., 279, Corner 73d St.—Handsome private corner house, with elevator; will rent large, handsomely furnished room, with private bath; connecting single room if desired.

Country Board

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-heated house; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Avenue,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.
"30 Minutes from Broadway."
Situated in New York's most delightful and exclusive suburb. Parlor, Bedroom and private bath, including unsurpassed dining-room service. $25.00 per week for two persons. Compare this with your present rate and what you get for it. Take Lackawanna at Hoboken. Hotel 1 block from East Orange Station. Write for Booklet. 'Phone Orange 2620. W. T. READE, Prop.

Montclair Manor, (Montclair, N. J.)—Beautiful residence, exceptionally attractive, accommodations; all conveniences; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Orange, N. J., 211 Lincoln Av.; 6 minutes from Highland Station, Lackawanna R. R.; single and double rooms, with board; moderate rates; reference exchanged.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

17TH ST., 112 EAST.—Splendid rooms; high-class elevator apartment; all conveniences. Chevalier.

LEXINGTON AV., 591, (52d.)—Connecting front rooms; gentlemen, couple; private; $12. Sodervall.

MADISON AV., 222, (near 36th.)—Nicely furnished, clean rooms; gentlemen only; reasonable.

West Side.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large, small rooms, with or without private bath; gentlemen.

52D, 55 WEST.—Sunny room; private bath, electricity, telephone; reasonable; gentlemen only; references.

56TH, 50 WEST.—Cheerful single and double rooms; running water; desirable, large basement.

58TH ST., 17 WEST.—Resident, non-resident studios, rooms furnished; studio by hour. Plaza 3655.

58TH, 21 WEST.—Large front parlor, private bath, steam heat, electricity, small kitchenette, convenience; reasonable.

64TH, 147 WEST.—Elegant large parlor, suitable two; other room $4; front basement; all new; convenient; phone; gentlemen.

66TH ST., Central Park West No. 65.—Subway, "L" one block; nice, comfortable rooms; reasonable; gentlemen. Columbus 5962. Donald Freeze.

118 WEST 69TH ST.
WEST HALL.
Medium-sized room, with running water, adjoining bath; steam heat; superior service.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Very warm rooms; hot water, steam, electricity; references; telephone.

73D, 103 WEST.—Comfortable room, adjoining bath, dressing room; private telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished private house; large and small rooms; telephone.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable furnished back parlor; private bath; convenient location; reasonable.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, small rooms; maid service; electricity.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room; lavatory; all conveniences; references.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, facing Broadway; one or two gentlemen; refined surroundings. Apartment 3D.

90TH, 58 WEST. — Newly furnished, attractive rooms, single and en suite; references. Barry.

99TH, 229 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; running water; near bath; board optional. Apt. 6B.

102D, 202 WEST.—Warm, outside room; subway, "L"; gentlemen; references exchanged. Halsted.

102D, 302 WEST.—Private house, Riverside Drive; subway; nicely furnished room; bath.

110TH, 76 WEST.—Exclusive house; medium room, adjoining bath; electricity; business woman; references. Madam Brundage.

118TH, 415 WEST.—Bright, quiet room; bachelor's apartment; references required; $4.75. Freeburg.

121ST ST., 519 WEST.—Attractive, light room; kitchen privilege; elevator, phone. Apt. 6A.

123D, 547 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Comfortable double room; elevator; telephone; $5. Crawford.

123D, 111 WEST.—A large, handsome room, in refined, quiet home; reasonable.

125TH, 5 WEST, (Y. M. C. A.)—Furnished rooms for young men; swimming pool, gymnasium, reading and social rooms, lectures, &c.; inspection invited.

138TH, 608 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room, adjoining bath, with small private family in private house; references required.

ATTRACTIVE front room, first-class elevator apt., gentlemen preferred; $25 month. 604 W. 112th St., Apt. 17., near B'way.

FOR BUSINESS or professional man tired of hotel; fine large room, elegantly furnished; modern private house, private tiled bath, mantel, dressing room; West 70s; reasonable. C 52 Times Downtown.

LARGE ROOM, attractively furnished; private bath; dressing room; private residence; West 70s. Call Col. 8150.

WEST END AV., 936.—Large front; running water, electricity, elevator. Mrs. McNamee.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Stearns Knight light "4" limousine town car; smart, desirable, and luxurious; left-hand drive, centre control; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting system; every possible equipment. Overhauled and guaranteed by F. B. Stearns Co., 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

A.—SACRIFICE BUICK TOURING, Model 37, five-passenger; most satisfactory type in Buick line. Owner, 305 West 79th St., near Riverside.

Packard (1916) Limousine, 38 H. P.
Rolls-Royce (1915) Touring like new.
Marmon (1916) Touring, 41, five passenger.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

PEERLESS seven-passenger car, in good condition; touring and limousine bodies; fully equipped; price $800. A. A., Times Downtown.

Hupmobile landaulet, 5-passenger; overhauled, newly painted; no reasonable offer refused. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

BROOKS-OSTRUK CO., 250 West 54th St., Victoria and one-man tops, slip covers; coach work repairs of all kinds.

Rauch & Lang Brougham. — Five-passenger; dual drive; great bargain; will demonstrate. L 45 Times.

Hupmobile, 1916, slightly used for demonstrating purposes; a bargain. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,690 Broadway.

New Chevrolet 5-passenger touring car; has never been used, equipped with electric self-starter; $400. Brill Brothers, 791 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Patent convertible automobile body for sale. K. Brodzicki, 534 Bloomfield St., Hoboken.

Automobiles for Rent.

NEW TWIN-SIX PACKARD CARS
or 1914-1915 cars, by month or year. Herman N. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 5322.

Beautiful Packard landaulette, seven passengers, by the hour trip, day, week, or monthly; owner drives. Tel. 2745 Fordham.

Packard cars, nicely appointed, exclusive service; hour, day, special rates; month, year. C. Ortenblad. Col. 3258. 220 W. 65th.

Packard Limousine, very reasonable rates by month or hour. Gifford, 9021 Columbus.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOS WANTED.—Will pay cash or take on sale. Times Square Auto Co., southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL, 225 W. 57th St. Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' Classes.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Spring courses for owners; chauffeurs also trained for positions; write for booklet. Bedford Branch Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, Monroe St. and Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, junior, experienced, ten years bookkeeper, desires connections with auditors. M 312 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Expert; 21; thoroughly experienced; knowledge shorthand and typewriting. (Miss) A. Tendler, phone Stuyvesant 3817.

CAPABLE woman Secretary; bookkeeping, stenography, and familiarity with decoration and upholstery business necessary. Knowledge of French preferred. References must be unquestionable. Apply K 50 Times.

CHAPERONE.—A lady returning to California in March would chaperone any one desiring services. Mrs. Burt, 21 Claremont Av.

DRESSMAKER.—Artistic; by day; satisfaction guaranteed. Morningside 5744. Anderson, 1,349 Amsterdam Av.

SEAMSTRESS, sewing, darning, mending; good chambermaid; city or country. K 65 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-Private Secretary, seven years' experience technical dictation; cultured; $15. M 372 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 2½ years' experience, American preferred, $10. N 204 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER. — High school graduate; 3 years' experience; $10. N 206 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Educated; secretarial ability; good grammarian; $15. R. E. L., Y 334 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY desires position; $18 weekly; experienced. K 94 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, (27,) possessing executive ability, desires position; twelve years' commercial experience; Christian; $15-$18. A 117 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Thoroughly competent; high school graduate; rapid and accurate. N 220 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; seven years' experience; well educated; rapid, accurate; $15. M 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good education and appearance; many years' experience; excellent references. N 211 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Fast dictation; accurate typist; good worker; $8. Florence Larson, Stenotype Co., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1318.

VISITING GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—I highly recommend refined young Swiss woman; has thorough knowledge French, German, English; mornings free. Address M., Apt. 7, 216 West 102d St.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COOKS.—Several disengaged; also waitresses, laundresses, housemen. Campbell Employment Agency, (Scotch,) 45 East 42d. Mur. Hill 9389.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

COOK or houseworker, colored, 7 years' reference. Campbell Agency, 45 East 42d.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

DICTAPHONE OPERATOR. — Intelligent, wideawake operator and general office assistant; state experience and salary expected; no agency. M 118 Times.

FILE CLERK.—In an old-established concern, young lady, 20-25 years of age, having some previous experience; prefer one who is also familiar with telephone operation, (to relieve operator when necessary;) must be systematic, competent, and dignified. Apply, giving full particulars regarding education, age, previous experience, and salary desired, K 92 Times Downtown.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK. — Woman in Christian family, three; twenty-eight miles from Jersey City, three miles from station; house has modern conveniences; applicant must be neat, good cook, and furnish best references with application. K 78 Times.

GIRL with knowledge of typewriting and stenography wanted, downtown office; state age, experience, and salary expected. N 224 Times Downtown.

HOUSEWORKER.—Wanted, girl for general housework; must understand cooking; German preferred; high wages; city references necessary. Apt. 8E, 318 West 100th St.

LADIES—Wanted 2 young ladies to interview the best people; only those with commanding appearance and some business experience; salary and commission. K 88 Times.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED; experienced; some knowledge bookkeeping; salary $16.00 a week; hours 8:30 to 5. Adress M 122 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Young woman competent to be of assistance to Sales Manager of live manufacturing concern pleasantly located in Somerville, New Jersey; one who could come here to live preferred; good opportunity for right party; write, stating experience, reference and salary required. CWS, Box A, Somerville, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER BY PUBLISHING HOUSE; Irish; high school graduate; industrious, quick witted; reply, giving experience; salary $10. Y 328 Times Annex.

STENOGRAPHER wanted, bright, active, understanding telephone and general office work; hours, 8 to 6. Turner, 34 East 28th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Girl wanted to take dictation in Spanish, downtown mercantile office; state age, experience, and salary expected. N 223 Times Downtown.

WOMAN wanted, refined, motherly, to make home with young business woman resident in Manhattan; assume care 7-year-old daughter after school hours; references exchanged. Address M 125 Times.

YOUNG GIRL to assist light housework and care for child four years old; good home. Apply 6 to 7 P. M. this evening, Leonard, 550 West 180th St.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

TELEPHONE OPERATORS.—Must be well educated, refined girls of good appearance and experienced in handling two-position board; $12. Stenographer for uptown position in publishing house, must be rapid and accurate, $15. Dictaphone operator, rapid typist, $13. Stenographer, Brooklyn position, $15. Stenographer familiar with making out statements on long carriage machine, $75 per month. Call from 9 to 1, National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

STENOGRAPHERS, salaries from $10 to $20 per week; translator, French, German, and Spanish, $35 per week. E. W. Carpenter Exc., Singer Building.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542 Fifth Av., 45th St., the originators of secretarial training in America; conducted by college professors and practical business men; prepares students for social and commercial secretaries, and desirable Government vacancies; individual tuition. Apply Prof. Meagher, M. A., (Lond.,) Director.

A.—A.—A SPECIAL COURSE
FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Individual instruction. Catalog sent on request. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

SITUATIONS WANTED, MALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT, EXECUTIVE, MANAGER.
Employed full charge large business, financial, manufacturing, and selling departments, seeks engagement where salary will be commensurate with ability and results obtained; young American; 32; exceptional record. K 44 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, auditor; opens, writes up, closes, systematizes books, makes periodical audits; prepares financial statements; terms reasonable. Rogers, 131 West 31st St. Madison Square 3780.

A.—A.—A.—ACCOUNTANTS; books opened, closed, systematized, audited; income tax reports; charges reasonable. Commercial, 71 Wall St. Hanover 5949.

A. — ACCOUNTANT. — Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, (32,) office manager; wide experience; well educated; highly recommended, character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 203 7th Av., Brooklyn.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems, arrangements, firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau St., Room 502. Phone Cortlandt 8391.

ACCOUNTANT.
Several years' manufacturing experience; audits, books opened, systems. K 7 Times.

ADVERTISING.
Young man, (28,) student of advertising New York University evening classes, desires opening; original, energetic; references. K 82 Times.

ADVERTISING WRITER, college graduate, selling and some advertising experience; past 30; single; no soliciting; salary secondary. K 96 Times.

AGGRESSIVE young man, (30,) seeks position, manufacturing or corporation office; selling experience; will travel; references. K 100 Times Downtown.

AUDITOR, systematizer, of executive ability, with a thorough knowledge of commercial and cost accounting, at present Treasurer of well-known corporation, seeks responsible position; salary $250 per month. K 28 Times.

ASSISTANT SALESMAN.—Services gratis, travel with high-class salesman. Wolk, 1,970 Bergen St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER, 32, desires position; twelve years last position; $18. N 227 Times Downtown.

BOY desires position with appreciative firm; highly recommended; can do anything assigned; no bad habits prevail with me. Write Bernst, 253 Hopkins St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, single, 10 years' experience foreign and American cars; expert driver and mechanic; A1 references honesty, sobriety, ability. J. Gillis, 821 Madison Av., Room 11. Tel. Murray Hill 1525.

CHAUFFEUR with many years' experience wants good position; references. Write John Hasler, care Society of Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway, Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR. — MECHANIC; EXPERIENCED; REFERENCES; CITY, COUNTRY. M 369 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

CHAUFFEUR; experienced; five years' references one party; city, country. J 175 Times.

COOK, &c.—Japanese, experienced, wants position as cook, butler, valet; housework; personal reference. Hayashi, 148 East 55th.

COLLEGE STUDENT wishes position for Saturdays, anything; references; salary low. N 212 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE (25) desires evening employment, preferably 5 nights a week. K 47 Times.

CONSTRUCTION SUPERINTENDENT, capable executive, experienced all branches, age 33, engineer, present executive Structural Steel Co., wishes interview with company requiring superintendent. K 79 Times.

DENTIST.—Mechanic, (21,) good worker; salary secondary; references. Arbeit, 103 West 87th St.

INSPECTOR or buyer of new and used machine tools; thorough mechanic, practical knowledge of machine tools. N 203 Times Downtown.

LAWYER, (25,) seeks responsible position with large firm or corporation; executive ability; salary $2,000. N 217 Times Downtown.

MANAGER, (40,) hotel, club, or restaurant, A1 man; best references. F. R., 4,207 Broadway. Telephone Audubon 4320.

MAN, elderly, cultured, neat, for household duties; can assist with cooking; temperate; references. A. E. Smythe, 281 East Broadway.

MARRIED MAN (28) wishes position assistant auditor, accountant, cost manager. P. O. Box 22, East Orange, N. J.

PIANIST wishes engagement; orchestra experience; solo work specialty. Professor Michael Ciano, 2,133 1st Av., New York City.

POSITION with future by educated man speaking French, German, Italian. K 49 Times.

SALESMAN, experienced in a number of lines, also bookkeeper, correspondent, conversant in four languages, desires employment; being somewhat passed middle-age, moderate salary; best references. J 176 Times.

SALESMAN.—Aggressive; good personality; age 27; city or road; references. K 87 Times.

SALESMAN, (28,) experienced in selling wholesale and retail trade, desires staple line in city or road. K 97 Times.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, young man of good character desires connection; rapid and accurate; moderate salary; downtown preferred. N 225 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Competent young man, (22;) high school graduate; five years' varied experience; highest recommendations. K 77 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' commercial, technical experience; accurate; high school graduate. N 228 Times Downtown.

SYSTEMS devised and installed for corporations, firms, and estates. K 98 Times.

YOUNG MAN, American, seven years' banking experience, speaking Spanish fluently, would like connection with firm in New York; Spanish correspondent; present employed, junior accountant in Havana, Cuba. G. S. Maceo, 34 Regla, Cuba.

YOUNG MAN.—Want to get in touch with reliable firm needing services young married man with executive ability; good business experience; no novice; very good references. Y 330 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, (27,) corresponding, selling, mail order experience, executive ability, energetic, reliable, handle considerable detail work. N 218 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (24) desires clerical position with some reliable firm; can furnish a very good reference. K 74 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 19, colored, neat, well educated. Watkins, 35 West 131st.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Reputable engineer desires co-operation of gentleman commanding $5,000; broad business proposition covering utilization in Argentina of staple product in universal demand; immense profits assured; investigate. N 229 Times Downtown.

OWNER of private dressmaking business, established 15 years, having the most exclusive custom; retiring from active business, will consider sale or partnership agreement. K 40 Times.

For Sale.—One first-class theatre, with market house on ground floor, in town of 10,000 inhabitants. This property will be sold at a sacrifice. John Elliott, J. A. MacLean, Jr., Receivers, Fayetteville, N. C.

Jobbers, dealers, and salesmen to handle Griffoul genuine bronzes; fine opportunity. A. Griffoul Bros. & Co., 280 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

PARTNER wanted to invest $5,000 in going fur business; excellent prospects; will stand investigation; no experience necessary. M 351 Times Downtown.

Great opportunity for mail order or department store; 14,000 active names and addresses for sale. M 123 Times.

Dry goods corner store for sale; convenient subway; three car lines pass door; retiring from business. K 95 Times.

For Sale.—Sale 700,000,000 standard 7-millimeter cartridges; mostly spot; positive proof of existence of cartridges now on file bank here. Cartridges, K 90 Times.

Large rooming house, furnished, 5 years' straight lease; income $175 above rent; electricity; apply afternoons. 126 West 78th St.

Established business of merit requires financing up to $10,000, investment or otherwise; no brokers. K 83 Times.

A corset and ladies' apparel shop to sell; bargain. 2,453 Broadway, (91st.)

Business Notices

Forty-five cents per agate line

Business Loans.

LIBERAL ADVANCES
supplied to manufacturers and jobbers on outstanding accounts and on merchandise. Reasonable terms. Up-to-date, clear methods. Principals only. Inquiries treated confidentially. Wormser & Co., 95 5th Av., N. Y. C.

Money advanced on accounts. Liberal Trading Co., H. Kornreich, 51 Chambers St. Worth 860.

For Sale, Miscellaneous

Forty cents an agate line.

FOR SALE—3 No. 2 B. & S. Automatic Screw Machines; price $800 each.
Equipment Development Dept., National Lamp Works, of General Electric Co., Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio.

For Sale.—One 80 H. P. second-hand horizontal boiler; new flues. Apply New York Metallic Bedstead Co., 184 Pacific Av., Jersey City, N. J.

Fine original oil paintings by J. Ruisdael and Ravesteyn. Ohlendorf, 225 East 41st St., after 4 P. M.

Men's Credit Tailors.—Suits, overcoats, &c., $12; $1 down, $1 weekly. Hamilton-Martin Co., 171 Broadway. (Enter 5 Cortlandt St.)

Public Notices

Fifty cents an agate line.

Public Administrator New York County
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, PURSUANT to Chapter 230 of Laws of 1898, that a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Public Administrator of the County of New York, during the year 1915, was published in the CITY RECORD three times each week for three weeks, beginning January 24, 1916.
WILLIAM M. HOES, Public Administrator of the County of New York.

LOST AND FOUND

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1900 Bryant.

LOST—Feb. 14, at or near Metropolitan Opera House, black enameled watch with diamond monogram "E. A. D." on back and part of diamond chatelaine pin attached; liberal reward. Return to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST—Satchel containing two purses, four checks, watch, keys, rosary, and eyeglasses, on 5th Av. bus; finder keep cash and return other contents. Mrs. Isabel Ross, Prince George Hotel.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, near Sherry's or between there and 71st. Liberal reward if returned to owner, C. H. E., 119 West 71st St. Phone 8810 Col.

LOST—Tuesday, between 12 and 2, large amethyst brooch, square shaped, surrounded by small pearls; handsome reward. Phone Chelsea 3310.

LOST—Large gold vanity box, Wednesday afternoon Hudson Theatre or Castles in the Air, or between those places. Please return Heckscher, 35 West 49th; reward.

LOST—Feb. 16, small heart shaped pin, set with small pearls and sapphires; liberal reward if returned to Cigar Stand, 141 Broadway.

LOST—Wednesday, from 142 West 57th, gold chain, baroque pearls, gold wrist watch, pearl earrings; reward; no questions. Return J. T. F., above address.

LOST—Between 5th and Madison, 40 to 41st St., patent leather pocketbook; personal contents; liberal reward. Marie Sealey, 500 West 112th St., Apt. 5A.

REWARD—Thursday, amethyst breast pin, surrounded with pearls, lost somewhere between 34th St., Fifth Av. Bank, 39th St., or vicinity. Phone Murray Hill 1408.

LOST.—Black fox neckpiece; in or between Metropolitan Opera House and 84th St. February 14th, reward. Y 310 Times Annex.

LOST—Lady's silk umbrella with monogram "L. V. G." on silver handle. Finder return to Gordon, 214 Riverside Drive.

LOST—Black fox neckpiece, Metropolitan Opera House, Feb. 14; reward. Y 310 Times Annex.

LOST—A gentleman's gold locket, diamond in centre, faded picture inclosed; liberal reward. Albert Wise, 44 West 18th St.

LIBERAL REWARD—No questions, card case containing money. Audubon 7498. Apartment 31.

REWARD—Black velvet and silver bag, containing $71. Hardy. Telephone 701 Morningside.

SUITABLE REWARD.—Small blue enameled vanity case, lost between East 72d and Madison Av., 68th or Madison Av. car. Lyttleton Fox, 136 East 72d. Lenox 4990.

$25 REWARD, no questions asked, diamond heart, between 79th and 62d, East, on Tuesday. Return to 119 East 79th.

$20 REWARD—Lost, earring, Saturday afternoon, between 9th and 6th Avs., 18th St. C. Pabas, 40 West 18th.

Found.

FOUND—Purse, Subway, Wednesday. Write particulars. P. M., 2,481 Broadway.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Small brown dog like fox terrier, Park Av., at 56th St.; "Abbott License Haverhill, Mass.," on collar; no financial value but will pay $10 for return. Hotel St. Margaret, 129 West 47th St. Phone Bryant 617.

LOST—Male collie, usual color, License No. 763, Thursday evening about Broadway and 94th St.; owner will pay liberal reward and ask no questions if dog is returned to 11A West 94th St.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,
Fulton St., Brooklyn.

Stock department require several boys of neat appearance, over 16 years of age, for stock position. Apply to Superintendent, Subway Floor, East Building.

BOOKKEEPER.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED DOUBLE ENTRY BOOKKEEPER, ONE FAMILIAR WITH FURNITURE INSTALLMENT BUSINESS PREFERRED. C. LUDWIG BAUMANN & CO., 1,449 BROADWAY, BROOKLYN.

BOND SALESMAN wanted with clientele in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut; none others need apply; commission. G 314 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted by a large real estate company; about 16 years old; in applying give schools attended and references, and state salary expected. Box 222 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Office of large corporation; state age, experience, if any; references; salary $5; good opportunity to learn. N 226 Times Downtown.

BRIGHT BOY in insurance office; must write good hand; permanent; chance for advancement. N 219 Times Downtown.

COOK.—Wanted, first-class cook to travel South America on private yacht; must understand French. N 221 Times Downtown.

CLERK wanted for South American export department of mercantile firm. Address, stating age, experience, salary expected, South America, N 216 Times Downtown.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, capable, energetic. Apply 386 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.

DRAFTSMAN, checker, and detailer for structural steel for buildings; state nationality, age, experience, reference, and lowest salary. Apply to the James H. Tower Iron Works, Providence, R. I.

DRAUGHTSMAN. — Wanted, immediately, a draughtsman experienced in design of heavy machinery, rolling mill, tube mill, and hydraulic equipment. Write, stating qualifications, age, salary expected. Location, Waterbury, Conn. Y 332 Times Annex.

DRAUGHTSMAN. — Wanted, immediately, draughtsman experienced in the design and detailing of reinforced concrete buildings. Write, stating qualifications, age, salary expected. Location, Waterbury, Conn. Y 329 Times Annex.

DRAFTSMEN.—With experience on electrical apparatus, motors, generators, switchboards, transformers, controllers, &c. Chief Clerk, Engineering Department, Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., East Pittsburgh, Penn.

DRAFTSMAN and Clerk.—Junior draftsman to act as clerk; must be competent; good opportunity. Write fully, stating qualifications and salary, H 224 Times Downtown.

DRIVERS.
Young men, 21 years of age or over required as drivers and helpers on express wagons. Apply 8:30 A. M. till noon. Adams Express Co., Wagon Service Department, 30 Trinity Place.

ESTIMATOR in electrical contractor's office; state experience and salary expected. K 73 Times.

EXPRESS wagon drivers and helpers; also freight handlers; references and bond required. Apply 67 Madison Av., New York City.

FOREMAN.—A working foreman for manufacturing specialties on turret lathes, millers, &c.; good opportunity. Write, stating qualifications, wages, &c., H 225 Times Downtown.

HELPERS.
Young men, 21 years of age or over required as drivers and helpers on express wagons. Apply 8:30 A. M. till noon. Adams Express Co., Wagon Service Department, 30 Trinity Place.

MACHINIST. — LATHE, MILLING MACHINE, WARNER & SWAZEY AND GISHOLT OPERATORS. APPLY C. H. PETERSON, GENERAL VEHICLE CO., LONG ISLAND CITY.

MACHINISTS.—Inside and outside machinists wanted; good pay; eight-hour day; chance for advancement; reply by letter. The Lake Torpedo Boat Co., Bridgeport, Conn.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS, (3,) aged 28-35; must have had some experience in the manufacturing of small steel parts; approximate salary, $35 per week. Remington Arms and Ammunition Co., Boston Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

MEN WANTED.
SMOKELESS POWDER.
Pressmen—De-Hi.-finishing, mixing house, and recovery; 50c. per hour. K 24 Times.

OFFICE ASST. AND STENOGRAPHER.
A versatile young man, high school graduate, wanted by large corporation. A. M., Box 70, Station B.

ORATORY TEACHER wanted, thrice weekly, for beginners; write particulars and lowest charges. Private School, Caro, 92 Steuben St., Brooklyn.

OFFICE MAN.—An old established house desires to employ an ambitious, capable young man about 30 years of age, who possesses executive ability; training will be given successful applicant, with view of later placing him at a branch office away from New York; must be thoroughly versed in office details, and able to act on own initiative; advancement assured. Apply in own handwriting, stating briefly age, experience, and salary expected. K 93 Times Downtown.

PHYSICIAN.—Good appearance, clean habits, registered in Jersey, and able for general treatment; good position for right man; state age and references. Address Physician, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

REAL ESTATE.—A prominent 5th Av. office want an active man with real estate experience, one who understands how to canvass for tenants with ability to close leases; state experience and references and salary expected. A. B., 96 Times.

SALESMAN.
One experienced in the sale of pin tickets preferred; onley exceptionally successful men, with proved selling ability, need apply; commission basis. Noesting Pin Ticket Co., Inc., 220 5th Av., New York City.

SALESMAN, one with experience selling phonograph or musical instruments preferred; must be a man of refinement and pleasing address; salary to start; increase for success; fine opportunity for live, energetic man. Apply in person, Edison Diamond Disc Studio, 3,841 Broadway, between 10 and 12 A. M.

SALESMAN wanted; an overseaming machine salesman with practical experience; please give references, salary. M 68 Times.

SALESMAN.—To introduce new kind of cheese to delicatessen and fine grocery trade; experience preferred; salary basis. Reynolds & Co., 28 Harrison St.

SALESMAN wanted, experienced hat and cap trade; commission and salary. Max Solomon, 135 Wooster St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER
about 25 years old; must have metal manufacturing experience and thorough knowledge of purchasing, costs, and bookkeeping; state age, nationality, education, knowledge of technical matters, experience, and salary desired. Box 10, Pratt Station, Brooklyn.

SOLICITORS.—Experienced advertising solicitors wanted on A1 proposition; big money; only short time; commission. Apply after 3 P. M. Louis Kram, 299 Broadway.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN.
To interview office managers; remarkable time saving device; new, alone in field; commission. Beverly Sales Co., 309 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER, male, wanted by banking house; must be between 20 and 25 years old, clean-cut in appearance, quick and accurate worker; state experience and salary desired. Address N 215 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Wanted, experienced male stenographer to handle technical dictation in a laboratory in Ohio. Address Y 327 Times Annex.

TIME CLERK for department in large concern manufacturing metal articles; must understand the recording of operation, &c.; state age, salary, and experience; good opportunity. Clerk, 45 Times.

TOOLMAKERS, experienced on tool jigs and fixtures. Apply Mergenthaler Linotype Co., 24 Ryerson St., Brooklyn.

WINDOW DRESSERS OF EXCEPTIONAL ABILITY; MEN USED TO HANDLING ALL KINDS OF HIGH-CLASS MERCHANDISE IN A HIGH-GRADE, UP-TO-DATE MANNER; NO STUDENTS OR INEXPERIENCED PEOPLE NEED APPLY. M 126 TIMES.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

WILLIS HAWLEY EXC., 50 COURT ST., BROOKLYN.
Stenographers wanted. Openings galore! Beginners, $10, $12; experienced, $15, $18; secretarial, $20, $23, $25.
Experienced office assistants and bookkeepers, $15, $18, $25. Mechanical tracers and draughtsmen, $15-$35. Registered druggists, $1,200 per annum.

HEAD BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced in department store accounting; must be good executive; salary $1,800-$2,500. Call from 9 to 2, National Employment Exchange, 30 Church St.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, experienced, salary $1,300; chemist, out of town, salary $900. F. E. W. Carpenter Exchange, Singer Building.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, office boy; good opening. Prudential Employment Agency, 253 Broadway.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course of individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.
V. M. WHEAT, Director.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MEN needed at once for a new profession, tree surgery; taught evenings; positions guaranteed. Call or write, West Side Y.M.C.A., 302 W. 57th St.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR; pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

INSTITUTION HEADS REPLY TO CRITICISM

Benefactor Compares Mt. Loretto, on Staten Island, to Country Club.

MANY SISTERS TESTIFY

Charities Investigation Shows Cost to City of Dependents to be $10,000,000 This Year.

New York City's burden of caring for dependents increases largely each year, as shown by figures at yesterday's hearing at the Bar Association, where Commissioner Strong is sifting the charges which the local Department of Public Charities has brought against the State Board of Charities. The figures introduced by John M. Bowers, attorney for the State Board, were made part of the record.

The rising scale of the Charities Department cost is as follows:

1913	$3,621,806.38
1914	3,722,983.36
1915	4,008,889.16
1916	4,326,252.50

In addition to this the city appropriations to private charitable institutions are as follows:

1913	$4,835,990
1914	5,317,557
1915	5,371,375
1916	5,799,275

This shows that for the housing and feeding and general care of helpless men, women, and children the City of New York stands to expend more than $10,000,000 for the year 1916.

Second Deputy Commissioner Doherty declared last evening that the dependents had been increasing as the city gained in population. In general terms there are in these private institutions 25,000 children, while the city itself has 10,000 adult dependents and 2,000 children under its direct care. The patients in the hospitals in the course of a year number 70,000. The per capita allowance to institutions has been increased on account of higher living costs.

The first witness was George L. Duval, a merchant, who had taken such a deep interest in the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin at Mount Loretto, S. I., that he had built at his own expense a building especially for the care of infant girls. He said he had paid many visits to the institution and that conditions there were no worse than at some of the country clubs to which he went.

Mrs. Clara Boyce, for three years Superintendent of the home of the Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children at 20 Concord Street, Brooklyn, testified next. The supervising physician of this institution, Dr. Louis C. Ager, had the day before passed the lie in an altercation with Mr. Doherty.

Mrs. Boyer said she was much annoyed by the visit of the city inspectors because they made the place look "as though a cyclone had struck it." She did not like their attitude at all. She said the State inspectors conducted themselves in quite a different manner.

The witness presented a letter from Miss Mary Walsingham, Principal of Public School 8, who said that she considered criticisms printed about the institution as most unjust.

Sister Mary Francis, the local superior of the Boys' Department of the Institution of Mercy at Tarrytown, N. Y., testified that she had always objected to the boys being marched into the dining room in military formation, as she thought it made them look too much institutionalized. She had forbidden this practice, but on the day that Mr. Doherty arrived a prefect insisted on putting the boys through a drill and thereby brought down upon the management the criticism of the Advisory Committee.

"Whatever put that into his head I am sure I don't know," said Sister Mary Francis as she folded her hands and looked very gravely at the table, "but that prefect tried it again on the day the inspectors were there and began to drum the boys into dinner. I went out and stopped it."

She said that the warlike prefect, who was formerly the baker, was no longer employed there. Although there was a fife and drum corps it did not in any way interfere with the amusements of the inmates, she said. She recalled that there were four cases where boys were punished for disobeying certain rules by being compelled to wear trousers of which one leg was blue and the other red.

A group of sisters testified that the division of the institution in East Eighty-first Street, in this city, which is used for the girls, was kept in good condition.

Mother Superior Genevieve went over the criticisms of the Department of Public Charities and declared that while there might have been here and there cases of neglect on the part of some employe, on the whole the buildings were kept in good condition.

She said it was part of the policy of the institution to give the older girls household work for training, and that in no case was there any drudgery.

The hearing will go on at 10 o'clock this morning.

BOY'S PLIGHT STIRS COURT.

Finds Charities Department Did Nothing for Michael Morales.

Justice Collins, sitting in the Children's Court yesterday, voiced his indignation at the neglect which resulted in the plight of 13-year-old Michael Morales. The boy was found by the police in a cold, scantily furnished room at 331 East Forty-seventh Street, where he had been living alone for more than a month, subsisting upon what he could earn selling newspapers and the kindness of his neighbors.

The boy's mother died four years ago, and his father has been in the New York Hospital suffering from tuberculosis since last December. He has attended regularly at Public School 73, and had gone on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons to the school of the Church of St. Boniface, 882 Second Avenue, to prepare for his confirmation. Michael declared in court that he had told his story to his teacher and the Principal of the public school, Katherine F. McCarthy, and had also taken a letter from the priest of his church to the Children's Bureau of the Department of Charities at 124 East Fifty-ninth Street. He said that as the result of the letter a woman investigator visited his room several times and asked questions, but never rendered any material aid.

"If the boy's story is true," said Justice Collins, "an appalling condition of affairs is evident. It is almost unbelievable that this child's condition should have been known to the Department of Charities, the church, and the City's Educational Department without any steps having been taken to furnish the necessaries of life, or to have him placed in a proper institution."

Justice Collins ordered that the Board of Education, the Catholic Protectory, and the Department of Charities be asked to investigate the boy's statement, and remanded Michael to the care of the Children's Society until Feb. 25. He complimented the boy on his manly attempt to take care of himself while carrying on his religious and educational duties.

Vincenzo Spinella, who owns the house in which the boy lived, said last night that he had permitted the boy to live there, and had often given him a meal, although the rent is now due for five months, because he was a close personal friend of the boy's father.

William Spinella, the landlord's son, said he first notified the Children's Bureau of the boy's condition about a week after his father was sent to the hospital, and that he and his brother had repeatedly gone to the office in Fifty-ninth Street to secure aid.

"A woman came over several times," he said, "and told the boy to go back to his aunt. Another time she said he should stay with us, and another time said that the neighbors should take care of him. She said that because his school record was so good she could do nothing for him. If he stayed away from school, she said, the truant officer would come and put him away. That's the only way, she said, to have him put away. His father doesn't want to get rid of the boy, but he wants him taken care of until he can care for him himself."

APPROVE HARRIMAN PANELS

Paintings of Early New York Sent to Washington Irving High School.

All the decorations for the Washington Irving High School presented by Mrs. E. H. Harriman at a cost of $35,000, have been approved by the Municipal Art Commission, and part of them are now in place. They consist of twelve panels by Barry Faulkner, one of the younger mural painters of the city, and represent the history of the metropolis. The artist goes back to the time of the Indians, shows the coming of the Half Moon under Hendrik Hudson, the buying of Manhattan and various thrilling episodes, ending with the capture of the island by the British forces.

Three of the panels are already in place in the foyer of the building in Irving Place, which they are all to adorn. The paintings, however, are covered under cartridge paper so cleverly that none not in the secret of their existence would be able to recognize their presence. The other panels will be delivered within the next month. There will be three panels to each of the four sides of the foyer, and the room is being decorated to harmonize with their colorings. The city has appropriated $1,000 for the adornment of the staircase. The auditorium is also to be decorated in accordance with an interesting scheme which is represented in the current exhibition of the Architectural League. The school has always been interested in art, and has held loan exhibitions. This fact caused Mrs. Harriman two years ago to give the money for the mural paintings, which are now practically completed.

DR. PARKHURST LOST $82,000

Books of Defunct Candy Company Are Still Missing.

Harold L. Davis, a former Secretary, Treasurer, and Director in the Franklin Candy Company, which was later reorganized under the name of the American Candy Company, which is now involved in bankruptcy, testified before Charles A. Tipling, referee in bankruptcy, in Long Island City yesterday, that the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church and Vice President of the two companies, invested at least $82,000 in the defunct concern.

Mr. Davis testified that he knew personally of one occasion when Dr. Parkhurst bought notes of the company, paying for them $20,000 in cash. At other times he gave checks or deposited securities, which were sold and the proceeds devoted to buying the candy company stock and notes. The company built a big plant, costing about $250,000, in Hamilton Street, Long Island City, and it is to be sold today under foreclosure proceedings by Auctioneer Henry C. Johnson, Jr., to satisfy a mortgage of $25,000 held by the Williamsburg Savings Bank. The company went into bankruptcy in November of last year, and later the books disappeared, and are still missing.

CHURCH CALLS FOR MONEY.

Presbyterians Propose Week of Sacrifice in $5,100,000 Campaign.

The week of March 12-19 has been chosen by the Executive Commission of the Presbyterian General Assembly for self-sacrifice in the campaign to raise $5,100,000 within the next year. At a meeting yesterday at the Savoy Hotel a committee was formed to devise methods for obtaining money needed by the eleven missionary boards of the Church.

The committee was composed of the Rev. Dr. J. Ross Stevenson, Princeton Theological Seminary; Dr. John Timothy Stone of Chicago, Henry Crowell of Chicago, James Yereance of this city, Dr. Stanley White, Chairman of the Foreign Board; Harvey C. Olin, Treasurer of the Home Board of New York, and Rev. Dr. Hiram Foulkes of Philadelphia.

The Rev. Dr. William H. Roberts said the reason for the increase of $400,000 in the budget was due to the growth of the Presbyterian Church, which has increased in membership more than any Christian Church in the last year. He believes the present material prosperity of the country has been largely shared by the Presbyterian Church.

SAY HORSE DIED OF GRIEF.

Policeman's Mount Grew Lonesome When Master Was Transferred.

Flatbush, which, like Winsted, Conn., is a place of singular happenings, contributed another add bit of news yesterday. It had to do with the melancholy passing of Austin, a veteran and petted police horse, "attached" to the Vanderveer Park Station. Austin died yesterday and the men of the precinct insist that he died of grief.

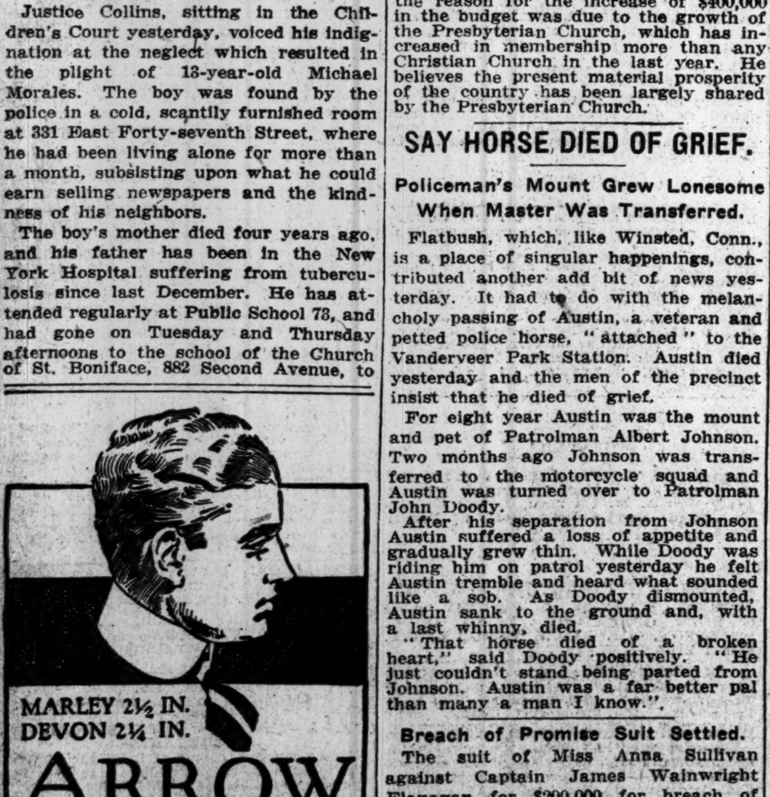
For eight year Austin was the mount and pet of Patrolman Albert Johnson. Two months ago Johnson was transferred to the motorcycle squad and Austin was turned over to Patrolman John Doody.

After his separation from Johnson Austin suffered a loss of appetite and gradually grew thin. While Doody was riding him on patrol yesterday he felt Austin tremble and heard what sounded like a sob. As Doody dismounted, Austin sank to the ground and, with a last whinny, died.

"That horse died of a broken heart," said Doody positively. "He just couldn't stand being parted from Johnson. Austin was a far better pal than many a man I know."

Breach of Promise Suit Settled.

The suit of Miss Anna Sullivan against Captain James Wainwright Flanagan for $200,000 for breach of promise was settled out of court yesteray. The terms of the settlement could not be learned, but it was said that the plaintiff received $2,500. Miss Sullivan was a stenographer in a Chicago hotel when she first met the Captain. The latter married Miss Hazel Bird Brown of Denver, Col. He is interested in mines in Mexico.


MARLEY 2½ IN.
DEVON 2¼ IN.
ARROW COLLARS
of the smart cut away type
2 for 25c
CLUETT, PEABODY & CO., INC.

LYMAN TOLD WIFE TO ASSUME NAMES

Effort to Obtain from Her Trace of Fugitive Broker Fails.

SAYS SHE IS PENNILESS

Surety Companies Surrender Thonet and He Is Sent to the Tombs.

John J. Lyttle, receiver for J. Grant Lyman, who did business as a broker under the name of J. H. Putnam & Co. at 68 Broadway, and is now a fugitive from justice, made a vigorous effort yesterday at the bankruptcy hearing to obtain from Mrs. Lyman some information as to the whereabouts of her husband and the nature of his business. He obtained little satisfaction, as Mrs. Lyman, who was remarkably self-possessed, objected to some questions as having nothing to do with the bankruptcy proceedings and professed entire ignorance about the details of her husband's affairs.

She appeared before Commissioner Alexander Gilchrist, Jr., in the Federal Building, unattended and was wearing a dark blue, close-fitting suit trimmed with squirrel fur. Her hat was a neat turban with a lofty black plume. When a newspaper photographer tried to take her picture Commissioner Gilchrist offered to forbid it, if she had any objection, but she declared it didn't make any difference to her, composed herself for the ordeal, and merely grumbled because the photographer was so long about it.

Information has come to Assistant District Attorney Stanton that Dr. Lyman alleged that he had cleaned up $700,000 from his brokerage business, and Alfred B. Nathan of Prince & Nathan, counsel for the receiver, made a special effort to get from Mrs. Lyman some information as to whether this was correct. At first she objected to giving any testimony about her husband and his affairs, but, instructed by Commissioner Gilchrist that she must answer, she admitted that she had first met Lyman in Paris in 1914.

At that time she was, she said, the wife of Herbert Anthony Lockett, who held a commission in the British Naval Reserve. She was divorced from him soon after she met Lyman. As the witness told of her movements after this it appeared that she had gone under several different names. When she came to this country in 1915, about two weeks before Lyman, she traveled as a Mrs. Roberts. She stayed at the Hotel Endicott as Mrs. Holton, and when she was with the Neelys at Freeport she was known as Mrs. Lee Hammond.

"Why did you assume all these names?" asked Mr. Nathan.

"Because my husband told me to. He did not tell me why," she retorted sharply.

Counsel wanted to know what presents Lyman had made to her and how much money he had given her. Mrs. Lyman said that he had paid her living expenses, but had never given her large sums. Last Christmas he gave her a diamond ring, but that was the only present he ever made her. When she left for England in the St. Louis in January he had given her $500, and since then had sent her another $250, but she had spent all that and was now almost without funds.

"How are you getting the money to live now?" asked Mr. Nathan.

"I am paying the expenses of my mother, my baby and myself," Mrs. Lyman answered, "from the money I got only jewelry."

When it came to trying to get any information about Lyman out of the witness, the lawyers found it an impossibility. She said she did not know where he was and had not tried to get in touch with him. She knew he was in the brokerage business in Broad Street, and that he had been in some kind of trouble in Los Angeles, but she knew nothing definite of either matter.

It came out, however, that Mrs. Lyman was born in Paris and spent her childhood there. For a time about five years ago she was a stenographer in the Belgian Consul's office here, but then returned to her mother in London. Mrs. Lyman was indignant when she was told that Ellen Peck had asserted she was a relative of hers.

She had seen that notorious character only twice, she said, once when she lunched with her at the Hotel Endicott, and once when she went to Sparkill, N. Y., to see her. Lyman had arranged that she should receive her letters through the old woman, and she had known her as Mrs. Knight. It was when no letters came that she went out to Sparkill, to see if they had been held up there, and it was then she had learned that Mrs. Knight was in truth Ellen Peck.

At the afternoon session it came out that Mrs. Lyman had brought from England a trunk full of her husband's clothes, among which were five suits and a fur overcoat. That is supposed to be the sable overcoat which Lyman was credited some years ago with buying for $15,000. Mrs. Lyman undertook to hand over all these possessions to the receiver.

While Mrs. Lyman was on the stand in the afternoon Assistant District Attorney John T. Dooling appeared. He conferred with the receiver and his counsel and stated that he would watch the developments of the case.

Louis B. Thonet, who was associated with Lyman, then gave evidence, but he had merely agreed to hand over to the receiver the watch and diamond pin which Lyman had paid for so that he might put up a good appearance in the Broad Street office, when the bankruptcy proceedings were interrupted for the day. They will be continued this morning at 10:30 o'clock.

The surety companies which had gone last week on Thonet's bond decided to surrender him to the Marshal, and Louis Moos, who was his counsel, retired from the case, and ex-Assistant District Attorney Charles H. Griffith was assigned in his place. Brought before Commissioner Houghton, Thonet waived examination and then his bail was reduced from $10,000 to $5,000. In the absence of bondsmen he was committed to the Tombs.

An amended bankruptcy petition was filed against Lyman yesterday. Originally it named John H. Putnam, trading as J. H. Putnam & Co.; now it reads John Grant Lyman, known as John H. Putnam and trading as J. H. Putnam & Co. and Charles A. Curtiss & Co. The name of Louis B. Thonet was dropped from the petitioning creditors and replaced by the American Multigraph Sales Company, a creditor for $17.

Maurice L. Farrell of F. S. Smithers & Co. denied yesterday that his firm had had any dealings with J. H. Putnam & Co.

"I testified," he said, "as the court records will show, that we had no dealings whatever with John H. Putnam & Co. or Lyman. Neither I nor any of my partners have ever seen Lyman, and we know nothing about him, aside from what we have heard or read in the newspapers."

The rumor concerning Lyman's alleged army contract, which was attributed to Mr. Farrell on the authority of one of those connected with the case, came from the representative of another brokerage house.

OSBORNE GETS NEW DELAY.

Files Demurrer and Asks Dismissal of Indictments.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 17.—Although all arrangements had been made to draw a special panel of jurors today for the trial on Monday of Thomas Mott Osborne, ex-Warden of Sing Sing Prison, on the charge of perjury, the defendant, flanked by three lawyers, appeared before Justice Morschauser, in the Supreme Court here, and, in addititon to filing a demurrer, moved to dismiss two indictments found against him.

This action on the part of Mr. Osborne's lawyers came as a great surprise to District Attorney Weeks and his assistant, William J. Fallon, who had brought a number of convicts from Comstock and Clinton Prisons, ready for the trial.

When George Gordon Battle moved to quash the indictment for perjury and the indictment for mismanagement, which includes neglect of duty, the County Prosecutor had little to say except that he would submit a brief. When Mr. Battle said that Mr. Osborne was ready to plead to the superseding indictment for perjury, as well as the mismanagement bill, District Atttorney Weeks gave his consent, and a formal "not guilty" was entered against each bill.

"It is evident that the case cannot go to trial on Monday," said Justice Morschauser, "and I will therefore withdraw the order calling for the drawing of the extra panel of jurors today."

Justice Morschauser also announced that he would hear oral arguments on the motion to dismiss both indictments, in addition to the demurrer, at his chambers in Poughkeepsie on next Monday morning. If the perjury indictment is not dismissed, it was agreed to go to trial on the following Wednesday, Feb. 23.

No hint was given that the motion was to be made today until Mr. Osborne had been allowed to plead, and then Mr. Battle said that he not alone demurred to the mismanagement indictment, but that he also moved to dismiss both indictments, declaring that the indictments had been secured by illegal evidence and that the Grand Jurors had been inflamed by the utterances of the District Attorney and by unfair opinions being expressed in the Grand Jury room against Mr. Osborne.

MALONE REPLIES TO ROOT.

Collector Will Defend the President in the Middle West.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 16.—Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port of New York, arrived at the Hotel Traymore today for a few days' rest previous to his speaking tour throughout the Middle West. Mr. Malone is the first representative of the Administration to get on the firing line. He will discuss the subject of preparedness, and will uphold and defend President Wilson's position, and will devote particular attention to the attacks made by ex-Senator Root, Colonel Roosevelt, and others.

Mr. Malone's first engagement is at the Colosseum in Peoria, Ill., where he will be the principal speaker at a banquet to be participated in by 1,500 men with 2,500 women guests on Washington's Birthday. On Feb. 23 he will speak in Chicago, and will then cover the States of Illinois, Indiana, and part of Ohio.

"The answer to ex-Senator Root's onslaught," said Mr. Malone at the Traymore today, "is this: Argue, bluff or fight. We won't fight because there is no reason to fight anybody, and the American people don't want to fight without a reason. We won't bluff, and so we are arguing, and we are arguing successfully, too. Time and the American people will vindicate both the foreign and domestic policy of President Wilson. He was right in Mexico and he is right on the European situation."

DELANO MAY GET WAR POST.

Financier and Former Wabash President Is Considered.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The name of Frederic A. Delano, Vice Governor of the Federal Reserve Board and former President of the Wabash Railway system, was brought forward prominently today in the talk in Administration circles over the selection of a Secretary of War. Mr. Delano has had long and important business experience, and that is an essential, in the opinion of some officials, for the head of the military establishment in this period of its history.

Mr. Delano's legal residence is Chicago. Another Chicago man was also mentioned for the War Department vacancy. He is John Barton Payne, a lawyer. It has become apparent that President Wilson, while holding in reserve final consideration of the appointment to the vacancy Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, or David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture, is not inclined to make any shift in his Cabinet and is making inquiries, with a view to obtaining for his military adviser some lawyer of established reputation.

The claims of Bibb Graves, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Alabama and former Adjutant General of that State, to qualifications for the office of Assistant Secretary of War again were brought to the President's attention today by Senators Bankhead and Underwood. Senators Simmons and Overman recommended for the Assistant Secretaryship Adjt. Gen. Lawrence Young of the North Carolina National Guard.

FORAKER PROPOSES BUTLER

Ex-Senator Says President of Columbia Could Defeat Wilson.

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, is suggested by ex-Senator Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio as a candidate for President who could easily defeat Woodrow Wilson in the coming election.

In his book, "Notes of a Busy Life," which has just been published, the ex-Senator reproduces a letter from Mr. Butler with the following annotation:

"Dr. Butler doesn't know and probably never will know until these notes are published that it seemed to me in 1912 that he would be a good man for the Republicans to unite upon as a compromise candidate for the Presidency. How the situation may develop for 1916 is not now clearly foreseen, but it may be safely assumed that, unless something shall occur in connection with the European war to increase greatly the popularity of the President, he can be easily defeated by Butler or any other equally able and equally sound representative of real Republicanism."

Dr. Butler told a TIMES reporter last night that he had not read the ex-Senator's book, and declined to make any comment. Dr. Butler got the eight Republican electors' vote for Vice President in 1912.

1% Per MONTH ON PLEDGE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

THE PROVIDENT LOAN SOCIETY OF NEW YORK

MANHATTAN
Fourth Avenue, cor. 25th Street.
Eldridge St., cor. Rivington St.
Seventh Av., bet. 48th & 49th Sts.
Lexington Av., cor. 124th St.
Grand St., cor. Clinton St.
E. 72d St., bet. Lexington & 3d Avs.
East Houston St., cor. Essex St.

BRONX
Courtlandt Av., cor. 148th St.

BROOKLYN
Smith St., cor. Livingston St.
Graham Av., cor. Debevoise St.
Pitkin Av., cor. Rockaway Av.

½ PER CENT. CHARGED ON LOANS REPAID WITHIN TWO WEEKS FROM DATE.

CALL FLOATING PUMP A COMPLICATED PLAN

Simpler Methods Urged by Experts to Solve Morningside Park Problem.

COMPRESSED AIR SYSTEM

Advocated by H. T. Oleson—Park Department Asked to Engage Engineer to Work on Difficulty.

Pump experts said yesterday that the pumping plant to be put in Morningside Park for unwatering the Catskill aqueduct system in case of emergency might be much simpler than the one planned by the Board of Water Supply, which requires a building forty feet high. The pump men asserted that the floating pump system proposed was very complicated and that there were several easier ways to get the water out.

One suggestion was that the pump be installed at the bottom of the present shaft. The shaft, which is in Morningside Park between 121st and 122d Streets, is 449 feet deep. It was said that placing the pump away down in the shaft would be feasible for even a greater distance.

If the pump were placed at the bottom, as has been done in similar cases, the pump men said, the only apparatus at the top of the shaft would be motors for driving the pump. These would require a superstructure not more than twenty feet high, it was said.

H. T. Oleson, of the Rife Hydraulic Engine Company of 111 Broadway, was one of those who said that they believed a simpler method might be employed to advantage.

"The floating pump system," he said, "is extremely complicated. It seems to me that it would be apt to get out of repair very easily, and, since there might be intervals of years between the times when the pump is needed, an emergency might arise and the pump would not be ready to use.

"It seems to me that it would be quite possible to put the pump at the bottom of the shaft. How far the pressure of the water in the tunnel at that point would affect the problem, I cannot say without making a further study of the question. As I understand from the description of the equipment, there is a bronze door which shuts off the tunnel from the drainage shaft. In that case, it would be easy to have the pump at the bottom.

"Another system which would work very well in the Morningside Park case is the compressed air system. This system has been used with great success in many such plants."

The Corporation Counsel has not yet given an opinion as to the powers of the Board of Water Supply under Section 724 of the Laws of 1905, the enabling act under which the Catskill aqueduct is being built. Commissioner Ward of the Park Department, who asked for the opinion in order that he might order work stopped on the structure now being erected in Morningside Park until plans were submitted to him and approved, was still out of town yesterday. In his absence no statement could be obtained from the Park Department as to its course of action.

In view of the statement of President Charles Strauss of the Board of Water Supply that he would be glad to accept any suggestions from reputable engineers as to how the superstructure in Morningside Park might be eliminated, park lovers have suggested that the Park Department engage an engineer to make a study of the problem, and to go over the engineering reasons for the pumping station with the engineers of the Board of Water Supply.

H. B. PLANT IN ACCIDENT.

His Auto Overturns with Party of Friends in Florida.

Special to The New York Times.

BELLEAIR HEIGHTS, Fla., Feb. 17.—Henry B. Plant, son of Morton F. Plant, is in a hospital tonight as the result of an automobile accident today. Mr. Plant and a party, including Miss Gail Morrison of Pittsburgh, Miss Elizabeth Davidge of Short Hills, N. J.; Miss Ruth Dugan of Chicago, Ira Holden of Cincinnati, and Darrell Fulton of New York, were returning from Largo to Belleair when the accident happened.

To avoid a bad turn in the road, Plant put on the brakes, the wheels locked, and the car turned turtle. Miss Morrison and Mr. Fulton were pinned under the car, while the rest of the party was thrown clear of the machine. The injured were taken to the Morton F. Plant Endowed Hospital, at Clearwater, where their wounds were dressed.

Mr. Plant's lips were cut, but nothing worse than severe bruises and shocks were sustained by the rest of the party. Plant, Fulton, and Miss Morrison are still at the hospital, while Miss Dugan and Miss Davidge were brought back to the Belleview, where they are spending the Winter.

GOVERNMENT TO GET DYES.

Germany and Great Britain Aid Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Secretary Lansing announced today that the State Department has received a cablegram from the American Consul General at Berlin, reporting that a permit has been granted by the German Government for the exportation from that country of dry colors to the value of about $40,000, which have been purchased by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. Assurance was given some time ago by the British Government of the uninterrupted shipment of these colors to the United States from a neutral port. The first installment of the colors left Berlin Feb. 1 for Rotterdam.

"As these colors are destined for the use of the Government of the United States, their shipment constitutes an especial case," it was announced, "which cannot be regarded as having any bearing upon the general dyestuffs situation."

ADVERTISEMENT.

UNEQUIPPED FOR THE STRUGGLE

The Kind of Carelessness That Is Costly

In these days of concentration and 100% efficiency, the man who goes into the struggle for business supremacy handicapped with poor health has little or no chance.

It's the ruddy-cheeked, bright-eyed, "reeking with vitality man" who dominates and wins out.

Johann Hoff's Malt Extraet has worked wonders with men who have carelessly permitted themselves to reach that stage of physical breakdown that makes it impossible for them to face their business opponents with confidence in their ability to look the part. Johann Hoff's Malt Extract, the tonic food of big men the world over, is a blood and muscle maker—builds up wasted tissues—and as a brain food has no equal. It arouses ambition and adds that something to the personality that convinces.

Order tomorrow and take it with your meals. Equally beneficial to women and children.

Endorsed by medical authorities and delightfully palatable.

DIES IN VANDERBILT HOTEL.

B. E. Baker, Alone in His Room, Succumbs to Heart Failure.

B. E. Baker, President of the B. E. Baker Leather Company of 95 South Street, Boston, was found dead from heart failure in his apartment at the Vanderbilt Hotel yesterday. During the morning Mr. Baker had made no response to calls to his room, and about 2 o'clock H. D. Brown, one of the managers of the hotel, entered the room, to find the half-clad body lying in the door leading to the bathroom. Dr. Murray, the house physician, was summoned, and pronounced heart failure the cause of death.

Coroner Feinberg said that Mr. Baker was evidently in the act of dressing when he fell dead, the bathtub being half filled with water and his clothes carefully laid out on the bed. He was well known at the hotel, having stopped there for the past four years during his frequent visits to New York.

No plans will be made for the funeral until the arrival of Mr. Baker's son from Boston today. His brother came from Philadelphia late last night and took charge of arrangements.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 17.—B. E. Baker, who was found dead in the Hotel Vanderbilt, New York, today, was well known in the leather trade. Until two years ago he made his home at Wellesley Hills, where he had a costly residence, in which he and his family had resided seventeen years. In 1914 he removed to Westfield. He was 55 years of age, and is survived by a widow and a son.

HONOR FOR DR. PUPIN.

French Academy Recognizes His Work in Electricity.

At a dinner in his honor last night at the University Club, Dr. Michael Idvorsky Pupin of Columbia, electrical engineer and physicist, was officially notified by the French Academy, through Dr. C. O. Mailloux and Gano Dunn, that the Herbert Prize had been awarded to him for his "Method of Mathematical Analysis of Electrical Circuits" and for his "Discoveries and Inventions in Electrical Resonance, the Tuning of Electrical Circuits, and the Loading of Telephone Lines."

Among those present were Dr. Elmer L. Corthell, John J. Carty, Dr. D. S. Jacobus, Edward J. Nally, Dr. Schuyler S. Wheeler, Dr. C. O Mailloux, Dr. Cary T. Hutchinson, Union N. Bethell, Gano Dunn, H. B. Thayer, H. G. Scott, Frank J. Sprague, C. E. Scribner, Willard V. King, and Theodore N. Vail.

HELD FOR THEFT OF FILM.

Prisoners Say They Took "Dante's Inferno" to Block a Competitor.

Charged with the theft of a moving picture film entitled "Dante's Inferno," valued at $3,000, James Corbett, 20 years old, of 174 North Seventh Street, and Walter Connelly, 24 years old, of 24 Chestnut Street, both of Newark, were held yesterday in $500 bail each for the action of the Grand Jury by Judge Grice in the First Criminal Court in Newark. The film is alleged to have been stolen from the Newark Film Exchange, 195 Market Street, early Monday morning. The film was to have been exhibited in a moving picture theatre in Bayonne this week. Both Connelly and Corbett were employed by an opposition moving picture theatre. They declared in court that they took the film merely to prevent their employer's competitor from showing the classic.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—The Board of Education is contemplating establishing part time classes in one of the central schools for the benefit of store employes.

NEWARK.—Philip Kane of 329 Lafayette Street was instantly killed yesterday in the plant of the Crucible Steel Company at Harrison.

JERSEY CITY.—A writ of habeas corpus was yesterday served on Sheriff Robert N. Heath of Hackensack, ordering him to produce in the Chancery Court, George F. McCormack, who was arrested in Fort Lee on Monday at the instance of the Canadian Government. It is thought that he is wanted for deserting from the Ninety-ninth Battalion, Overseas Volunteer Infantry. His lawyer fears that he may be shot or have to serve a long term in prison, and will fight extradition.

JERSEY CITY.—Investigation yesterday showed that August Junge, a retired florist, committed suicide on Wednesday at 103 Paterson Street. He retired from business some time ago and is said to have been worth $75,000.

HACKETTSTOWN.—The American Sawmill Company yesterday granted a 10 per cent. increase in wages to the employes of their foundry department.

SOUTH ORANGE.—A burglar stole a number of articles of jewelry from the home of Irving T. Ryerson here on Wednesday night.

PASSAIC.—A statement issued yesterday by the Finance Committee of the German Austro-Hungarian War Relief Fund shows that a total of $38,900 has been reached.

HACKENSACK.—The Community Council yesterday protested to the Erie Railroad because a number of commuters were forced to stand on their way to business in the morning.

HASBROUCK HEIGHTS.—In hope of getting them to return to the party, the Republican Association here asked the Progressives to meet them in conference. The request was denied.

BAYONNE.—George Noonan, 18 years old, a son of the late Judge Thomas F. Noonan, is in a serious condition at his home from concussion of the brain received while playing hockey.

TRENTON.—As the result of the Billy Sunday campaign there will be no dancing at the annual reception of the senior class of the high school here.

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PROFIT IN MOSQUITO WAR.

Inspector Says $200,000,000 Will Be Added to Land Values.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, Feb. 17.—Land between Hackensack and Long Branch, N. J., worth $200,000,000 will be added to the taxable property of the State as soon as the mosquitos are exterminated and their breeding places drained, Russell W. Geis, Chief Inspector of the Union County Mosquito Extermination Commission, asserted at the third annual convention of the New Jersey Mosquito Extermination Association in a speech today.

"Compared with this great increase in property values, the cost of eliminating the mosquito is very small," said Mr. Geis.

William Delancy, Superintendent of the Hudson County Mosquito Exterminating Commission, spoke on the use of pumps for draining purposes and as a means of mosquito control. James E. Brooks of Glen Ridge, Consulting Engineer of the Essex County Mosquito Extermination Commission, read a paper on dikes and tide gates. John W. Dobbins, Chief Inspector of the Essex County Commission, told of the great unanimity in the country on the subject of expelling the pest. Speeches were also made by Louis J. Richards, Health Officer of Elizabeth; Director John N. Cady of the Union County Board of Freeholders; Dr. Ralph R. Hunt of East Orange, and others.

YALE IN WILL CONTEST.

Right of Woman to Leave Land to Newark Is Attacked.

Complicated construction contained in the will of Miss Alice W. Hayes, who died in Newark on March 23, 1914, leaving the city a large tract of land to be used for a public park, was brought before Vice Chancellor Stevens yesterday on final hearing in the Chancery Court in Newark for the purpose of solving the legal puzzle.

The right of the testatrix to devise the land, which was left to her by her brother, Howard W. Hayes, who died in 1903, is under attack by the Yale University Corporation. The difficulty involved was brought to the attention of the court at the request of the executors in trust—Prosecutor Frederick F. Guild, ex-Judge Alfred F. Skinner, and Sophie W. Downer.

The attorneys for the Yale Corporation allege that Miss Hayes exceeded the power of appointment given by her brother Howard in his will, and that in default of the exercise of this power of appointment the will of Howard W. Hayes directs that his property should go to Yale University.

Argument Heard in Eno Will Case.

Surrogate Fowler yesterday heard argument and reversed decision on the application of attorneys for Columbia University to have the trial of the contest over the 1915 will of Amos F. Eno, the philanthropist, under which the university will receive the residuary estate, amounting to about $7,000,000, removed from the Surrogates' to the Supreme Court. Arthur C. Train, representing Henry Lane Eno of Princeton, N. J., a beneficiary, questioned the Surrogate's power to send the case to the Supreme Court, as an application for a jury trial in the Surrogates' Court had been properly brought, and the case set for trial before Surrogate Cohalan on March 3.

COURT TO HUNT BABY OF MME. J. GOURAUD

Her Husband, a Russian Prince, Says She Had One, Because He Bought a Carriage for It.

WILL BE RICH IF FOUND

Wife Denies Maternity and Sets Up as Defense Husband's Infatuation for Foster-Daughter.

Mrs. "Jack" Gouraud, with her 15-year-old foster daughter, Yvonne, waited impatiently in the County Court House for several hours yesterday to contest the suit of her fourth husband, Prince Alexandre Miskinoff of Russia, for a separation.

The Prince and his counsel, John C. Oldmixon, also waited awhile. Then they all went away, with instructions to call again this morning, when the case will be tried before Justice Bijur if another case, now on trial, is disposed of in time.

The court will be asked to determine whether a child was born to the plaintiff and the defendant on April 11, 1915. The Prince said he knew that there was such a child, because his wife sent him a letter telling him of its birth, because he paid $80 for a baby carriage, and because he used to wheel the baby around until his wife got jealous and threatened to take it away.

Mme. Gouraud denied that there was such a child, and to make the contest equal before the court she began a counter-suit against the Prince. The Prince accused his wife of treating him cruelly by indulging in frequent fits of temper, by her jealousy, by her love for the fantastic life of the cafés, restaurants, and places of amusement, and by a generally tempestuous and disorderly career.

In her answer to the suit Mme. Gouraud said the Prince told her he no longer cared for her and asked her to divorce him so that he might marry Yvonne. Because of his infatuation for the child, Mme. Gouraud said, she never assumed the name of her husband. She also accused him of having deceived her as to his social standing.

Mme. Gouraud was Miss Aimee Crocker of California when she married R. Porter Ashe, whom she divorced, and then married Henry F. Gillig, whom she also divorced. She married Jackson Gouraud in this city, and lived happily with him until his death.

She married the Prince in London on June 11, 1914. They separated on Feb. 1, 1915.

Mme. Gouraud is very rich, having inherited much money from the Crocker estate. If the Prince can prove that a child was born to him and his wife the child will be rich, too, some day. The Prince is about 29 years old, and his wife is said to be older.

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